



# F. & C. OSLER,

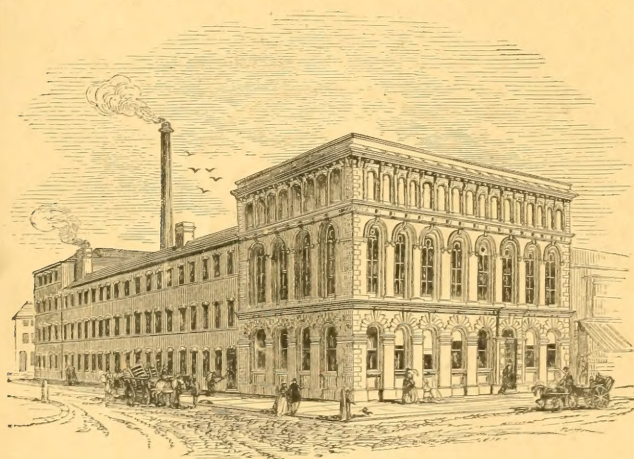
45 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS,

*CANDELABRA LUSTRES AND WALL LIGHTS.*

## TABLE GLASS OF ALL KINDS.



## MINTON AND WORCESTER PORCELAIN AND STONE CHINA.

CHANDELIERS IN BRONZE AND ORMOLU.

*KEROSENE, MODERATOR, AND OTHER LAMPS  
FOR INDIA AND HOME USE.*

**KEROSENE & OTHER OILS OF THE FINEST QUALITY.**

## ORNAMENTAL GLASS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

ALL ARTICLES MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

**BIRMINGHAM**—Manufactory and Show Rooms, Broad Street.

**LONDON**—Show Rooms, 45 Oxford Street, W.



# London & Provincial Law Assurance

SOCIETY,

21 FLEET STREET, LONDON.

*Chairman*—HENRY SHEPARD LAW, ESQ., 23 Bush Lane.

*Deputy-Chairman*—ROWLAND NEVITT BENNETT, ESQ., Lincoln's Inn.

## DIRECTORS.

ABBOTT, CHARLES JAMES, ESQ., 8 New Inn.  
BLOXAM, CHARLES JOHN, ESQ., 1 Lincoln's Inn Fields.  
BURNE, HENRY H., ESQ., Bath.  
CURLING, ROBERT, ESQ., Old Jewry.  
FANE, WILLIAM DASHWOOD, ESQ., Melbourne Hall, Derby.  
GASELEE, Mr. Serjeant, Temple.  
GWINNETT, WILLIAM H., ESQ., Cheltenham.  
HEDGES, JOHN KIRBY, ESQ., Wallingford Castle.  
HELPS, ARTHUR S., ESQ., Gloucester.  
HOOVER, A. CATCHMAYD, ESQ., Worcester.  
JAY, SAMUEL, ESQ., Lincoln's Inn.  
LAKE, GEORGE, ESQ., Lincoln's Inn.

LEFROY, GEORGE BENTINCK, ESQ., 5 Robert Street, Adelphi.  
LOCKE, JOHN, ESQ., Q.C., M.P., Temple.  
LONGBOURNE, JOHN V., ESQ., 7 Lincoln's Inn Fields.  
LUCAS, CHARLES ROSE, ESQ., Lincoln's Inn.  
PEAKE, HENRY, ESQ., Sleaford.  
ROWCLIFFE, EDWARD LEE, ESQ., 1 Bedford Row.  
STILL, STAFFORD F., Lincoln's Inn.  
WARTER, HENRY DE GREY, ESQ., Longden Manor, near Shrewsbury.  
WHITE, JOHN THOMAS, ESQ., 11 Bedford Row.  
WOODROOFFE, GEO. THOS., ESQ., Lincoln's Inn.

## Auditors.

PHILIP ROBERTS, ESQ., 2 South Square, Gray's Inn.

STERLING WESTHORP, ESQ., Ipswich.  
H. S. FAIRFOOT, ESQ., Clement's Inn.

ARCHIBALD DAY, ESQ., London.

**Physician**—H. PITMAN, M.D., 28 Gordon Square.

**Solicitor**—R. H. BURNE, ESQ., 1 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

**Bankers**—UNION BANK OF LONDON, Chancery Lane.

**Actuary and Secretary**—RALPH PRICE HARDY, ESQ.

## HIGH ORDER OF SECURITY OFFERED.

### 1.—Valuation reserves based upon the strictest known principles.

The table of mortality used is that known as the 'Institute of Actuaries' Experience,' which is founded on and represents the mortality of *assured* lives, an additional reserve being made for policies of five years' standing and upwards.

The rate of interest assumed has been 3 per cent. only.

The whole of the 'loading' on the premiums has been reserved for future expenses and profits.

*The safety of these principles of valuation will be seen on reference to Messrs. Malcolm and Hamilton's Report to the Board of Trade, dated 10th July 1874.*

### 2.—An accumulated Fund exceeding EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

### 3.—A subscribed Capital of ONE MILLION, guaranteed by members solely of the legal profession.

Copies of the Accounts and of the full Statements rendered to the Board of Trade, and all other information, may be had on application to

**RALPH P. HARDY, Actuary and Secretary.**

257  
350



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2008 with funding from  
Microsoft Corporation



THE  
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK  
1878

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION





R  
P. 11. 5. 11  
S

THE

# STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL ANNUAL OF THE  
STATES OF THE CIVILISED WORLD

FOR THE YEAR

1878

BY FREDERICK MARTIN

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION

REVISED AFTER OFFICIAL RETURNS

477169  
—  
20.7.48

London

MACMILLAN AND CO.

1878

JA

S7

S7

1878

cop. 3

1878

Man sagt oft: Zahlen regieren die Welt.  
Das aber ist gewiss, Zahlen zeigen *wie* sie regiert wird.  
GOETHE.



LONDON: PRINTED BY  
SPOTTISWOODE AND CO., NEW-STREET SQUARE  
AND PARLIAMENT STREET



# CONTENTS.

## INTRODUCTION:

### CHRONICLE OF 'THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

FOR THE YEAR 1877 . . . . . PAGE xiv

## COMPARATIVE TABLES:

	PAGE		
I. Area and Population of the Principal States of the World . . . . .	xxxii	IV. Coal-Production in the principal States of the World . . . . .	xxxvii
II. The Armour-clad Navies of the principal States of Europe:		V. The Import Markets of the United Kingdom in 1876 and 1877 . . . . .	xxxviii
1. First-class Battle Ships . . . . .	xxxiii	VI. The Export Markets of the United Kingdom in 1876 and 1877 . . . . .	xxxix
2. Ocean Cruisers . . . . .	xxxiii	VII. Density of Population of the principal States of Europe . . . . .	xl
3. Coast Cruisers . . . . .	xxxiv		
4. Coast Defenders . . . . .	xxxv		
III. The Railways of the World in 1855 and 1876 . . . . .	xxxvi		

## PART THE FIRST.

### THE STATES OF EUROPE.

#### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY:—

Reigning Sovereign . . . . .	3
Constitution, Government . . . . .	6
— — of German Austria . . . . .	7
— — of Hungary . . . . .	9
Church and Education . . . . .	10
Revenue and Expenditure . . . . .	12
— — of German Austria . . . . .	13
— — of Hungary . . . . .	16
Army . . . . .	17
Navy . . . . .	18
Armour-clad Ships . . . . .	19
Area and Population . . . . .	20
Births, Deaths, and Marriages . . . . .	21
Trade and Industry . . . . .	22
Railways . . . . .	23
Post Office and Telegraphs . . . . .	24
Diplomatic Representatives . . . . .	25
Weights and Measures . . . . .	25
Books of Reference . . . . .	25

#### BELGIUM:—

Reigning Sovereign . . . . .	27
Constitution, Government . . . . .	28
Church and Education . . . . .	31
Revenue and Expenditure . . . . .	32
Army . . . . .	34
Area and Population . . . . .	35
Trade and Industry . . . . .	36
Railways . . . . .	38
Post Office and Telegraphs . . . . .	38
Diplomatic Representatives . . . . .	39
Weights and Measures . . . . .	39
Books of Reference . . . . .	39

#### DENMARK:—

Reigning Sovereign . . . . .	41
Constitution, Government . . . . .	43
Church and Education . . . . .	44
Revenue and Expenditure . . . . .	45
Army and Navy . . . . .	47
Area and Population . . . . .	49
Trade and Industry . . . . .	50

DENMARK:—	PAGE	STATES OF GERMANY:—	PAGE
Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs . . . . .	52	1. Prussia:—	
Colonies . . . . .	52	Reigning Sovereign . . . . .	110
Diplomatic Representatives . . . . .	53	Constitution, Government . . . . .	113
Weights and Measures . . . . .	53	Church and Education . . . . .	117
Books of Reference . . . . .	54	Revenue and Expenditure . . . . .	120
		Public Debt . . . . .	123
		Army . . . . .	123
		Area and Population . . . . .	125
		Trade and Industry . . . . .	127
		Railways . . . . .	129
FRANCE:—		2. Bavaria:—	
Constitution, Government . . . . .	55	Reigning Sovereign . . . . .	130
Church and Education . . . . .	58	Constitution, Government . . . . .	132
Revenue and Expenditure . . . . .	61	Church and Education . . . . .	132
Cost of the German War . . . . .	63	Revenue and Expenditure . . . . .	133
Public Debt . . . . .	64	Area and Population . . . . .	135
Army . . . . .	67	3. Würtemberg:—	
Navy . . . . .	70	Reigning Sovereign . . . . .	137
Armour-clad Ships . . . . .	72	Constitution, Government . . . . .	138
Area and Population . . . . .	75	Church and Education . . . . .	139
Births, Deaths, and Marriages . . . . .	79	Revenue and Expenditure . . . . .	140
Trade and Industry . . . . .	81	Area and Population . . . . .	142
Commercial Navy . . . . .	85	4. Saxony:—	
Railways . . . . .	86	Reigning Sovereign . . . . .	143
Post and Telegraphs . . . . .	87	Constitution, Government . . . . .	144
Colonies . . . . .	88	Church and Education . . . . .	144
Diplomatic Representatives . . . . .	89	Revenue and Expenditure . . . . .	145
Weights and Measures . . . . .	90	Population . . . . .	146
Books of Reference . . . . .	90	5. Baden:—	
		Reigning Sovereign . . . . .	147
GERMANY:—		Constitution and Revenue . . . . .	147
Reigning Emperor . . . . .	93	Area and Population . . . . .	149
Constitution, Government . . . . .	94	6. Mecklenburg-Schwerin . . . . .	150
Church and Education . . . . .	96	7. Hesse . . . . .	152
Universities . . . . .	97	8. Oldenburg . . . . .	154
Revenue and Expenditure . . . . .	98	9. Brunswick . . . . .	156
Army . . . . .	100	10. Saxe-Weimar . . . . .	158
Fortress System . . . . .	103	11. Mecklenburg-Strelitz . . . . .	160
Navy . . . . .	104	12. Saxe-Meiningen . . . . .	161
Armour-clad Ships . . . . .	104	13. Anhalt . . . . .	162
Area and Population . . . . .	107	14. Saxe-Coburg-Gotha . . . . .	164
Trade and Commerce . . . . .	181	15. Saxe-Altenburg . . . . .	166
Mercantile Navy . . . . .	185	16. Waldeck . . . . .	167
Railways, Post, and Telegraphs . . . . .	185	17. Lippe . . . . .	168
Diplomatic Representatives . . . . .	186	18. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt . . . . .	169
Money, Weights and Measures . . . . .	186		
Books of Reference . . . . .	187		

	PAGE
STATES OF GERMANY:—	
19. Schwarzburg - Sondershausen . . . . .	170
20. Reuss-Schleiz . . . . .	171
21. Schaumburg-Lippe . . . . .	172
22. Reuss-Greiz . . . . .	173
23. Hamburg . . . . .	174
24. Lübeck . . . . .	177
25. Bremen . . . . .	178
ALSACE-LORRAINE:—	
Constitution, Government . . . . .	180
Area and Population . . . . .	180
Trade and Commerce of Germany:—	
The Zollverein . . . . .	181
Commerce with Great Britain . . . . .	182
Mercantile Navy . . . . .	185
Railways, Post, and Telegraphs . . . . .	185
Diplomatic Representatives . . . . .	186
Money, Weights, and Measures . . . . .	186
Books of Reference concerning Germany . . . . .	187
GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND:—	
Reigning Sovereign and Family . . . . .	189
Constitution and Government . . . . .	192
Cabinet . . . . .	202
Church and Education . . . . .	205
Public Instruction . . . . .	208
Revenue and Expenditure . . . . .	211
Taxation . . . . .	215
National Debt . . . . .	220
Army . . . . .	223
Navy . . . . .	229
Armour-clad Ships . . . . .	232
Area and Population—	
United Kingdom . . . . .	237
Number of Landowners . . . . .	237
England and Wales . . . . .	240
Scotland . . . . .	244
Ireland . . . . .	247
Islands in the British Seas . . . . .	252
Emigration . . . . .	252

	PAGE
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:—	
Commerce and Industry—	
Imports and Exports . . . . .	254
Produce of Customs . . . . .	259
Shipping . . . . .	260
Textile Industry . . . . .	264
Minerals and Metals . . . . .	267
Railways . . . . .	268
Post and Telegraphs . . . . .	270
Colonial Possessions . . . . .	272
Books of Reference—	
Official Publications . . . . .	277
Non-official Publications . . . . .	280
GREECE:—	
Reigning Sovereign . . . . .	281
Constitution and Government . . . . .	282
Church and Education . . . . .	283
Revenue and Expenditure . . . . .	284
Public Debt . . . . .	286
Army and Navy . . . . .	287
Population . . . . .	288
Trade and Industry . . . . .	290
Mercantile Navy . . . . .	291
Diplomatic Representatives . . . . .	292
Weights and Measures . . . . .	292
Books of Reference . . . . .	292
ITALY:—	
Reigning Sovereign . . . . .	295
Constitution and Government . . . . .	296
Church of Rome . . . . .	298
Sovereign Pontiff . . . . .	299
List of Pontiffs . . . . .	300
List of Cardinals . . . . .	302
Church and Education . . . . .	305
Revenue and Expenditure . . . . .	308
Public Debt . . . . .	310
Army and Navy . . . . .	311
Armour-clad Ships . . . . .	313
Area and Population . . . . .	315
Trade and Industry . . . . .	317
Mercantile Navy . . . . .	319
Railways, Post, and Telegraphs . . . . .	319
Diplomatic Representatives . . . . .	320
Weights and Measures . . . . .	321
Books of Reference . . . . .	321

MONTENEGRO :—	PAGE
Reigning Sovereign . . .	324
Government & Population . .	325
Books of Reference . . .	325

NETHERLANDS :—	
Reigning Sovereign and Family . . . . .	326
Constitution and Government . . . . .	328
Church and Education . . . .	329
Revenue and Expenditure . . .	330
Public Debt . . . . .	332
Army and Navy . . . . .	333
Armour-clad Ships . . . . .	334
Area and Population . . . . .	335
Trade and Industry . . . . .	337
Mercantile Navy . . . . .	338
Railways, Post, and Telegraphs . . . . .	339
Colonies . . . . .	340
Diplomatic Representatives . .	341
Weights and Measures . . . .	341
Books of Reference . . . . .	342

PORTUGAL :—	
Reigning Sovereign and Family . . . . .	344
Constitution and Government . . . . .	346
Church and Education . . . . .	347
Revenue and Expenditure . . .	348
Army and Navy . . . . .	351
Area and Population . . . . .	352
Trade and Industry . . . . .	352
Railways and Telegraphs . . .	353
Colonies . . . . .	354
Diplomatic Representatives . .	355
Weights and Measures . . . .	355
Books of Reference . . . . .	355

ROUMANIA :—	
Reigning Sovereign . . . . .	357
Constitution and Government . . . . .	357
Revenue and Army . . . . .	358
Area and Population . . . . .	360
Diplomatic Representatives . .	361
Money, Weights and Measures . . . . .	361
Books of Reference . . . . .	361

RUSSIA :—	PAGE
Reigning Sovereign and Family . . . . .	363
Constitution, Government . . .	365
Church and Education . . . .	370
Revenue and Expenditure . . .	373
National Debt . . . . .	375
Army . . . . .	378
Navy . . . . .	382
Armour-clad Ships . . . . .	383
Area and Population . . . . .	385
Races and Tribes . . . . .	389
Trade and Industry . . . . .	391
Mercantile Navy . . . . .	393
Railways . . . . .	393
Post and Telegraphs . . . . .	395
Diplomatic Representatives . .	395
Weights and Measures . . . .	395
Books of Reference . . . . .	396

SERVIA :—	
Reigning Sovereign . . . . .	399
Constitution and Government . . . . .	399
Revenue and Army . . . . .	400
Population and Commerce . . .	400
Diplomatic Representatives . .	401
Money, Weights, and Measures . . . . .	401
Books of Reference . . . . .	401

SPAIN :—	
Reigning Sovereign . . . . .	402
Constitution and Government . . . . .	403
Church and Education . . . . .	405
Revenue and Expenditure . . .	407
National Debt . . . . .	409
Army and Navy . . . . .	411
Area and Population . . . . .	413
Trade and Industry . . . . .	416
Shipping . . . . .	418
Railways and Telegraphs . . .	418
Colonies . . . . .	419
Diplomatic Representatives . .	420
Weights and Measures . . . .	421
Books of Reference . . . . .	421

SWEDEN and NORWAY :—	
Reigning Sovereign . . . . .	423
Dynastic Union . . . . .	424



	PAGE		PAGE
SWEDEN :—		SWITZERLAND :—	
Constitution, Government .	425	Area and Population .	451
Revenue and Expenditure .	427	Trade and Industry .	453
Army and Navy .	428	Railways and Telegraphs .	455
Area and Population .	430	Diplomatic Representatives	455
Trade and Industry .	432	Weights and Measures .	455
Railways .	433	Books of Reference .	456
Post and Telegraphs .	434		
NORWAY :—		TURKEY :—	
Constitution, Government .	435	Reigning Sovereign and	
Revenue and Expenditure .	437	Family .	457
Army and Navy .	437	Constitution and Govern-	
Area and Population .	438	ment .	459
Trade and Industry .	440	Religion and Education .	461
Colony .	441	Revenue and Expenditure .	463
Diplomatic Representatives	442	Public Debt .	465
Weights and Measures .	442	Army and Navy .	468
Books of Reference .	442	Armour-clad Ships .	469
		Area and Population .	471
		Trade and Commerce .	473
		Railways .	475
		Post and Telegraphs .	476
		Diplomatic Representatives	476
		Money, Weights and Mea-	
		sures .	476
		Books of Reference .	477
SWITZERLAND :—			
Constitution, Government .	444		
Church and Education .	446		
Revenue and Expenditure .	447		
Army .	450		

## PART THE SECOND.

THE STATES OF AMERICA, AFRICA, ASIA,  
AND AUSTRALASIA.

## 1. AMERICA.

	PAGE		PAGE
ARGENTINE CONFEDERA- TION :—		BOLIVIA :—	
Constitution, Government .	482	Constitution, Government .	490
Revenue and Public Debts	483	Revenue and Army .	490
Army and Navy .	485	Population, Trade, and In-	
Population .	485	dustry .	491
Trade and Industry .	486	Diplomatic Representatives	493
Railways and Telegraphs .	487	Weights and Measures .	493
Diplomatic Representatives	488	Books of Reference .	493
Weights and Measures .	488		
Books of Reference .	488	BRAZIL :—	
		Reigning Sovereign .	494

	PAGE		PAGE
<b>BRAZIL :—</b>		<b>ECUADOR :—</b>	
Constitution, Government .	495	Constitution, Government .	536
Church and Education .	497	Revenue, Population, and	
Revenue and Expenditure .	498	Trade .	536
Public Debt .	499	Diplomatic Representatives .	538
Army and Navy .	500	Weights and Measures .	538
Area and Population .	501	Books of Reference .	538
Trade and Commerce .	503		
Railways and Telegraphs .	504	<b>GUATEMALA :—</b>	
Diplomatic Representatives .	505	Constitution, Government .	539
Weights and Measures .	505	Revenue, Population, and	
Books of Reference .	506	Trade .	539
		Diplomatic Representatives .	541
<b>CANADA :—</b>		Weights and Measures .	541
Constitution, Government .	508	Books of Reference .	542
Church and Education .	510		
Revenue and Expenditure .	511	<b>HAITI :—</b>	
Public Debt .	514	Constitution, Government .	543
Army and Navy .	514	Revenue, Population, and	
Area and Population .	516	Trade .	543
Trade and Industry .	517	Diplomatic Representatives .	545
Railways, Post, and Tele- graphs .	519	Weights and Measures .	545
Weights and Measures .	519	Books of Reference .	545
Books of Reference .	520		
		<b>HONDURAS :—</b>	
<b>CHILI :—</b>		Constitution, Government .	546
Constitution, Government .	522	Revenue, Population, and	
Revenue, Army, and Navy .	522	Trade .	546
Population and Industry .	525	Diplomatic Representatives .	548
Railways .	526	Weights and Measures .	548
Diplomatic Representatives .	526	Books of Reference .	548
Weights and Measures .	527		
Books of Reference .	527	<b>MEXICO :—</b>	
		Constitution, Government .	549
<b>COLOMBIA :—</b>		Revenue and Expenditure .	549
Constitution, Government .	528	Public Debt .	550
Revenue and Army .	529	Area and Population .	551
Population and Trade .	529	Trade and Industry .	552
Diplomatic Representatives .	531	Weights and Measures .	553
Weights and Measures .	531	Books of Reference .	553
Books of Reference .	531		
		<b>NICARAGUA :—</b>	
<b>COSTA RICA :—</b>		Constitution, Government .	555
Constitution, Government .	533	Revenue, Population, and	
Revenue, Population, and		Trade .	555
Trade .	533	Diplomatic Representatives .	556
Diplomatic Representatives .	534	Weights and Measures .	548
Weights and Measures .	535	Books of Reference .	556
Books of Reference .	535		

	PAGE		PAGE
PARAGUAY:—		UNITED STATES:—	
Constitution, Government .	557	Church and Education .	581
Revenue and Army .	558	Revenue and Expenditure .	583
Population and Trade .	558	National Debt .	585
Diplomatic Representatives	559	Army .	588
Weights and Measures .	559	Navy .	589
Books of Reference .	560	Armour-clad Ships .	590
		Area and Population .	592
PERU:—		Census of 1870 .	593
Constitution, Government .	561	Immigration .	597
Revenue, Army, and Navy .	561	Trade and Industry .	599
Population, Trade, and In-		Commercial Marine .	603
dustry .	563	Mines and Minerals .	605
Guano exports .	565	Railways .	605
Railways .	565	Post and Telegraphs .	607
Diplomatic Representatives	566	Diplomatic Representatives	607
Weights and Measures .	567	Weights and Measures .	607
Books of Reference .	567	Books of Reference .	608
		URUGUAY:—	
SAN DOMINGO:—		Constitution, Government .	611
Constitution, Government .	569	Revenue, Public Debt, and	
Revenue, Population, and		Army .	611
Trade .	569	Population, Trade, and In-	
Diplomatic Representatives	570	dustry .	612
Weights and Measures .	570	Diplomatic Representatives	614
Books of Reference .	570	Weights and Measures .	614
		Books of Reference .	614
SAN SALVADOR:—		VENEZUELA:—	
Constitution, Government .	572	Constitution, Government .	615
Revenue, Population, and		Revenue, Public Debt, and	
Trade .	572	Army .	615
Diplomatic Representatives	574	Population, Trade, and In-	
Weights and Measures .	574	dustry .	616
Books of Reference .	574	Diplomatic Representatives	617
		Weights and Measures .	617
UNITED STATES:—		Books of Reference .	618
Constitution, Government .	575		
Congress .	578		

## 2. AFRICA.

## ALGERIA:—

Government and Army .	619
Population and Industry .	620
Commerce .	621
Weights and Measures .	622
Books of Reference .	622

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE:—

Constitution, Government .	624
Revenue and Expenditure .	625
Area and Population .	625
Trade and Commerce .	628
Weights and Measures .	629
Books of Reference .	629

	PAGE		PAGE
<b>EGYPT:—</b>		<b>MOROCCO:—</b>	
Reigning Sovereign . . .	631	Population and Trade . .	645
Government, Revenue, and		Diplomatic Representatives	646
Army . . .	632	Weights and Measures . .	646
Area and Population . .	634	Books of Reference . . .	647
Trade and Commerce . .	635		
The Suez Canal . . .	636	<b>NATAL:—</b>	
Railways and Telegraphs .	638	Constitution, Government .	648
Diplomatic Representatives	639	Revenue and Expenditure .	648
Money, Weights and Mea-		Population . . .	649
sures . . .	639	Trade and Commerce . .	650
Books of Reference . . .	639	Books of Reference . . .	651
<b>LIBERIA:—</b>			
Constitution . . .	641	<b>TUNIS:—</b>	
Population and Trade . .	642	Reigning Sovereign . . .	652
Weights and Measures . .	643	Government, Revenue, and	
Books of Reference . . .	643	Army . . .	652
		Population and Trade . .	654
<b>MOROCCO:—</b>		Diplomatic Representatives	656
Reigning Sovereign . . .	644	Weights and Measures . .	656
Government and Religion .	644	Books of Reference . . .	656

### 3. ASIA.

<b>CEYLON:—</b>		<b>INDIA:—</b>	
Constitution, Government .	657	Constitution, Government .	675
Revenue and Expenditure	657	Revenue and Expenditure .	677
Population . . .	658	Public Debt . . .	683
Trade and Industry . . .	659	Army . . .	684
Weights and Measures . .	660	Area and Population . .	686
Books of Reference . . .	660	Religious Creeds . . .	689
		Trade and Commerce . .	692
<b>CHINA:—</b>		Railways . . .	696
Reigning Sovereign . . .	661	Post and Telegraphs . .	698
Government and Revenue .	661	Weights and Measures . .	699
Army and Navy . . .	662	Books of Reference . . .	700
Population . . .	663		
Trade and Commerce . .	665	<b>JAPAN:—</b>	
Diplomatic and Consular		Constitution, Government .	702
Representatives . . .	667	Revenue and Army . . .	703
Weights and Measures . .	667	Population and Trade . .	705
Books of Reference . . .	667	Diplomatic Representatives	707
		Weights and Measures . .	707
<b>HONG KONG:—</b>		Books of Reference . . .	707
Constitution, Government .	670		
Revenue and Expenditure .	670	<b>JAVA:—</b>	
Area and Population . .	671	Constitution, Government .	710
Trade and Commerce . .	673	Revenue and Expenditure	711
Weights and Measures . .	674	Army and Navy . . .	712
Books of Reference . . .	674		



	PAGE		PAGE
JAVA :—		PERSIA :—	
Area and Population . . .	713	Diplomatic Representatives . . .	723
Trade and Commerce . . .	714	Weights and Measures . . .	723
Weights and Measures . . .	715	Books of Reference . . .	724
Books of Reference . . .	716		
PERSIA :—		SIAM :—	
Reigning Sovereign . . .	718	Government and Revenue . . .	726
Government, Religion, and Education . . .	718	Population and Trade . . .	727
Revenue and Army . . .	720	Diplomatic Representatives . . .	728
Area, Population, and Trade . . .	721	Weights and Measures . . .	728
		Books of Reference . . .	729
4. AUSTRALASIA.			
NEW SOUTH WALES :—		SOUTH AUSTRALIA :—	
Constitution and Govern-ment . . . . .	730	Mines and Mineral Produc-tions . . . . .	751
Revenue and Expenditure . . .	731	Railways, Post, and Tele-graphs . . . . .	734
Area and Population . . .	731		
Trade and Industry . . .	732	TASMANIA :—	
Mineral Productions . . .	734	Constitution and Govern-ment . . . . .	752
Railways, Post, and Tele-graphs . . . . .	734	Revenue and Expenditure . . .	752
		Area and Population . . .	753
NEW ZEALAND :—		Trade and Industry . . .	754
Constitution and Govern-ment . . . . .	735	Railways, Post, and Tele-graphs . . . . .	755
Revenue and Expenditure . . .	736		
Area and Population . . .	737	VICTORIA :—	
Trade and Industry . . .	740	Constitution and Govern-ment . . . . .	756
Mineral Productions . . .	741	Revenue and Expenditure . . .	757
Railways, Post, and Tele-graphs . . . . .	741	Debt . . . . .	757
		Area and Population . . .	758
QUEENSLAND :—		Immigration . . . . .	761
Constitution and Govern-ment . . . . .	742	Trade and Commerce . . .	762
Revenue and Expenditure . . .	742	Mining Industry . . . . .	763
Area and Population . . .	743	Railways . . . . .	764
Trade and Industry . . .	744	Post and Telegraphs . . .	765
Railways, Post, and Tele-graphs . . . . .	745		
		WESTERN AUSTRALIA :—	
SOUTH AUSTRALIA :—		Constitution and Govern-ment . . . . .	766
Constitution and Govern-ment . . . . .	746	Revenue and Expenditure . . .	766
Revenue and Expenditure . . .	747	Population and Trade . . .	767
Area and Population . . .	748	Agriculture and Minerals . . .	768
Trade and Industry . . .	750	Books of Reference con-cerning Australasia . . .	769
INDEX . . . . .	774		

# CHRONICLE

OF THE

## STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

FOR THE YEAR

### 1877

#### January.

1. Proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India by the Governor-General, in the presence of a great meeting of native princes and chieftains, at the camp of Delhi.
2. Opening of the Portuguese Chambers by King Luis I.
4. Third meeting of the Plenary Conference at Constantinople (see *Chronicle* for the year 1876, Dec. 24 and 28), the Porte declining to accede to the proposals of the five European Powers.
5. Decree of the Turkish Government, ordering the issue of £7,000,000 of new paper money to cover extraordinary expenses.
7. Formation of a 'National Society for the Defence of Greece' at Athens.
8. Changes in the Government of Turkey.
9. Opening of the second session of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies of France.
10. General elections for the third Imperial Parliament of Germany, resulting in a majority for the National Liberal party.
11. Fourth meeting of the Plenary Conference at Constantinople (see January 4), new proposals being made to the Porte.
12. Despatch of the Governor-General of India to the British Government, announcing the continuance of a severe famine, affecting an area of 148,700 square miles, with 27 million inhabitants.
13. Appointment of Suleiman Pasha to the command-in-chief of the troops of Turkey in Bulgaria and the Herzegovina.
15. Fifth meeting of the Plenary Conference at Constantinople (see Jan. 4 and 11), Lord Salisbury answering, in the name of his colleagues, that if the final proposals now submitted, and greatly reduced in demand for guarantees of reform, were not accepted by the Porte, the representatives of the Powers would take their departure.

**January.**

17. Opening of the Diet of Sweden by King Oscar II.
18. Resolution of the Grand Council of Turkey, presided over by Midhat Pasha, to reject absolutely all the proposals of the European Powers for reform, on the ground that their acceptance 'would sacrifice the independence of the Empire.'
20. Final meeting of the Conference at Constantinople, the Turkish Government declining to accept any of the proposals of the European Powers for administrative reforms.
21. Arrival of an Embassy from China in England.
22. Opening of the session of the Diet of Hungary.
23. Changes in the Government of Turkey.
24. Bill for restricting the functions of the clergy adopted by the Chamber of Deputies of Italy, by 150 against 101 votes.
25. Departure of the British and other plenipotentiaries of European Powers from Constantinople.
26. Negotiations for the conclusion of peace opened by the Turkish Government with Servia and Montenegro.
28. Bill for settling the disputed votes of the election for President of the United States, by a special tribunal, passed by the House of Congress by 191 against 86 votes.
29. Defeat of insurrectionary forces by the Government troops of Japan.
30. Election of a tribunal for counting and confirming the Presidential votes by the Congress of the United States.
31. Despatch of a circular note of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia to the Great Powers, inquiring what they intend to do, 'now that the refusal of the Porte to accede to the unanimous wishes of Europe has brought the Eastern crisis to a new phase.'

**February.**

1. Opening of the Brazilian Legislature by Princess Izabel, Regent.
2. Changes in the Government of Turkey.
3. Appointment of a new Minister for Roumania.
4. Decree of the King of Spain dissolving the Senate for new elections.
5. Dismissal and banishment of Midhat Pasha, Grand Vizier of Turkey, 'in accordance with Article 113 of the new Constitution.'
6. Resignation of the Hungarian Ministry.
7. Presentation of the new Chinese Ambassador to Queen Victoria.
7. Opening of the Storthing of Norway by King Oscar II.
8. Opening of the third session of the 21st Parliament of the United Kingdom by the Queen: 'The proposals recommended by myself and my allies have not, I regret to say, been accepted by the Porte; but the result of the Conference has been to show the existence of a general agreement between the European Powers.'
8. Opening of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada by the Governor-General.

**February.**

9. Report on the famine in Southern India, stating that the number of people maintained in the 'relief works' has risen to over a million.
10. Bill abolishing imprisonment for debt passed by the Chamber of Deputies of Italy.
12. Appointment of Colonel Gordon to the Government of the Soudan by the Khedive of Egypt.
13. Bill modifying the electoral law passed by the Second Chamber of the States-General of the Netherlands.
14. Death of General Changarnier, senator of France, at Paris.
15. Bill repealing the import duties upon corn, timber, and many other articles passed by the Second Chamber of the States-General of the Netherlands.
17. Discovery, at Constantinople, of a conspiracy for elevating Ex-Sultan Murad to the throne, leading to many arrests.
18. Election of General Porfirio Diaz as President of Mexico.
20. Decree of the French Government ordering numerous changes of prefects and sub-prefects.
22. Opening of the newly-elected Reichstag of Germany by Emperor-King Wilhelm I.
23. Defeat of the chief army of insurrection by Government troops near Kagosima, capital of Satsuma, Japan.
25. Death of Sir Jung Bahadoor, prime minister and ruler of Nepaul, at Nepaul-Terai.
26. Appointment of a new Ministry for Hungary.
28. Meeting of the National Assembly of Servia, which, having agreed to a peace with Turkey, is immediately after dissolved.

**March.**

1. Signature, at Constantinople, of a treaty of peace between Turkey and Servia, on the basis of the 'status quo ante bellum.'
2. Proclamation, in the Senate of the United States, of the result of the labours of the Presidential electoral tribune (see Jan. 28 and 30), declaring President Hayes elected by 185 votes against 184 votes given to Mr. Tilden.
4. Close of the second session of the 44th Congress of the United States.
5. Inauguration of Rutherford Burchard Hayes as 19th President of the United States, and of William A. Wheeler as Vice-President.
6. Appointment of a new Ministry for Portugal.
8. Insurrection in Honduras, and deposition of President Gomez.
10. Burning of the man-of-war 'Latif,' of the Egyptian navy, in the Red Sea, off Suez.
11. Appointment of a new Ministry for the United States.
12. Allocution of the Supreme Pontiff delivered to the Cardinals, accusing the Italian Government of unjustly restricting his liberty.
12. Appointment of a new Ministry for Greece.



**March.**

13. Proposal for a special committee to investigate the financial position of India rejected by the British House of Commons by 173 against 123 votes.
14. Death of General Juan Manuel de Rosas, former Dictator of the Argentine Confederation, at Swathling, near Southampton, England.
16. Arrival of General Ignatieff, Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of Russia, in London.
16. Resolution for granting increased protection duties to Canadian produce negatived by the Dominion House of Commons by a majority of 31 votes.
17. Circular despatch of the Minister of Justice of Italy, protesting against the Allocution of the Supreme Pontiff (see March 12), 'which demonstrates the ingratitude of the ecclesiastical power for an extent of liberty not accorded to it by any other European State.'
19. Opening of an Assembly of Delegates at Constantinople by Sultan Abdul Hamid II., who says in the speech from the throne, 'My Government has constantly given proofs of sincerity and moderation, which will aid in drawing closer the bonds of friendship and sympathy which unite us with the great European family.'
21. Conference between General Ignatieff and the Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, at the Foreign Office, London.
22. Celebration of the 80th birthday of Emperor-King Wilhelm I. throughout Germany.
23. Resolution of making a special grant of 15 million lire, or 600,000*l.*, to the Government for the purchase of arms passed by the Chamber of Deputies of Italy, by 178 against 66 votes.
24. Adjournment of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies of France to the 1st of May.
24. Bill fixing the seat of a newly-erected Imperial Tribunal at Leipzig passed, in third reading, by the Reichstag of Germany, by 213 against 142 votes.
26. Bill authorising the Government to contract a loan of 50 millions of florins, or 5,000,000*l.*, passed by the Diet of Hungary.
27. Decree of the Government of Roumania, ordering the issue of paper money to the amount of 32 millions of lei, or 1,280,000*l.*
28. Changes in the Government of Turkey.
30. Closing of the Chamber of Greece by royal decree.
31. Signature, at London, of a 'Protocol,' by the representatives of Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, and Russia, affirming that 'the Powers who have undertaken in common the pacification of the East,' now 'propose to watch carefully, by means of their representatives at Constantinople and their local agents, the manner in which the promises of the Ottoman Government are carried into effect;' and that 'if their hopes should once more be disappointed, and if the condition of the Christian subjects of the Sultan should not be improved in a manner to prevent the return of the complications which periodically disturb the peace of the East, they think it right to declare that such a state of affairs would be incompatible with their interests and those of Europe in general.'

## April.

1. Resolution expressing confidence in the Government, and its endeavours to guard the honour and interests of the nation, voted by the Chambers of Roumania.
3. Resignation of Prince Bismarck, Chancellor of the German Empire.
4. Delivery of the 'Protocol' of London (see March 31) to the Turkish Government.
5. Close of the session of the Roumanian Chambers by decree of Prince Karl.
7. Visit of the King of Italy to Naples.
8. Withdrawal of the resignation of Prince Bismarck, Chancellor of the German Empire.
9. Opening of the great 'Freshwater Canal,' from Cairo to Lake Timsah, by the Khedive of Egypt.
10. Circular despatch of the Turkish Government to its representatives with the great European Powers, replying to the 'Protocol' of London (see March 31). The despatch says:—'Exposed to hostile suggestions, to unmerited suspicion, and to violations of international law, Turkey feels that she is now contending for her existence. Strong in the justice of her cause, and trusting in God, she determines to ignore what has been decided without her and against her; resolved to retain in the world the place which Providence has destined for her in this regard.'
11. Decree of the King of Denmark dissolving the Folkething, and ordering the levy of taxes without legislative grant.
12. Annexation of the country of the Transvaal to the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, by proclamation of Sir Theophilus Shepstone, British Plenipotentiary.
14. Discontinuance of peace negotiations with Montenegro by the Turkish Government.
15. Appointment of Admiral Hobart Pasha to the command-in-chief of the Black Sea fleet of Turkey.
17. Decree of Prince Karl of Roumania ordering the immediate mobilisation of all the troops of Roumania on the war-footing.
19. Debate in the British House of Lords on the imminence of war between Russia and Turkey. 'My Lords,' remarks the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 'I will say that we do not hold ourselves bound, and that we do not desire, to intervene in this unhappy war, if war there is to be. We reserve to ourselves, however, as we are bound to do, and as every British Government must do, the right of protecting British interests if we see those interests threatened. Less than that I should not be justified in saying.'
20. Departure of the Emperor of Russia, accompanied by the heir-apparent, from St. Petersburg for Kischeneff, to inspect the army on the Roumanian frontier.
20. Assassination of Don Juan Bautista Gill, President of the Republic of Paraguay, in a revolt at Ascencion.
21. Circular despatch of the Russian Government to the European Powers, announcing a declaration of war against Turkey.

**April.**

23. Departure of all the members of the Russian Embassy from Constantinople.
24. Manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, issued at Kischeneff, declaring war against Turkey. 'The Porte,' says the manifesto, 'has not deferred to the unanimous will of Christian Europe; it has not assented to the conclusions of the Protocol. Having thus exhausted all pacific efforts, the haughty obstinacy of the Porte obliges us to proceed to more decisive acts. A respect for equity and our own dignity dictates this to us. Turkey, by her refusal, places us under the necessity of resorting to the force of arms.'
24. Arrival of the Right Hon. Mr. Layard, Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, at Constantinople.
25. Crossing of the Pruth, into Roumania, by 17,000 Russian troops, 5,000 going to Jassy, 12,000 to Galatz.
26. Reading of the war manifesto of the Emperor of Russia in all the churches of the Empire.
27. Proclamation of the Sultan of Turkey, replying to the war manifesto of the Emperor of Russia: 'God, who protects right and justice, will grant us victory. Our soldiers will defend with their blood the country gained by their ancestors, and, with the help of God, maintain the independence of the Osmanli.'
28. Opening of an extraordinary session of the Chamber of Greece.
29. Decree of the Turkish Government expelling all Russian subjects from Turkey.
30. Proclamation of Queen Victoria, ordering all British subjects to observe a strict neutrality during the war between Russia and Turkey.

**May.**

1. Reopening of the session of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies of France.
1. Reply of the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the circular despatch of Prince Gortschakoff on the part of the Russian Government (see April 21). The reply says:—'In taking action against Turkey on his own part, and having recourse to arms without further consultation with his allies, the Emperor of Russia has separated himself from the European concert hitherto maintained, and has at the same time departed from the rule to which he himself had solemnly recorded his consent. It is impossible to foresee the consequences of such an act. Her Majesty's Government would willingly have refrained from making any observations in regard to it; but, as Prince Gortschakoff seems to assume, in a declaration addressed to all the Governments of Europe, that Russia is acting in the interest of Great Britain and that of the other Powers, they feel bound to state, in a manner equally formal and public, that the decision of the Russian Government is not one which can have their concurrence or approval.'
2. Visit of the German Emperor to Strassburg.
3. Decree of the Turkish Government declaring a state of blockade, 'maintained by a fleet of sufficient strength,' over 'the whole Russian coast of the Black Sea between Tchurukson, on the Asiatic side, and the estuary of Kilia, on the European side.'

## May.

4. Resolution passed by the Chamber of Deputies of France, by 361 against 121 votes, calling upon the Government to use all the means in their power to repress the usurpations of the clergy.
6. Despatch of the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Russian Government, declaring that 'the mercantile and financial interests of European nations are so largely involved in Egypt that an attack on that country, or its occupation, even temporarily, for purposes of war, could scarcely be regarded with unconcern by the neutral Powers, certainly not by England.' The despatch further declares 'the vast importance of Constantinople, whether in a military, a political, or a commercial point of view, is too well understood to require explanation. It is therefore scarcely necessary to point out that Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to witness with indifference the passing into other hands than those of its present possessors of a capital holding so peculiar and commanding a position.'
7. Commencement of a debate in the British House of Commons on a resolution proposed by the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone, censuring the Government for its conduct in regard to the Eastern question. In the course of the debate the Secretary of State for the Home Department declares 'Nothing would induce me to say a word here or anywhere else in defence of the acts of the Government of Turkey, which he (Mr. Gladstone) has condemned. I utterly abhor them from the bottom of my soul, and I speak not only for myself, but for every member of the Cabinet.'
7. Return of the Emperor of Russia to St. Petersburg.
8. Decree of the Turkish Government, ordering that 'in consequence of the remonstrances of Germany,' any Russian subjects not yet expelled from the country, will be allowed to remain under the protection of the German Ambassador and Consuls.
10. Great rise of the sea, or 'tidal wave,' in the Pacific, causing the destruction of eleven coast towns in Chili and Peru.
11. Decree of the Spanish Government ordering the complete assimilation of the laws and administration of the three Basque provinces to those of the rest of the Monarchy.
12. Treaty of the British Government with the Chieftain of Dahomey, Africa, signed at Pacoteh Whydah.
14. Conclusion of the debate in the British House of Commons on Mr Gladstone's motion (see May 7), the result being 354 votes in favour, and 223 against the Government.
16. Resignation of the French Ministry in consequence of a note addressed by Marshal MacMahon, President of the Republic, to M. Jules Simon, reproaching the Premier with incapacity.
17. Appointment of a new French Ministry presided over by the Duke de Broglie, followed by a resolution of want of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies, carried by 355 against 134 votes.
18. Message of Marshal MacMahon to the French Chamber of Deputies, adjourning its sittings for a month, and declaring that if the public peace is disturbed, he will exert 'all the powers vested in the President of the Republic.'



**May.**

18. Capture of the fortress of Ardahan, Armenia, by the Russians, after two days' bombardment.
20. Decree of the French Government, ordering changes of Prefects and sub-Prefects in 62 of the departments of France.
21. Proclamation of the independence of Roumania from Turkey made by the representatives of the people at Bucharest.
22. Investment of the fortress of Kars, Armenia, by the Russians.
23. Message of Prince Karl of Roumania to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, thanking them for having 'broken the bonds connecting Roumania with Turkey, thereby restoring the ancient independence of a free people living in a separate individual State, and forming a useful, peaceful, and civilising member of the great family of European States.'
24. Riots at Constantinople, a body of 'Softas' demanding the dismissal of the Ministry.
25. Order of the Turkish Government declaring a state of siege at Constantinople.
26. Destruction of a Turkish armour-clad turret ship, named 'Dar Matoin,' by Russian torpedo vessels, near Ibraila, on the Danube.
26. Proclamation of the 'Jihad,' or Holy War against Russia by a 'fetva' of the Sheik-ul-Islam of Turkey.
28. Popular demonstration in favour of war against Turkey at Athens.
29. Encounter between the British men-of-war 'Shah' and 'Amethyst' and the armour-clad turret ship 'Huascar,' of the Peruvian navy, off the Port of Pacocha, Peru.
30. Reply of Prince Gortschakoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia, to the despatch of the Earl of Derby (see May 6) in reference to the Turkish war. 'Egypt,' says the reply, 'has contributed troops to the Turkish army, and Russia might therefore consider herself as at war with Egypt. Nevertheless, the Imperial Cabinet does not overlook either the European interests engaged in the country or those of England in particular. They will not bring Egypt within the radius of their military operations. As far as concerns Constantinople, without being able to prejudge the course or issue of the war, the Imperial Cabinet repeats that the acquisition of that capital is excluded from the views of His Majesty the Emperor. They recognise that in any case the future of Constantinople is a question of common interest, which cannot be settled otherwise than by a general understanding, and that if the possession of that city were to be put in question, it could not be allowed to belong to any of the European Powers.'

**June.**

1. Bombardment of the fortress of Kars, Armenia, by the Russians.
1. Death of Mr. H. Hansen, leader of the Radical majority in the Folkething of Denmark, at Copenhagen.
2. Departure of the Emperor of Russia from St. Petersburg for the army of the Danube.
2. Bombardment of Guirgevo, Roumania, from the Turkish batteries at Rustchuk.

## June.

3. Celebration at Rome of the 50th anniversary of the Episcopal consecration of Pío IX., together with the 30th anniversary of the promulgation of the Italian constitution.
3. Death of Queen Sophia, consort of the King of the Netherlands.
5. Appointment of Mouktar Pasha to the command-in-chief of the Turkish forces in Armenia.
6. Arrival of the Emperor of Russia at Plojesti, near Bucharest.
7. Formation of a new Ministry for Greece, under the Presidency of Admiral Canaris.
8. Conclusion of peace between Egypt and Abyssinia.
10. Changes in the Government of Turkey.
11. Departure of 6,000 Egyptian troops from Alexandria, under the command of Prince Hassan, son of the Khedive, to join the Turkish army on the Danube.
13. Death of Grand Duke Ludwig III. of Hesse.
15. Entry of a Turkish army, under Suleiman Pasha, into Montenegro.
16. Reception of Prince Milan of Servia by the Emperor of Russia at Plojesti, near Bucharest.
17. Re-opening of the session of the Chamber of Deputies of France.
17. Message of Marshal MacMahon to the French Senate demanding the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies. The Marshal says:—  
'On the 16th of May I had to declare to the country that disagreements existed between the Chamber of Deputies and myself. I showed that no Ministry could maintain itself in that Chamber without seeking the alliance and meeting the conditions of the Radical Party. A Government bound to such a necessity is no longer master of its own actions.'
18. Bombardment of Rustchuk, Bulgaria, by the Russians.
19. Declaration of want of confidence in the Government passed by the Chamber of Deputies of France by 363 against 158 votes.
20. Defeat of Turkish troops by Montenegrin forces at Martinitze.
21. Debate in the French Senate on the demand for dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Victor Hugo exclaiming, 'There is a nation marching with uncovered visage which shows distinctly the aim it seeks, and, facing that nation, a masked Government which knows not whither it is going.'
22. Permission accorded by the French Senate to the Government to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, by 150 against 130 votes.
23. Passage of the Danube at Galatz and Ibraila by the vanguard of the Russian army.
24. Bill for an increase of the army passed by the Chamber of Greece.
25. Decree of Marshal MacMahon, President of the French Republic, dissolving the Chamber of Deputies, in conformity with the vote of the Senate (see June 22), and ordering new elections to take place within three months.
26. Publication of an ukase of the Emperor of Russia ordering the issue of an internal loan of 200 millions of roubles, or £28,570,000, at 3 per cent. interest, to be repayable in 49 years.

**June.**

27. Message of Prince Karl of Roumania to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, stating the necessity for his having joined Russia in the field against Turkey :—‘ Our country has been drawn into the great tempest, and Turkey, instead of taking into consideration the difficulties of our position and the sacrifices we had undergone for a whole year to remain neutral, has treated us as an enemy along the whole length of our frontier on the Danube, bombarding our open towns, burning our villages, destroying public and private property, and murdering our innocent population on the river.’
28. Proclamation of the Emperor of Russia to the Bulgarians. ‘ The aim of Russia,’ says the proclamation, ‘ is to construct, not to destroy. She is called upon by the decrees of Providence to pacify and conciliate all races and worshippers in every part of Bulgaria where dwell inhabitants of diverse origin and faith. Henceforth Russian arms will protect all Christians from violence.’
29. Motion in the British House of Commons for a uniform Parliamentary franchise for boroughs and counties, negatived by 276 against 220 votes.
30. Crossing of the Danube, at Simnitsa, by the main body of the Russian army.

**July.**

1. Defeat of Russian troops at Kara Kilissa, Armenia.
2. Loss of the French man-of-war *Reine Blanche*, off the Hyères Isles, having been struck by the spur of the armour-clad ship *Héroïne*.
3. Changes of Prefects and sub-Prefects in 46 departments of France.
4. Celebration of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence throughout the United States.
5. Return of the British Fleet to Besika Bay, at the entrance of the Dardanelles.
6. Occupation of Tirnova, ancient capital of Bulgaria, by Russian troops.
6. Decree of the Turkish Government ordering a fresh issue of ‘ caimés,’ or paper money, to the amount of 1,000 million piastres.
7. Occupation of the town of Plevna, Bulgaria, by the Russians.
9. Withdrawal of the Russian forces from Kars, Armenia, which is entered by Turkish troops under Mouktar Pasha.
10. Bombardment of the port of Eupatoria, Crimea, by the Turkish Fleet.
11. Defeat of Turkish forces at Bayazid, Armenia.
11. Death of YakooB Beg, Emir of Kashgar, at Kurla.
12. Decree of the Turkish Government ordering the formation of a national guard at Constantinople.
13. Crossing of the Balkan mountains, at the Iron Gates, by a Russian force under General Gourko.
15. Massacre of the inhabitants of Yeni-Sagra, Bulgaria, by Turkish irregular troops.
16. Capture of the fortress of Nikopol, Bulgaria, by the Russians, after a day’s bombardment.

**July.**

17. Occupation of the Tchernavoda-Kustendje line of railway, from the Danube to the Black Sea, by Russian troops.
18. Defeat of Russian troops at Plevna, and re-occupation of the town by the Turks under Osman Pasha.
20. Changes in the Turkish Government; appointment of a new Minister of Foreign Affairs.
21. Fatal riots at Pittsburg, United States, originating in a strike of railway workmen on a vast scale.
23. Appointment of Mehemet Ali Pasha, formerly Julius Detroit, of Magdeburg, Prussia, to the command-in-chief of the Turkish armies in Europe.
24. Decree for the reorganisation of the army issued by the Greek Government.
25. Departure of British troops from Portsmouth to reinforce the garrison at Malta and Gibraltar.
26. Defeat of Russian troops at Yeni-Sagra, Roumelia.
27. Dismissal of the Sheik-ul-Islam of Turkey by decree of the Sultan.
28. Defeat of Turkish forces by the vanguard of the Russian army at Geula.
29. Death of the Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, first Lord of the Admiralty of Great Britain, at Homburg, Germany.
30. Assault of the main division of the Russian army on the fortified position of Plevna, Bulgaria, held by Turkish troops under Osman Pasha, who repel the attacking forces, under great slaughter.

**August.**

1. Report on the spread of the famine in Southern India, stating that nearly a million of people have died through want of food.
2. Ukase of the Emperor of Russia, calling a portion of the troops of reserve under arms.
3. Death of Field-Marshal Von Steinmetz, commander of a German, corps d'armée in the war against France, at Landeck, Silesia.
4. Retreat of the vanguard of the Russian army under General Gourko from Eski-Sagra towards the Balkan mountains.
5. Death of Prince Gustav of Wasa, last scion of the former royal line of Sweden, at Pillnitz, Saxony.
7. Meeting of the Emperors of Austria-Hungary and of Germany at Ishel, near Salzburg, Tyrol.
8. Appointment of the Right Hon. William Henry Smith, M.P., to be First Lord of the Admiralty of Great Britain.
9. Crossing of the Danube, at Sinnitza, by the Roumanian army, under the command of Prince Karl.
11. Convention between Egypt and Great Britain prohibiting the trade in 'negro slaves' signed at Alexandria.
12. Public meeting at Madras, presided over by the governor, to call the aid of the people of Great Britain to the alleviation of the horrible sufferings caused by famine in Southern India 'over an area containing eighteen millions of inhabitants.'



## August.

14. Prorogation of the Parliament of Great Britain to the 30th of October.
15. Decree of the Turkish Government, ordering the call to arms of all persons not hitherto included in the 'mustahfiz,' or general levy.
17. Breaking out of an insurrection at Canea and Retimo, in the island of Crete, Turkey.
18. Defeat of the Russians at Jahnilar, Armenia, by Turkish forces under Mouktar Pasha.
20. Note of remonstrance addressed by Austro-Hungarian, German, and Italian Governments to Turkey for violations of the Geneva convention, in permitting the killing of wounded Russians and mutilation of the dead.
21. Assault of Turkish forces on the intrenched vanguard of the Russian army, under General Gourko, in the Shipka Pass, Balkans.
23. Renewed assaults and final repulse of the Turkish forces opposed to the Russian vanguard in the Shipka Pass of the Balkans.
25. Defeat of the main body of the Russian army in Armenia by the Turks under Mouktar Pasha, at Kizil Tepe.
26. Unveiling of the 'Canossa Column,' commemorating the ancient struggle of Germany against the papacy, at Bismarckstein, near Harzburg, Prussia.
28. Repulse of Russian forces by the Turks at Kara-Hassanksi, on the River Lom, Bulgaria.
29. Death of Brigham Young, ruler of the Mormon settlement in Utah, United States.
31. Assault of the Russians on the fortified position of Plevna, resulting in the capture of some outlying redoubts.

## September.

1. Outbreak of an insurrection at Pharsala, Thessaly, Turkey.
3. Death of Louis Adolphe Thiers, President of the French Republic from August 31, 1871, to May 24, 1873, at St. Germain.
3. Storming of the fortified town of Lovatz, Bulgaria, by the Russians, under General Scobelev.
5. Defeat of Russian forces by the Turks under Mehemet Ali, at Kacelyo, on the River Lom, Bulgaria.
6. Celebration of the fourth centenary of the University of Upsala, Sweden, in the presence of King Oscar II.
7. Bombardment of Plevna by the Russians, followed by a series of assaults, causing great loss of life.
8. Capture of the fortress of Nicksiek, Bosnia, by the Montenegrins.
9. Public funeral of Louis Adolphe Thiers, former President of the French Republic, at Paris.
11. Renewed assaults upon the fortifications of Plevna by the Russians, in presence of the Emperor Alexander II., leading to the capture of the Gravitz redoubt.
11. Condemnation of M. Léon Gambetta, by the 11th Correctional Tribunal of Paris, to three months imprisonment, for having said of Marshal MacMahon that, after the next elections, he must either submit or resign—'Il faudra ou se soumettre, ou se démettre.'

**September.**

13. Decree of the Servian Government ordering the militia to be held in readiness to take the field.
14. Death of Admiral Canaris, Prime Minister of Greece, at Athens.
16. Capture of the fortress of Bilek, Bosnia, by the Montenegrins.
17. Defeat of Turkish troops at Fort St. Nicholas, in the Shipka Pass, by the Russian vanguard under General Gourko.
18. Conference between Prince Bismarck, Chancellor of the German Empire, and Count Andrassy, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria-Hungary, at Salzburg, Tyrol.
19. Manifesto of Marshal MacMahon to the French people, threatening evil consequences if the forthcoming elections for Deputies are not in his favour. 'Des élections favorables à ma politique,' says the manifesto, 'faciliteront la marche régulière du gouvernement existant. Elles affirmeront le principe d'autorité sapé par la démagogie; elles assureront l'ordre et la paix. Des élections hostiles aggraveraient le conflit entre les pouvoirs publics, entraveraient le mouvement des affaires, entretiendraient l'agitation, et la France, au milieu de ces complications nouvelles, deviendrait pour l'Europe un objet de défiance. Quant à moi, mon devoir grandirait avec le péril. Je ne saurais obéir aux sommations de la démagogie.'
21. Defeat of the Turks, under Mehemet Ali Pasha, by the Russians, near Kadikoi, Bulgaria.
22. Decree of the French Government fixing the elections for the Chamber of Deputies for the 14th of October, and the meeting of the new Chamber for the 7th of November.
23. Defeat of a portion of the Russian forces investing Plevna by a body of 10,000 Turks from Sofia, who forced their way into Plevna.
25. Changes in the Government of Turkey.
26. Landing of the Emperor and Empress of Brazil at Bartia, on their return from a lengthened tour in Europe.
27. Resignation of the Ministry of the Netherlands.
28. Arrival of General Todleben at the Russian head-quarters before Plevna, to direct regular siege operations, by sap and mine, against the Turkish fortifications.
29. Death of Cardinal Riario Sforza, Archbishop of Naples.
30. Changes in the Government of Greece.

**October.**

1. Opening of the Rigsdag of Denmark by royal commission.
2. Defeat of the Turkish troops in Armenia, commanded by Mouktar Pasha, by the Russians, at the battle of Yanilar.
3. Decree of the Sultan of Turkey, appointing Suleiman Pasha to the command-in-chief of the army on the Danube, and summoning Mehemet Ali Pasha to Constantinople.
4. Renewed combats between the forces of Mouktar Pasha in Armenia and the Russian troops, with undecided results.

**October.**

6. Review of the first division of the Imperial Guards, on the march to Plevna, by the Emperor of Russia, at the head-quarters of Gorny Studen, Bulgaria.
7. Report upon the famine in Southern India, stating that the height of the crisis is past, and that the number of people on the 'relief works' is gradually decreasing.
8. Opening of an international railway conference at Rome.
9. Bombardment of the forts of Sulina, on the Danube, by Russian cruisers.
11. Proclamation of Marshal MacMahon to the French people, urging again a vote in his favour at the forthcoming elections, which, if proving hostile to his policy, would 'plunge the country into an unknown future of crises and conflicts.'
13. Defeat of Turkish troops by Cretan insurgents, near Canea.
14. Elections throughout France for the new Chamber of Deputies, resulting in the return of 335 Republicans and 198 Anti-Republicans, the latter classed as 89 Bonapartists, 41 Legitimists, 38 Orleanists, and 30 'MacMahonists.'
15. Defeat and rout of the Turkish army in Armenia, under Mouktar Pasha, by the Russians, at Aladja Dag, with capture of 30,000 prisoners, among them seven pashas, and 36 guns.
15. Opening of a new session of the Congress of the United States.
17. Riots at Constantinople, directed against the Ministry.
18. Renewed assaults of the Russian and Roumanian armies on the fortifications of Plevna, resulting in the capture of some outworks.
19. Defeat of the Roumanian troops by the Turks before Plevna.
21. Opening of the Prussian Diet by Royal Commission.
23. Prorogation of the British Parliament from the 30th of October to the 19th of December.
24. Death of Grand Duke Sergius of Leuchtenberg, of the Imperial family of Russia, before Rustchuk, Roumania.
25. Closing, by the Chinese Government, of the Woosung Railway, only line in the Empire.
27. Changes in the Government of Turkey.
28. Capture of Telis, on the road from Plevna to Sofia, by the Russians, effecting the complete isolation of the Turkish forces, under Osman Pasha, at Plevna.
30. Resignation of Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France.

**November.**

1. Death of Field-Marshal Von Wrangel, senior officer in the German army, at Berlin.
3. Resignation of the French Ministry, but which is not accepted by the President of the Republic.
5. Defeat of the Turkish army, under Mouktar Pasha, by the Russians, at Devi Boyun, Armenia.

**November.**

6. Renewed bombardment of Rustchuk by the Russians.
7. Opening of the newly-elected Chamber of Deputies of France at Versailles. 'The present Chamber,' says the President in the opening speech, 'like its predecessor, will devote itself to the consolidation of the Republic and to defending it against all attacks, from whatever side they may come.'
8. Defeat of Turkish troops by Russians on the road from Kars to Erzeroum.
8. Death of Queen Amalie, mother of the King of Saxony.
9. Capture of two Russian redoubts of the fortification of Plevna by the Russians, under General Skobelev.
10. Discovery of a conspiracy at Constantinople to elevate ex-Sultan Murad to the throne, leading to numerous arrests.
11. Occupation of the heights of Bibolar, near Plevna, by the Roumanians.
13. Opening of the Belgian Chamber by King Leopold II.
15. Resolution for instituting an inquiry into the conduct of the Government in attempting to intimidate the people during the elections, passed by the Chamber of Deputies of France by 320 to 204 votes.
17. Insurrectionary movements in Thessaly, Turkey, along the Greek frontiers.
18. Storming of the fortress of Kars, Armenia, by the Russians, 11,000 Turkish prisoners being taken, with 300 guns.
20. Resignation of the French Ministry, accepted by the President of the Republic.
22. Opening of the session of the Chamber of Deputies of Italy.
22. Capture of Provitz, near Orkhanié, Bulgaria, by the troops of Roumania.
23. Appointment of a new French Ministry under the presidency of General de Rochebouët.
24. Resolution of the Chamber of Deputies of France, declaring that 'the composition of the Ministry of the 23rd of November being the denial of the rights of the nation and of Parliamentary rights, and can only aggravate the crisis which the country has been traversing since the 16th of May, it can hold no relations with this Ministry,' passed by 323 against 208 votes.
24. Loss of the United States sloop-of-war 'Huron,' off Cape Hatteras, State of Carolina.
25. Bill authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem 'greenbacks' in proportion to the national bank notes issued by the Government, passed by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States by 133 against 120 votes.
26. Capture of the fortified town of Etropol, Bulgaria, by the Russians.
27. Opening of the Roumanian Chambers, the Speech from the Throne declaring: 'We hope on the fall of Plevna into our hands to reap on its ruins the peace so dear to us. We are also convinced that out of its ruins we shall see the independence of Roumania recognised by all Europe.'



**November.**

28. Bill for the abolition of capital punishment passed by the Chamber of Deputies of Italy.
29. Conference of Marshal MacMahon with the Presidents of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies of France.
30. Attack of Russians upon Kamarli, in the Balkans, defeated by the Turks.

**December.**

1. Change in the Government of Turkey ; appointment of a new Home Minister.
3. Message of President Hayes to the Congress of the United States, in which he says: 'The complete and permanent pacification of the country remains the most important of all our national interests. All good citizens evidently desire to co-operate in this work, but opinions differ widely as to the means. The Administration adopted measures in the South most in harmony with the circumstances and with the constitution and genius of the people.'
5. Meeting of the delegations of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy at Vienna.
6. Conference of Marshal MacMahon with the President of the Chamber of Deputies of France.
8. Proclamation of the Governor-General of India to the tribe of Jowakis creating disturbances on the frontier.
10. Attempt of Osman Pasha to break through the Russian and Roumanian lines investing Plevna, resulting in the capture of the place and all its fortifications, together with 30,000 Turkish prisoners, including 10 pashas and 128 superior officers and 78 guns.
12. Circular despatch of the Turkish Government to its representatives with the great Powers, requesting mediation in the war with Russia.
13. Further prorogation of the British Parliament from the 19th December to the 17th January 1878.
13. Proclamation of Prince Milan of Servia declaring war against Turkey and the independence of the country. 'We cannot,' says the proclamation, 'look on with indifference, nor without humiliation, or remain further connected with a Government deriving its power from devastation, incendiarism, bloodshed, and manifesting fanatical insolence and threats.'
14. Appointment of new French Ministry under M. Dufaure, and presentation of a message of Marshal MacMahon to the Chamber of Deputies, which says, 'The interest of the country demands the termination of the crisis we are traversing. It demands, with not less force, that it shall not be renewed. Recourse to the right of dissolution is only, in fact, a supreme mode of consulting a judge without appeal, and cannot be erected into a system of government. I deemed it my duty to make use of that right, and I conform to the reply of the country.'
15. Crossing of the Turkish frontier by the army of Servia.

## December.

17. Departure of the Emperor of Russia from the head-quarters of the army in Bulgaria for St. Petersburg.
19. Decree of the French Government, ordering the appointment of eighty-two new prefects for the departments.
20. Congratulations of Emperor Wilhelm of Germany, together with decorations, despatched to Prince Karl of Roumania and several Russian commanders, for the capture of Plevna.
22. Advance of the Russian troops in Armenia upon Erzeroum.
23. Return to St. Petersburg of the Emperor of Russia, who says, in reply to an address of congratulation, 'We have done much, but there still remains much for us to do. May God help us to carry out to the end this holy undertaking.'
24. Capture of Ak-Palanka, Bulgaria, by Servian troops.
25. Departure of the British fleet from Besika Bay, Dardanelles, to the gulf of Vourlah, near Smyrna.
27. Capture of the town of Pirot, Bulgaria, by Servian troops.
28. Request of interceding with Russia for peace made by the Turkish Government to the Cabinet of Great Britain.
29. Crossing of the Balkans effected, after three days' march, by the vanguard of the Russian army under General Gourko, over the mountain paths of Baba Konak, into the plain of Sofia.
30. Recall of Mouktar Pasha to Constantinople, and appointment of Ismail Pasha to the command of the Turkish troops in Armenia.
31. Occupation of Tashkesen, on the road to Sofia, by the Russian vanguard under General Gourko.
31. Publication of the reply of the Russian Government to the British Cabinet regarding the wish for peace expressed by Turkey; the latter being referred to enter into direct negotiations, preliminary for an armistice, with the commander of the armies of Russia.

## I.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES  
OF THE WORLD.

Area of States	English square miles	Population of States	Last census or estimate
Russian Empire . .	8,444,766	Chinese Empire . .	425,213,152
British Empire . .	7,767,880	British Empire . .	199,817,108
Chinese Empire . .	3,924,627	Russian Empire . .	85,685,945
United States . .	3,603,844	Germany . . . .	42,727,630
Brazil . . . .	3,275,326	United States . .	38,558,371
Turkey . . . .	1,812,048	France . . . .	36,905,788
Egypt . . . .	849,000	Austria-Hungary . .	35,904,435
Mexico . . . .	743,948	Turkey . . . .	35,350,000
Persia . . . .	648,000	Japan . . . .	33,110,825
ArgentineConfederation	515,700	Italy . . . .	26,801,154
Peru . . . .	502,760	Egypt . . . .	16,922,000
Bolivia . . . .	473,300	Spain . . . .	16,301,851
Colombia . . . .	455,673	Siam . . . .	11,800,000
Venezuela . . . .	368,235	Brazil . . . .	10,196,328
Sweden and Norway . .	288,771	Mexico . . . .	9,343,470
Siam . . . .	250,000	Sweden and Norway . .	6,200,528
Austria-Hungary . .	240,943	Belgium . . . .	5,336,634
Germany . . . .	212,091	Persia . . . .	4,400,000
France . . . .	204,091	Portugal . . . .	3,995,152
Spain . . . .	182,758	Roumania . . . .	3,864,848
Japan . . . .	156,604	Netherlands . . . .	3,809,527
Chili . . . .	130,977	Peru . . . .	3,199,000
Italy . . . .	114,296	Colombia . . . .	2,916,703
Roumania . . . .	45,642	Switzerland . . . .	2,669,147
Portugal . . . .	36,510	Venezuela . . . .	2,200,000
Netherlands . . . .	20,527	Chili . . . .	2,068,447
Greece . . . .	19,941	Denmark . . . .	1,880,100
Switzerland . . . .	15,233	Bolivia . . . .	1,742,352
Denmark . . . .	14,553	ArgentineConfederation	1,736,922
Belgium . . . .	11,373	Greece . . . .	1,457,864

## II.

THE ARMOUR-CLAD NAVIES OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES  
OF EUROPE.

## I.—FIRST-CLASS BATTLE SHIPS.

	Armour thickness at water-line	Guns		Indicated horse- power	Displace- ment, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
ITALY.					
	Inches				Tons
Duilio . . .	22	4	100-ton	7,500	10,650
Dandolo . . .	22	4	100-ton	7,500	10,650
GREAT BRITAIN.					
Inflexible . . .	16 to 24	4	81-ton	8,000	11,165
Dreadnought . . .	14	4	38-ton	8,000	10,950
Devastation . . .	12 to 14	4	35-ton	6 50	9,190
Thunderer . . .	12 to 14	{ 2 2	{ 38-ton 35-ton	5,600	9,190
Glatton . . .	12 to 14	2	25-ton	2,868	4,912
Rupert . . .	9 to 14	2	18-ton	4,200	5,358
Hotspur . . .	8 to 12	1	25-ton	3,497	4,010
Monarch . . .	8 to 10	{ 4 2	{ 25-ton 6½-ton	7,842	8,322
Hercules . . .	6 to 9	{ 8 2	{ 18-ton 12-ton	8,000	8,677
Sultan . . .	6 to 9	{ 4 8	{ 6½-ton 18-ton	8,629	9,286
Alexandra . . .	8 to 12	{ 4 10	{ 12-ton 25-ton	8,000	9,492
Téméraire . . .	8 to 11	{ 2 4	{ 18-ton 25-ton	7,000	8,415
Nelson . . .	8 to 10	{ 4 8	{ 18-ton 12-ton	6,000	7,323
Northampton . . .	8 to 10	{ 4 8	{ 18-ton 12-ton	6,000	7,323
Shannon . . .	8 to 10	{ 2 6	{ 18-ton 12-ton	3,500	5,103
GERMANY.					
Kaiser . . .	10	{ 8 1	{ 22-ton 18-ton	8,000	7,560
Deutschland . . .	10	{ 8 11	{ 22-ton 18-ton	8,000	7,560
König Wilhelm . . .	8½	26	12-ton	8,000	9,425
Grosser Kurfürst . . .	8½	{ 4 2	{ 28-ton 21-ton	5,400	6,663
Friedrich der Grosse . . .	8½	{ 4 2	{ 26-ton 21-ton	5,400	6,663
Preussen . . .	8½	{ 4 2	{ 26-ton 21-ton	5,400	6,643
FRANCE.					
Redoutable . . .	9	{ 2 4	{ 38-ton 24-ton	6,000	8,658
Trident . . .	8½	{ 8 2	{ 24-ton 18-ton	4,800	8,164
Friedland . . .	8½	{ 8 2	{ 18-ton 12-ton	4,800	8,164



## II. (continued.)

FIRST-CLASS BATTLE SHIPS—*continued.*

	Armour thickness at water-line	Guns		Indicated horse- power	Displace- ment, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
FRANCE-- <i>continued.</i>					
	Inches				Tons
Colbert . . .	8½	{ 8 2 }	{ 24-ton 18-ton }	4,800	8,164
Richelieu . . .	8½	{ 8 2 }	{ 18-ton 12-ton }	4,800	8,164
Marengo . . .	7½	{ 4 4 }	{ 18-ton 7-ton }	3,673	7,360
Océan . . .	7½	{ 4 4 }	{ 18-ton 7-ton }	3,673	7,360
Suffren . . .	7½	{ 4 4 }	{ 18-ton 7-ton }	3,673	7,360

## II.—OCEAN CRUISERS.

## RUSSIA.

Peter the Great . . .	14	4	35-ton	2,200	9,510
Minin . . .	12	4	35-ton	2,600	5,650

## TURKEY.

Mésoudiyé . . .	12	{ 12 3 }	{ 18-ton 6½-ton }	5,500	9,140
Mendouhiyé . . .	12	{ 12 3 }	{ 18-ton 6½-ton }	5,500	9,140
Nousretieh . . .	12	{ 12 3 }	{ 18-ton 6½-ton }	5,500	9,140
Azizieh . . .	10	{ 1 15 }	{ 12-ton 6½-ton }	4,800	6,400
Orkanieh . . .	10	{ 1 15 }	{ 12-ton 6½-ton }	4,800	6,400
Mahmoudieh . . .	10	{ 1 15 }	{ 12-ton 6½-ton }	4,800	6,400
Osmanieh . . .	10	{ 1 15 }	{ 12-ton 6½-ton }	3,000	4,200
Athar-Tevfik . . .	9	8	12-ton	3,000	4,200

## AUSTRIA.

Custoza . . .	9¼	8	18-ton	6,000	6,750
Tegethoff . . .	13	6	25-ton	8,000	7,390
Erzherzog Albrecht . . .	8½	8	18-ton	4,300	5,365
Lissa . . .	6¼	12	12-ton	3,550	6,406
Kaiser . . .	6¼	10	18-ton	3,550	5,800
Ferdinand Max . . .	5	14	10-ton	2,902	4,558
Habsburg . . .	5	14	10-ton	2,902	4,558

## NETHERLANDS.

Koning der Nederlanden	8¼	4	35-ton	2,200	3,500
Schorpioen . . .	8	2	18-ton	1,800	2,113
Guinea . . .	8	2	18-ton	1,800	2,113
Buffel . . .	6	{ 2 4 }	{ 12-ton 32-pdrs. }	1,800	2,113
Stier . . .	6	{ 2 4 }	{ 12-ton 32-pdrs. }	1,800	2,113
De Ruyter . . .	6	4	12-ton	1,750	2,300
Prinz Hendrik . . .	5½	4	12-ton	2,426	2,800

## II. (continued.)

## OCEAN CRUISERS—continued.

	Armour thickness at water-line	Guns		Indicated horse- power	Displace- ment, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
DENMARK.					
	Inches				Tons
Helgoland . . .	10	{ 2 8	{ 25-ton 6-ton }	3,700	5,500
Odin . . .	8	4	18-ton	2,260	4,200
Lindormen . . .	5	2	12½-ton	1,560	3,000
Gorm . . .	5	2	12½-ton	1,560	3,000

## III.—COAST CRUISERS.

## ITALY.

Venezia . . .	9½	{ 1 6	{ 25-ton 18-ton }	1,800	6,500
Palestro . . .	9½	{ 1 6	{ 25-ton 18-ton }	1,800	6,500
Principe Amedeo . .	9½	{ 1 6	{ 25-ton 18-ton }	1,800	6,500
Roma . . .	9½	{ 1 6	{ 25-ton 18-ton }	1,800	6,500

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Cyclops . . .	6 to 10	4	18-ton	1,660	3,430
Gorgon . . .	6 to 10	4	18-ton	1,670	3,430
Hecate . . .	6 to 10	4	18-ton	1,755	3,430
Hydra . . .	6 to 10	4	18-ton	1,472	3,430
Bellerophon . . .	4 to 9	{ 10 4	{ 12-ton 6½-ton }	6,521	7,551
Audacious . . .	6 to 8	10	12-ton	4,021	6,034
Invincible . . .	6 to 8	10	12-ton	4,832	6,034
Iron Duke . . .	6 to 8	10	12-ton	4,268	6,034
Swiftsure . . .	6 to 8	10	12-ton	4,913	6,333
Triumph . . .	6 to 8	10	12-ton	4,892	6,660
Penelope . . .	5 to 6	10	12-ton	4,703	4,394
Repulse . . .	5 to 6	10	9-ton	3,347	6,190

## GERMANY.

Prinz Friedrich Karl	5	6	12-ton	3,500	5,934
Kronprinz . . .	5	26	12-ton	4,800	5,480
Hansa . . .	6	16	12-ton	1,200	3,553
Sachsen . . .	6	8	12-ton	3,000	5,600

## RUSSIA.

Duke of Edinburgh .	6	{ 4 2	{ 12-ton 6½-ton }	2,000	4,438
General-Admiral . .	6	{ 4 2	{ 12-ton 6½-ton }	2,000	4,438
Admiral Tchitchagoff	5½	4	35-ton	1,800	3,396
Admiral Spiridoff .	5½	4	35-ton	1,800	3,396

## FRANCE.

Flandre . . .	6	{ 8 4	{ 12-ton 7-ton }	3,500	5,700
Gauloise . . .	5½	{ 8 4	{ 12-ton 7-ton }	3,500	5,700
Guyenne . . .	5½	{ 8 4	{ 12-ton 7-ton }	3,500	5,700
Héroïne . . .	5½	{ 8 4	{ 12-ton 7-ton }	3,500	5,700

II. (*continued.*)COAST CRUISERS—*continued.*

	Armour thickness at water-line	Guns		Indicated horse- power	Displace- ment, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
FRANCE— <i>continued.</i>					
Maganime . . .	Inches 5½	{ 8	12-ton	3,500	Tons 5,700
		{ 4	7-ton		
Provence . . .	5½	{ 8	12-ton	3,500	5,700
		{ 4	7-ton		

## IV.—COAST DEFENDERS.

## RUSSIA.

Admiral Popoff . . .	18	2	40-ton	640	3,550
Novgorod . . .	11	2	28-ton	480	2,490
Admiral Greig . . .	5	6	25-ton	1,800	3,450
Admiral Lazareff . . .	5	6	25-ton	1,800	3,450
Kniaz-Pojarski . . .	4½	10	12-ton	1,800	4,291

## TURKEY.

Fethi-Boulend . . .	9	4	12-ton	1,800	2,760
Moukadem-Haïr . . .	9	4	12-ton	1,800	2,760
Idjila-Lieh . . .	7	4	12-ton	1,650	2,400
Athar-Shefket . . .	7	{ 1 5 }	{ 12-ton 6½-ton }	1,650	2,400
Nedjimi-Shefket . . .	5½	{ 1 5 }	{ 12-ton 6½-ton }	1,500	2,228

## ITALY.

Affondatore . . .	6	2	12-ton	1,500	4,070
Varese . . .	5½	6	12-ton	1,000	2,900
Terribile . . .	5½	6	12-ton	1,000	2,900
Formidabile . . .	5½	6	12-ton	1,000	2,900
Conte Verde . . .	5½	6	12-ton	1,000	2,900
Castelfidardo . . .	5	14	6½-ton	950	2,500
Ancona . . .	5	14	6½-ton	950	2,500
Maria Pia . . .	5	14	6½-ton	950	2,500

## FRANCE.

Revanche . . .	5½	{ 8 4 }	{ 12-ton 7-ton }	3,500	5,700
Savoie . . .	5½	{ 8 4 }	{ 12-ton 7-ton }	3,500	5,700
Surveillante . . .	5½	{ 8 4 }	{ 12-ton 7-ton }	3,500	5,700
Valeureuse . . .	5½	{ 8 4 }	{ 12-ton 7-ton }	3,500	5,700
Couronne . . .	5½	{ 2 10 }	{ 10-ton 7-ton }	3,500	5,700
Gloire . . .	5½	36	6½-ton	3,500	5,700

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Warrior . . .	4½	{ 10 16 }	{ 9-ton 6½-ton }	5,469	9,137
Black Prince . . .	4½	{ 10 16 }	{ 9-ton 6½-ton }	5,772	9,137
Minotaur . . .	5½	{ 10 7 }	{ 12-ton 6½-ton }	6,702	10,627
Agincourt . . .	5½	{ 10 16 }	{ 12-ton 6½-ton }	6,867	10,627
Northumberland . . .	5½	{ 10 16 }	{ 12-ton 6½-ton }	6,558	10,627

## III.

THE RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD  
IN 1855 AND 1876.

States	Length of Railways open for traffic		One mile of Rail- way to square miles of area in 1876
	Dec. 31, 1855	Dec. 31, 1876	
	English miles	English miles	English square miles
<i>Europe :—</i>	<b>21,140</b>	<b>92,116</b>	<b>41</b>
Belgium . . .	828	2,105	5
Great Britain . . .	8,336	16,872	7
Switzerland . . .	129	1,478	10
Germany . . .	4,863	17,133	11
Denmark . . .	18	853	12
France . . .	3,436	12,723	13
Netherlands . . .	195	1,223	17
Austria-Hungary . . .	1,758	10,138	20
Italy . . .	566	4,935	22
Spain . . .	275	3,716	50
Sweden . . .	23	2,336	54
Portugal . . .	22	644	56
Roumania . . .	—	766	59
Russia in Europe . . .	649	12,350	148
Turkey in Europe . . .	—	965	150
Norway . . .	42	504	242
Greece . . .	—	7	2,848
<i>America :—</i>	<b>20,042</b>	<b>88,540</b>	<b>181</b>
United States . . .	19,247	77,457	46
Peru . . .	52	2,030	248
Dominion of Canada . . .	—	6,412	599
<i>Africa :—</i>	—	<b>1,847</b>	<b>850</b>
<i>Asia :—</i>	<b>156</b>	<b>8,076</b>	<b>240</b>
British India . . .	156	6,938	129
<i>Australasia :—</i>	—	<b>2,688</b>	<b>2,050</b>
Victoria . . .	—	618	155
New Zealand . . .	—	575	190
Tasmania . . .	—	170	562
New South Wales . . .	—	445	784



## IV.

COAL PRODUCTION IN THE PRINCIPAL STATES  
OF THE WORLD.

States	Year	Total Production of Coals	Production per head of Population
		Tons	Tons
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND . .	1876	133,344,766	4·030
Durham and North- umberland . .	„	31,991,623	—
Yorkshire . .	„	15,055,275	—
England { Lancashire . .	„	17,390,000	—
Stafford and Worces- tershires . .	„	14,158,615	—
Other Counties . .	„	21,778,119	—
Wales . . . . .	„	14,180,586	—
Scotland . . . . .	„	18,665,612	—
Ireland . . . . .	„	124,936	—
UNITED STATES . . . . .	1876	43,000,000	1·053
GERMANY . . . . .	1876	49,393,114	1·101
Prussia . . . . .	„	43,364,968	—
Saxony . . . . .	„	3,855,254	—
Bavaria . . . . .	„	1,481,514	—
Alsace-Lorraine . . . . .	„	1,389,704	—
Other States . . . . .	„	2,301,674	—
FRANCE . . . . .	1876	17,049,762	0·476
BELGIUM . . . . .	1876	14,669,029	2·850
AUSTRIA . . . . .	1875	11,400,889	0·562
RUSSIA . . . . .	1875	2,338,927	0·328
AUSTRALASIA . . . . .	1875	1,523,000	0·734
SPAIN . . . . .	1875	722,358	0·049
HUNGARY . . . . .	1875	1,701,000	0·109
ITALY . . . . .	1875	98,380	0·004
SWEDEN . . . . .	1875	62,325	0·016
NETHERLANDS . . . . .	1875	47,308	0·012

## V.

THE IMPORT MARKETS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM  
IN 1876 AND 1877.

Imports into the United Kingdom from Foreign Countries and British Possessions	Nine months ended 30th Sept.		Increase (+), or Diminution (—), in 1877, as com- pared with 1876
	1876	1877	
	£	£	£
<b>FIRST GROUP:—</b>			
United States . . . . .	58,671,796	58,179,429	— 492,367
France . . . . .	34,013,376	33,917,185	— 96,191
British India . . . . .	23,106,087	22,865,726	— 240,261
Australasia . . . . .	20,315,116	19,386,818	— 928,298
Germany . . . . .	15,193,539	17,902,416	+ 2,708,877
Russia . . . . .	11,613,536	16,812,559	+ 5,199,023
Netherlands . . . . .	12,023,468	14,917,436	+ 2,893,968
<b>SECOND GROUP:—</b>			
China . . . . .	9,442,905	9,521,031	+ 78,126
Belgium . . . . .	10,269,983	8,985,516	— 1,284,467
Spain . . . . .	6,310,235	7,760,375	+ 1,450,140
Sweden and Norway . . . . .	7,648,050	7,496,024	— 152,026
Egypt . . . . .	7,591,720	7,104,722	— 486,998
Dominion of Canada . . . . .	6,398,253	5,902,785	— 495,468
Brazil . . . . .	3,884,397	5,359,847	+ 1,475,450
<b>THIRD GROUP:—</b>			
British West Indies . . . . .	4,181,465	4,224,704	+ 43,239
Ceylon . . . . .	2,613,898	3,646,356	+ 1,032,458
Peru . . . . .	4,199,763	3,603,027	— 596,736
Italy . . . . .	3,317,767	3,223,695	— 94,072
Turkey in Europe . . . . .	3,366,525	3,099,435	— 267,090
Denmark . . . . .	3,394,493	2,950,324	— 444,169
Cape of Good Hope . . . . .	2,843,292	2,707,324	— 135,968
Chili . . . . .	2,765,067	2,666,886	— 98,181
Portugal . . . . .	2,721,890	2,654,719	— 67,171
<b>FOURTH GROUP:—</b>			
Straits Settlements . . . . .	2,034,520	1,892,970	— 141,550
British Guiana . . . . .	2,130,084	1,871,083	— 259,001
Mauritius . . . . .	760,499	1,592,169	+ 831,670
Java . . . . .	1,267,665	1,528,886	+ 261,221
Philippine Islands . . . . .	1,135,146	1,455,097	+ 319,951
Argentine Confederation . . . . .	1,187,438	1,367,693	+ 180,255
Cuba and Porto Rico . . . . .	2,535,620	1,262,709	— 1,272,911
Greece . . . . .	993,145	1,245,743	+ 252,598
Austria . . . . .	630,357	1,130,763	+ 500,406

## VI.

THE EXPORT MARKETS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.  
IN 1876 AND 1877.

Exports of British home produce to Foreign Countries and British Possessions	Nine months ended 30th Sept.		Increase (+), or Diminution (-), in 1877, as com- pared with 1876
	1876	1877	
	£	£	£
<b>FIRST GROUP:—</b>			
British India . . . . .	16,630,254	18,489,676	+ 1,859,422
Germany . . . . .	15,161,548	13,950,569	- 1,210,979
Australasia . . . . .	12,166,217	13,153,512	+ 987,295
United States of America . . . . .	13,196,877	12,885,852	- 311,025
France . . . . .	12,140,313	10,822,496	- 1,317,817
<b>SECOND GROUP:—</b>			
Netherlands . . . . .	8,878,929	7,240,841	- 1,638,088
Dominion of Canada . . . . .	6,059,534	5,874,643	- 184,891
Italy . . . . .	5,174,018	4,756,983	- 417,035
Brazil . . . . .	4,492,618	4,424,635	- 67,983
Belgium . . . . .	4,394,832	3,974,332	- 420,500
China . . . . .	3,418,235	3,680,715	+ 262,480
Russia . . . . .	4,888,395	3,232,659	- 1,655,736
Sweden and Norway . . . . .	3,163,093	3,183,321	+ 20,228
<b>THIRD GROUP:—</b>			
Spain . . . . .	3,004,362	2,873,690	- 130,672
Hong Kong . . . . .	2,268,855	2,824,022	+ 555,167
Cape of Good Hope . . . . .	2,972,229	2,462,046	- 510,183
Turkey in Europe . . . . .	2,260,033	1,917,370	- 342,663
Cuba and Porto Rico . . . . .	1,569,744	1,704,593	+ 134,849
Portugal . . . . .	1,783,586	1,704,197	- 79,389
Egypt . . . . .	1,867,313	1,630,925	- 236,388
Java . . . . .	1,196,092	1,574,607	+ 378,515
Japan . . . . .	1,287,915	1,503,091	+ 215,176
Argentine Confederation . . . . .	1,212,287	1,399,212	+ 186,925
Denmark . . . . .	1,637,047	1,376,524	- 260,523
British West Indies . . . . .	1,406,825	1,355,427	- 51,398
Chili . . . . .	1,614,456	1,117,350	- 497,106
<b>FOURTH GROUP:—</b>			
Peru . . . . .	710,857	986,659	+ 275,802
Ceylon . . . . .	784,821	792,061	+ 7,240
Austria . . . . .	578,257	772,473	+ 194,216
Uruguay . . . . .	764,814	744,416	- 20,398
Mexico . . . . .	346,832	684,158	+ 337,326
Greece . . . . .	588,807	582,231	- 6,576

## VII.

DENSITY OF POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES  
OF EUROPE.

States	Year of Enumera- tion	Area: English sq. miles	Population	Population per square mile
BELGIUM . . .	1875	11,373	5,336,634	<b>469</b>
GT. BRITAIN & IRELAND	1871	120,879	31,783,700	<b>265</b>
England and Wales .	„	58,320	22,712,266	389
Scotland . . .	„	30,685	3,360,018	109
Ireland . . .	„	31,874	5,411,416	169
ITALY . . . .	1871	114,296	26,801,154	<b>238</b>
GERMANY . . .	1875	212,091	42,727,360	<b>201</b>
Prussia . . .	„	137,066	25,742,404	187
Bavaria . . .	„	29,292	5,022,390	170
Württemberg . .	„	7,675	1,881,505	245
Saxony . . .	„	6,777	2,760,586	407
NETHERLANDS . .	1875	20,527	3,809,527	<b>185</b>
FRANCE . . .	1876	201,900	36,905,788	<b>180</b>
SWITZERLAND . .	1870	15,233	2,669,147	<b>175</b>
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY .	1869	240,943	35,904,435	<b>149</b>
Austria . . .	„	115,905	20,394,980	175
Hungary . . .	„	124,438	15,509,455	124
DENMARK . . .	1875	14,553	1,880,100	<b>129</b>
PORTUGAL . . .	1868	36,510	3,995,152	<b>108</b>
SPAIN . . . .	1860	182,758	16,301,851	<b>90</b>
ROUMANIA . . .	1864	45,642	3,864,848	<b>85</b>
SERVIA . . . .	1874	16,600	1,352,522	<b>81</b>
GREECE . . . .	1870	19,941	1,457,864	<b>73</b>
TURKEY IN EUROPE .	—	138,264	8,315,000	<b>60</b>
RUSSIA IN EUROPE .	1870	2,261,657	78,281,447	<b>34</b>
SWEDEN AND NORWAY .	1875	290,322	6,200,528	<b>21</b>
Sweden . . .	„	168,042	4,383,291	27
Norway . . .	„	122,280	1,817,237	14

PART I.

THE STATES OF EUROPE.





## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(OESTERREICH-UNGARISCHE MONARCHIE.)

### Reigning Emperor and Family.

**Franz Joseph I.**, Emperor of Austria, and King of Hungary, born August 18, 1830, the son of Archduke Franz Karl and of Archduchess Sophie, Princess of Bavaria. Educated for the military career; appointed Governor of Bohemia, April 5, 1848; took part in the battle of Santa-Lucia, near Verona, May 6, 1848; declared of age, December 1, 1848. Proclaimed Emperor of Austria after the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., and the renunciation of the crown by his father, December 2, 1848; crowned King of Hungary, and took the oath on the Hungarian Constitution, June 8, 1867. Married April 24, 1854, to

*Elisabeth*, Empress of Austria, and Queen of Hungary, born December 24, 1837, the daughter of Duke Maximilian in Bavaria. Offspring of the union are three children: 1. Archduchess *Gisela*, born July 12, 1856; married April 20, 1873, to Prince Leopold, second son of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, born February 9, 1846 (see page 130). 2. Archduke *Rudolf*, heir-apparent, born August 21, 1858; 3. Archduchess *Maria*, born April 22, 1868.

*Brothers of the Emperor*.—1. Archduke *Karl Ludwig*, field-marshal-lieutenant in the Imperial army, born July 30, 1833; married, in first nuptials, November 4, 1856, to Princess Margaret, born May 24, 1840, daughter of the late King Johann of Saxony; widower, September 15, 1858; married, in second nuptials, October 21, 1862, to Princess Annunciata, born March 24, 1843, daughter of the late King Ferdinando II. of Naples; widower, May 4, 1871; married, in third nuptials, July 23, 1873, to Princess Maria, born August 24, 1855, daughter of the late Prince Miguel of Braganza, Regent of Portugal. Offspring of the second union are three sons and one daughter, namely, Franz, born December 18, 1863; Otto, born April 21, 1865; Ferdinand, born December 27, 1868; and Margaret, born May 13, 1870. 2. Archduke *Ludwig*, major-general in the Imperial army, born May 15, 1842.

*Father of the Emperor*.—Archduke *Franz Karl*, born Dec. 7, 1802, second son of the late Emperor Franz I. Renounced the throne in favour of his eldest son, Dec. 2, 1848; married, Nov. 4, 1824, to Princess *Sophie* of Bavaria; widower, May 28, 1872.

*Aunts of the Emperor.*—1. Empress *Anna*, born Sept. 19, 1803; married Feb. 27, 1831, to Archduke *Ferdinand*, subsequently, from March 2, 1835, to Dec. 2, 1848, Emperor *Ferdinand IV*; widow, June 29, 1875. 2. Princess *Maria Clementina*, born March 1, 1798; married, July 28, 1816, to Leopoldo, Prince of Salerno, royal Prince of Naples; widow, March 10, 1851.

*Other Relations of the Emperor.*—1. Archduke *Albrecht*, born Aug. 3, 1817, son of the late Archduke Karl, the celebrated general; field-marshal and commander-in-chief of the army of the Empire, 1868–69; married, May 1, 1844, to Princess Hildegarde of Bavaria, who died April 2, 1864. Offspring of the union is one daughter, Maria Theresa, born July 15, 1845; married, Jan. 18, 1865, to Prince Philipp of Württemberg. 2. Archduchess *Elisabeth* born Jan. 17, 1831; married, April 18, 1854, to Archduke *Karl Ferdinand*, brother of the preceding Archduke Albrecht; widow, November 20, 1874. Offspring of the union are three sons, Friedrich, born June 4, 1856, Karl, born Sept. 5, 1860, Eugen Ferdinand, born May 21, 1863, and one daughter, Marie Christina, born July 21, 1858. 3. Archduke *Wilhelm*, inspector-general of the artillery, born April 21, 1827, brother of the two preceding archdukes. 4. Archduke *Leopold*, inspector-general of the Imperial corps of engineers, born June 6, 1823, the son of Archduke Rainer, fifth brother of the Emperor Franz I. 5. Archduke *Ernst*, commander of the 3rd corps d'armée, born Aug. 8, 1824, the brother of the preceding Archduke Leopold. 6. Archduke *Sigismund*, commander of the 45th regiment of Imperial infantry, born Jan. 7, 1826, the brother of the two preceding archdukes. 7. Archduke *Rainer*, administrator of the Imperial academy of sciences, born Jan. 11, 1827, brother of the three preceding archdukes; married, February 21, 1852, to Archduchess Marie Caroline, daughter of the late Archduke Karl of Austria. 8. Archduke *Heinrich*, major-general in the Imperial army, born May 9, 1828, brother of the four preceding archdukes; married, February 4, 1868, to Leopoldine Hoffmann, elevated Countess Waldeck, born November 29, 1842.

Besides the above, there are nineteen other Archdukes and Archduchesses of Austria, members of the formerly reigning branches of Tuscany and of Modena. Head of both branches—since the death of Archduke Francisco, ex-duke of Modena, October 20, 1875—is Archduke Ferdinand, born June 10, 1835, nominal Grand Duke of Tuscany from July 21, 1859, to March 22, 1860, now resident at Salzburg.

The Imperial family of Austria descend from Rudolf von Habsburg, a German Count, born 1218, who was elected Kaiser of the Holy Roman Empire in 1276. The male line died out in 1740 with Emperor Karl VI., whose only daughter, Maria Theresa, gave her

hand to Duke Franz of Tuscany, afterwards Kaiser Franz I. of Germany, of the House of Lorraine, who thereby became the founder of the new line of Habsburg-Lorraine. Maria Theresa was succeeded, in 1780, by her son Joseph II., who, dying in 1790, left the Crown to his brother Leopold II., at whose death, in 1792, his son Franz I. ascended the throne, who reigned till 1835, and having been married four times, left a large family, the members of which and their descendants form the present Imperial House. Franz was the first sovereign who assumed the title of Emperor, or 'Kaiser,' of Austria, previous to being compelled by Napoleon to renounce the Imperial Crown of Germany, for more than five centuries in the Habsburg family. The assumption of the title of Kaiser of Austria took place on August 11, 1804. Franz I. was succeeded by his son, the Emperor Ferdinand IV., on whose abdication, Dec. 2, 1848, the Crown fell to his nephew the present Emperor-King Franz Joseph I.

The present Emperor-King has a civil list of 9,300,000 florins, or 930,000*l.*: one moiety of this sum, 4,650,000 florins, or 465,000*l.*, is paid to him as Emperor of Austria, out of the revenue of German-Austria, and the other moiety as King of Hungary, out of the revenue of Hungary.

The following is a list of the sovereigns of Austria-Hungary, from the date of the conquest of the Duchy of Austria by Rudolf of Habsburg, founder of the dynasty:—

*House of Habsburg.*

Rudolf I. . . . .	1282	Matthias . . . . .	1611
Albert I. . . . .	1291	Ferdinand II. . . . .	1619
*Friedrich III. . . . .	1308	Ferdinand III. . . . .	1637
*Albert II. . . . .	1313	Leopold I. . . . .	1657
*Rudolf II. . . . .	1358	Joseph I. . . . .	1705
*Albert III. . . . .	1365	Karl II. . . . .	1711
*Albert IV. . . . .	1395	*Maria Theresa . . . . .	1740

Albert V. (Albert II. of Germany) 1404

Friedrich IV. (Friedrich III. of Germany) . . . . . 1439

Maximilian I. . . . . 1493

Karl I. (Karl V. of Germany) 1519

Ferdinand I. . . . . 1556

Maximilian II. . . . . 1564

Rudolf III. (Rudolf II. of Germany). . . . . 1576

*House of Habsburg-Lorraine.*

Joseph II. . . . . 1780

Leopold II. . . . . 1790

Franz I. (Franz II. of Germany) . . . . . 1792

\*Ferdinand IV. . . . . 1835

\*Franz Joseph I. . . . . 1848

The average reign of the above twenty-six sovereigns of the House of Habsburg, who ruled over Austria for nearly six centuries—filling likewise, with the exception of those marked by an asterisk, the throne of Germany (see page 94), and crowned Kings of Hungary since Ferdinand I.—comprises a term of twenty-two years.

### Constitution and Government.

Since the year 1867, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy forms a bipartite state, consisting of a German, or 'Cisleithan,' monarchy, and a Magyar, or 'Transleithan,' kingdom, the former officially designated as Austria, and the latter as Hungary. Each of the two countries has its own parliament, ministers, and government, while the connecting ties between them consists in the person of the hereditary sovereign, in a common army, navy, and diplomacy, and in a controlling body known as the Delegations. The Delegations form a parliament of 120 members, one-half of whom are chosen by and represent the legislature of Austria, and the other half that of Hungary, the Upper House of each returning 20, and the Lower House 40 delegates. On subjects affecting the common affairs (*Gemeinsame Angelegenheiten*), the Delegations have a decisive vote, and their resolutions require neither the confirmation nor approbation of the representative assemblies in which they have their source. The ordinary mode of procedure for the Delegations is to sit and vote in two chambers, the 60 deputies of Austria Proper forming the one, and the 60 of Hungary the other. But it is provided that if no agreement can be arrived at in this manner, the two bodies must meet together, and, without further debate, give their final vote, which is binding for the whole Empire. The jurisdiction of the Delegations is limited to Foreign Affairs and War. Each of these has its own executive department, the finances of the two being in charge of a third. The departments thus formed are:—

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the Whole Empire.—Count Gyula *Andrássy* of *Csik-Szent-Király* and *Kraszna-Horka*, born March 8, 1823; representative of Zemplin in the Hungarian Diet, 1847-49; ambassador of Hungary to the Sultan of Turkey, 1849; exiled 1849-60; re-elected representative of the district of Zemplin in the Hungarian Diet, 1861: President of the council of ministers of Hungary, Feb. 17, 1867, to Oct. 31, 1871; appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Whole Empire, Nov. 14, 1871.

2. The Ministry of War for the Whole Empire.—Lieutenant Field-Marshal Count *Bylandt-Rheydt*; President of the Technical Committee in the Administration of the Army, 1870-76; appointed Minister of War for the Whole Empire, June 21, 1876.

3. The Ministry of Finance for the Whole Empire.—Baron Ludwig *von Hofmann*, formerly Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; appointed Minister of Finance for the Whole Empire, August 15, 1876.

The above ministers are responsible for the discharge of their official functions to the Delegations.



*German-Austria, or Austria Proper.*

The first constitution of Austria, called also 'Cisleithania,' originated in an Imperial diploma, dated Oct. 20, 1860, followed by an ordinance, or 'Patent,' of February 26, 1861. These decrees laid the basis of a Charter, which, after a suspension from 1865 to 1867, was put in force in December, 1867, with modifications rendered necessary by the recognition of the independence of Hungary. The main features of this Constitution are a double Legislature, consisting, first, of the Provincial Diets, representing the various states of the monarchy, and secondly, a Central Diet, called the Reichsrath or Council of the Empire. There are seventeen Provincial Diets, namely, for Bohemia, Dalmatia, Galicia, Upper Austria, Lower Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Bukowina, Moravia, Silesia, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Gorizia, Istria, and Trieste. The Diets of all these provinces are formed in nearly the same manner, only differing in the number of deputies. Each consists of only one assembly, composed, 1st, of the archbishop and bishops of the Roman Catholic and Oriental Greek churches and the chancellors of universities; 2nd, of the representatives of great estates, elected by all landowners paying not less than 100 florins, or 10*l.*, taxes; 3rd, of the representatives of towns, elected by those citizens who possess municipal rights; 4th, of the representatives of boards of commerce and trade-guilds, chosen by the respective members; and 5th, of the representatives of rural communes, elected by deputies called 'Wahlmänner,' returned by all inhabitants who pay a small amount of direct taxation. The Provincial Diets are competent to make laws concerning local administration, particularly those affecting county taxation, the cultivation of the soil, educational, church and charitable institutions, and public works.

The Reichsrath, or Parliament of the western part of the Empire, consists of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House (Herrenhaus) is formed, 1st, of the princes of the Imperial family who are of age, thirteen in number in 1877; 2nd, of a number of nobles—fifty-four in the present Reichsrath—possessing large landed property, in whose families the dignity is hereditary; 3rd, of the archbishops, ten in number, and bishops, seven in number, who are of princely title, inherent to their episcopal seat; and 4th, of any other life-members nominated by the emperor, on account of being distinguished in art or science, or who have rendered signal services to Church or State—one hundred and seven in 1877. The Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus), formerly composed of 230 members, nominated by the seventeen Provincial Diets of Austria, consists, under a law passed April 2, 1873, of 353 members, elected by the direct vote of all citizens who

are of age and possessed of a small property qualification. At the first elections for the Lower House of the Reichsrath made under the law of April 2, 1873, there were returned 79 natives of Bohemia, 37 of Moravia, and 61 natives of Galicia and the Polish provinces, the rest being made up of members of German nationality. The emperor nominates the presidents and vice-presidents of both Chambers of the Reichsrath, the remaining functionaries being chosen by the members of the two Houses. It is incumbent upon the head of the State to assemble the Reichsrath annually. The rights which, in consequence of the diploma of Oct. 20, 1860, and the 'Patent' of Feb. 26, 1861, are conferred upon the Reichsrath, are as follows:—1st, *Consent* to all laws relating to military duty; 2nd, *Co-operation* in the legislature on trade and commerce, customs, banking, posting, telegraph, and railway matters; 3rd, *Examination* of the estimates of the income and expenditure of the State; of the bills on taxation, public loans, and conversion of the funds; and general control of the public debt. To give validity to bills passed by the Reichsrath, the consent of both Chambers is required, as well as the sanction of the head of the State. The members of both the Upper and the Lower House have the right to propose new laws on subjects within the competence of the Reichsrath; but in all other matters the initiative belongs solely to the Government.

The executive of Austria Proper consists of the following eight departments:—

1. The Presidency of the Council.—Prince Adolf *Auersperg*, born at Prague, July 21, 1821, youngest son of the late Prince Wilhelm *Auersperg*, entered the army of Austria, 1837; retired as major, 1866; elected Deputy to the Diet of Bohemia, 1867; President of the Diet, 1868–70; Civil Governor of the Duchy of Salzburg, 1870–71; appointed President of the Austrian Council of Ministers, November 25, 1871.

2. The Ministry of the Interior.—Baron Joseph *Lasser von Zollheim*, born at Salzburg, September 30, 1815; Deputy of Salzburg to the first Austrian Reichstag, 1848; Under-Secretary in the Ministry of the Interior, 1851–60; Civil Governor of the Tyrol, 1868–71; appointed Minister of the Interior, November 25, 1871.

3. The Ministry of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Dr. Karl von *Stremayr*, born at Graz, Styria, October 30, 1823; Deputy to the German National Assembly at Frankfurt, 1848; Professor of Jurisprudence at the University of Graz, 1850–70; appointed Minister of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, November 25, 1871.

4. The Ministry of Finance.—Baron von *Pretis-Cagnodo*; governor of the Coast-land, 1870–72; appointed Minister of Finance, January 16, 1872.

5. The Ministry of Agriculture.—Count Collorédo *Mannsfeld*, formerly Captain in the cavalry of Austria; appointed Minister of Agriculture, May 23, 1875.

6. The Ministry of Commerce.—Johann von *Chlumečky*, born in Moravia, 1824; Vice-Governor of Moravia, 1868–70; Minister of Agriculture, 1871–75; appointed Minister of Commerce, May 23, 1875.

7. The Ministry of National Defence (*Landesvertheidigung*)—Colonel Julius *Horst*, appointed March 23, 1872.

8. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. Julius *Glaser*, born at Portelberg, Bohemia, March 19, 1831; Professor of Criminal Jurisprudence at the University of Vienna; Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, 1868–70; appointed Minister of Justice, November 25, 1871.

The responsibility of ministers for acts committed in the discharge of their official functions was established by a bill which passed the Reichsrath in July, 1867, and received the sanction of the emperor on the 21st of December, 1870.

### *Hungary.*

The constitution of the eastern part of the empire, or the kingdom of Hungary, including Hungary Proper, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania, dates from the foundation of the kingdom about 895. There exists no charter, or constitutional code, but in place of it are fundamental statutes, published at long intervals of time. The principal of them, the 'Bulla Aurea' of King Andrew II., was granted in 1222, and defined the form of Government as an Aristocratic Monarchy. The Hungarian Constitution has been repeatedly suspended and partially disregarded, until, at the end of the armed struggle of 1849, it was decreed to be forfeited by the rebellion of the nation. This decree was repealed in 1860, and the present sovereign, on the 8th of June 1867, swore to maintain the Constitution, and was crowned King of Hungary.

The legislative power rests conjointly in the King and the Diet, or Reichstag. The latter consists of an upper and a lower house, the first known as the House of Magnates, and the second as the House of Representatives. The House of Magnates was composed, in the session of 1877, of 739 members, namely 3 Princes of the reigning house; 21 Archbishops and Bishops of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches; 707 Peers and dignitaries of Hungary; 2 deputies of Croatia and Slavonia, and 6 of Transylvania.

The lower house, or House of Representatives of Hungary, is composed of representatives of the nation, elected by the vote of all citizens, of full age, who pay direct taxes to the amount of eight gulden, or 16s., per annum. No distinction is made, either as regards

electors or representatives, on account of race or religion. New elections must take place every three years. By the electoral law in force in the session of 1877, the House of Representatives consisted of 444 members, of which number 334 were deputies of Hungarian towns and county districts, 35 delegates of Croatia and Slavonia, and 75 of Transylvania.

The executive of the kingdom is in a responsible ministry, consisting of a president and nine departments, namely :—

The Presidency of the Council.—Colomann *Tisza* de Boros-Yenö; appointed President of the Council of Ministers, February 25, 1877.

1. The Ministry of Finance.—Colomann de *Szóll*, appointed February 26, 1877.

2. The Ministry of National Defence (Landesvertheidigung).—Béla *Szende* de Keresztes, appointed February 26, 1877.

3. The Ministry near the King's person (*ad latus*).—Baron *Wenkheim*; appointed February 26, 1877.

4. The Ministry of the Interior.—Colomann *Tisza* de Boros-Yenö, appointed *ad interim* February 26, 1877.

5. The Ministry of Education and of Public Worship.—Dr. August de *Trefort*, appointed February 26, 1877.

6. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. Béla *Perczel* de Bonyhád, appointed February 26, 1877.

7. The Ministry of Communications and Public Works.—Thomas *Péchy* de Pécs-Ujfalú, appointed February 26, 1877.

8. The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.—Dr. August von *Trefort*, appointed *ad interim* February 26, 1877.

9. The Ministry for Croatia and Slavonia.—Count de *Bedekovich*, appointed February 26, 1877.

The sovereign of Hungary, though acknowledged Emperor of Austria-Hungary, is styled 'King' in all public acts.

### Church and Education.

The State religion of Austria is the Roman Catholic, but there is complete toleration for all dissenters from it, of whatever form of belief. According to the returns of the last census, rather more than 66 per cent. of the inhabitants of the Empire are Roman Catholics, while of the remainder 11 per cent. are Greek Catholics; 10 per cent. Evangelical Protestants, and 9 per cent. Byzantine Greeks. The following table shows the numbers, in thousands, of the various religious denominations, and the relative percentage of each, in Austria and in Hungary, as well as in the whole Empire.



	Austria		Hungary		Whole Empire	
	Numbers in 000	percent.	Numbers in 000	percent.	Numbers in 000	percent.
Roman Catholics . .	15,766	80·4	7,502	48·6	23,265	66·4
Greek Catholics . .	2,303	11·7	1,588	10·2	3,861	11·0
Evangel. Protestants .	351	1·7	3,133	20·4	3,495	10·0
Byzantine Greeks . .	490	2·5	2,579	16·7	3,166	9·0
Jews . . . . .	683	3·5	552	3·6	1,121	3·2
Unitarians . . . . .	—	—	54	0·3	55	0·2
Catholic Armenians .	4	—	5	0·1	13	0·1
Other Sects . . . .	6	0·2	3	0·1	8	0·1
Total . . . . .	19,603	100	15,416	100	34,984	100

The ecclesiastical hierarchy of Austria comprises 11 Roman Catholic archbishops—of Vienna, Salzburg, Görz, Prag, Olmütz, Lemberg, Zara, Gran, Erlau, Kalocsa, and Agram; 2 Greek Catholic archbishops—at Lemberg and Blasendorf; 1 Greek Byzantine archbishop, and 1 Catholic Armenian archbishop. The Roman Catholic Church has further 57 bishops, with chapters and consistories, and 43 abbots of ancient endowed monasteries, in Austria, Styria, Illyria, Bohemia, and Moravia. Hungary has 22 abbots with endowments, 124 titular abbots, 41 endowed, 29 titular prebendaries, and 3 college foundations. Transylvania has 3 titular abbots, and upwards of 150 monasteries and convents; and Galicia 70 monasteries. The Greek United Church has 1 archbishop and 1 bishop in Galicia, and 5 bishops in Hungary. The Armenian Catholic Church has an archbishop at Lemberg. The Archbishop of Carlowitz is head of the Greek Church, with 10 bishops and 60 protopopas, or deans. Very extensive powers, secured by a special Concordate with the Pontifical government, were formerly possessed by the Roman Catholic clergy in Cisleithan Austria, but the whole of these were swept away in 1867 and 1868, by a series of laws enacted by the Reichsrath, the last and most important of which—passed in April 1868—established civil marriage, and the perfect equality of all religious creeds.

The extent of landed property in Austria belonging to the Roman Catholic Church is very considerable. Though reduced in number within the last half century, there are still nearly 300 abbeys, and above 500 convents in the empire. The Protestants have no churches endowed by the state, the clergy being chosen and supported by their congregations.

Education until very recently was in a greatly backward state in Austria, the bulk of the agricultural population, constituting two-thirds of the inhabitants of the Empire, being almost entirely illite-



rate. During the last twenty years, however, vigorous efforts have been made to bring about an improvement, by founding schools, and appointing teachers, partly at the expense of communes, and partly, but less, at that of the state. It was enacted by a series of decrees issued in the years 1848 and 1849, that education should be general and compulsory, and the principle, though not adhered to in Transleithan Austria, nor in those parts of Cisleithan Austria inhabited by people belonging to the Slavonian race, was fully carried out among the Germanic population of the empire. In the major part of German Austria, the law enforces the compulsory attendance in the 'Volks-schulen,' or National Schools, of all children between the ages of six and twelve, and parents are liable to punishment for neglect. The cost of public education mainly falls on the communes, but of late years the state has come forward to assist in the establishment of schools for primary education.

There are seven universities in the empire, at Vienna, Prague, Pesth, Graz, Innsbruck, Cracow, and Lemberg. In the semester of 1877-78, the university of Vienna had 249 teachers and 3,981 students; the university of Pesth 127 teachers and 1,975 students; and the university of Prague 123 teachers and 1,780 students. None of the other universities, at the same period, had over 900 students.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

In accordance with the political constitution of the Austrian empire, which recognises three distinct parliaments, there are also three distinct budgets: the first, that of the Delegations, for the whole empire; the second, that of the Reichsrath, for Austria; and the third, that of the Hungarian diet, for the kingdom of Hungary. By an agreement, or so-called 'compromise,' entered into, in February 1868, between the governments and legislatures of Austria and Hungary, the former has to pay seventy and the latter thirty per cent. towards the 'common expenditure of the empire,' not including the interest of the national debt.

#### *The Whole Empire.*

The budget estimates for the 'common affairs of the Empire,' were as follows for the year 1877:—

		Florins	£
<i>Divisions of Expenditure:—</i>			
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	.	4,337,980	433,798
Ministry of War	{ Army, 101,360,185 } Navy, 9,410,190 }	110,770,375	11,077,037
Ministry of Finance	.	1,855,520	185,552
Board of Control	.	127,514	12,751
Total	.	117,091,389	11,709,138

In the budget estimates for the 'common affairs of the Empire, the expenditure is always divided into ordinary and extraordinary. The ordinary expenditure for the year 1877 was estimated at 105,188,753 florins, or 10,518,875*l.*, and the extraordinary expenditure at 11,902,636 florins, or 1,190,263*l.*, bringing the total to 117,091,389 florins, or 11,709,138*l.*, being a decrease of 3,913,146 florins, or 391,314*l.*, on the budget for 1876. The chief source of revenue directly apportioned to meet the expenditure for the common affairs of the Empire is that derived from the customs, set down at 11,000,000 florins, or 1,100,000*l.*, in the budget for 1877. The receipts from all other sources amounted to 5,779,730 florins, or 577,973*l.* After deducting the special receipts of the common ministries and the surplus of the customs revenue, in all 16,779,730 florins, or 1,677,973*l.*, there remained a sum of 100,311,659 florins, or 10,031,165*l.*, to be provided for, of which 68,813,798 florins, or 6,881,379*l.*, fell to the share of Austria and 29,491,628 florins, or 2,949,162*l.*, to that of Hungary.

In the budget estimates for the year 1876, the ordinary expenditure was estimated at 107,586,686 florins, or 10,758,668*l.*, and the extraordinary expenditure at 7,140,794 florins, or 714,079*l.*, being a total of 114,727,480 florins, or 11,472,748*l.* The direct receipts, from customs, amounted, in 1876, to 17,500,000 florins, or 1,750,000*l.*, and from other sources to 5,815,125 florins, or 581,512*l.*, leaving a deficit of 95,253,780 florins, or 9,525,378*l.*, to be covered by contributions from Austria Proper to the amount of 65,344,093 florins, or 6,534,409*l.*, and from Hungary to the amount of 29,909,687 florins, or 2,990,968*l.*

### *Austria Proper.*

The accounts of actual revenue and expenditure of Austria Proper are only published after the lapse of a number of years, and are very intricate. They show invariably large deficits, and, in recent years, a declining revenue with a growing expenditure. The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure were as follows in each of the eight years from 1870 to 1877 :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1870	31,987,901	37,019,734
1871	33,808,460	37,252,890
1872	35,782,824	37,898,701
1873	39,367,769	38,992,929
1874	38,980,000	38,730,000
1875	37,308,989	38,223,104
1876	37,894,194	40,386,987
1877	37,663,781	40,556,947

The principal sources of revenue were given as follows in the budget estimates for the year 1877 :—

Sources of Revenue	Florins	£
Direct taxes . . . . .	87,795,000	8,779,500
Customs' duties . . . . .	18,634,000	1,863,400
Salt monopoly . . . . .	19,308,000	1,930,800
Tobacco monopoly . . . . .	59,164,000	5,916,400
Stamps . . . . .	17,800,000	1,780,000
Judicial fees . . . . .	32,700,000	3,270,000
State lottery . . . . .	17,293,700	1,729,370
Excise (Verzehrungsteuer) . . . . .	59,167,000	5,916,700
State domains and mint . . . . .	1,755,400	175,540
Post and telegraphs . . . . .	17,900,000	1,790,000
Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .	44,120,717	4,412,071
Total revenue of 1877 . . . . .	376,637,817	37,663,781

The principal branches of expenditure were given as follows in the budget estimates for the year 1877 :—

Branches of Expenditure	Florins	£
Imperial household . . . . .	4,650,000	465,000
Imperial Cabinet Chancery . . . . .	74,041	7,404
Reichsrath . . . . .	1,484,600	148,460
Council of Ministers . . . . .	746,300	74,630
Ministry of the Interior . . . . .	17,712,100	1,771,210
" National Defence . . . . .	8,386,500	838,650
" Public Education . . . . .	17,257,824	1,725,782
" Agriculture . . . . .	10,990,250	1,099,025
" Finance . . . . .	72,713,990	7,271,399
" Justice . . . . .	21,314,650	2,131,465
" Commerce . . . . .	22,246,112	2,224,611
Board of Control . . . . .	158,000	15,800
Interest on public debt . . . . .	107,759,159	10,775,916
Pensions and grants . . . . .	41,145,150	4,114,515
Cisleithan portion of the Common Expenditure of the Empire, including War and Foreign Affairs . . . . .	78,930,798	7,893,080
Total expenditure of 1877 . . . . .	405,569,474	40,556,947

The total estimated revenue being 376,637,817 florins, or 37,663,781*l.*, and the expenditure 405,569,474 florins, or 40,556,947*l.*, the deficit of the year 1877 amounted to 28,931,657 florins, or 2,893,165*l.* It was to be covered by a sale of state property, and increase of the floating debt.

The largest branch of expenditure, as will be seen from the above table, is the interest on the public debt, the burthen of which falls mainly on the Cisleithan part of the monarchy. This debt has grown

up gradually since the middle of the last century. It amounted in 1789, to 349,000,000 florins, or 34,900,000*l.*, and had risen to 825,000,000 florins, or 82,500,000*l.*, in 1815; to 987,000,000 florins, or 98,700,000*l.*, in 1820; to 1,084,000,000 florins, or 108,400,000*l.*, in 1830; to 1,250,000,000 florins, or 125,000,000*l.*, in 1848; and to 3,009,804,134 florins, or 300,980,413*l.*, in 1868. The war against Prussia and Italy, in the summer of 1866. increased the public debt by about 300,000,000 florins, or 30,000,000*l.*; but, on the other hand, freed Austria from the Lombardo-Venetian Debt, which, by the terms of the Peace of Prague, of August 23, 1866, was transferred to the kingdom of Italy.

The following table gives the amount of the public debt of Austria Proper—including the debt of the Whole Empire, but exclusive of the special debt of Hungary—on the 1st of January, 1877:—

	Florins	£
Consolidated debt—old . . . . .	1,316,280	131,628
"          "      new . . . . .	2,735,991,851	273,599,185
Floating debt . . . . .	441,756,099	44,175,609
Annuities . . . . .	14,305,862	1,430,586
Total. . . . .	3,193,370,092	319,337,008

There was added to the Consolidated Debt of Austria Proper in January 1877 a foreign loan of 70,000,000 florins, or 7,000,000*l.*, contracted with the Anglo-Austrian Bank of London, the Wiener Bankverein of Vienna, and the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas of Paris.

Recent deficits were mainly covered by the floating debt, bearing interest in paper money, which is largely increasing, and the exact amount at any time can only be estimated. In a return issued at the end of June 1876, the floating debt was estimated to amount to 441,808,419 florins, or 44,180,841*l.*, the total comprising 79,944,007 florins, or 7,994,400*l.* of hypothecary notes, and 361,864,412 florins, or 38,186,441*l.* of bank notes.

The total annual interest on the debt amounted, in 1877, to 113,296,080 florins, or 11,329,608%. To this sum, Hungary had to contribute 30,175,277 florins, or 3,017,527%, according to an agreement come to in May 1868 by the Delegations and the governments of the Austrian and Hungarian parts of the monarchy, by which the latter has to pay thirty per cent. towards the charges of the common debt. The agreement was renewed with some modifications in 1877. Subsequent to May 1868, all loans were contracted separately by either Austria Proper or Hungary. (Official Communication.)

*Hungary.*

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure of Hungary, were as follows in each of the eight years from 1870 to 1877 :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1870	21,154,100	21,065,200
1871	20,506,100	22,341,100
1872	20,680,500	24,205,800
1873	15,913,653	19,712,652
1874	24,402,790	25,673,382
1875	21,213,850	22,746,415
1876	22,542,468	24,074,205
1877	21,833,949	23,341,042

The budget estimates for the year 1877 gave the sources of revenue and branches of expenditure as follows :—

Sources of Revenue	Florins	£
Direct taxes . . . . .	80,992,420	8,099,242
Indirect taxes and monopolies . . . . .	80,338,820	8,033,882
State domains, mines, and railways . . . . .	29,653,980	2,965,398
Post and telegraphs . . . . .	7,210,000	721,000
Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .	20,144,270	2,014,427
<b>Total revenue of 1877</b>	<b>218,339,490</b>	<b>21,833,949</b>

Branches of Expenditure	Florins	£
Royal Household . . . . .	4,650,000	465,000
Royal Cabinet Chancery . . . . .	74,295	7,429
Diet of the Kingdom . . . . .	916,310	91,631
Ministry 'ad latus' . . . . .	50,340	5,034
„ of Finance . . . . .	37,636,970	3,763,697
„ „ the Interior . . . . .	7,534,050	753,405
„ „ Education and Worship . . . . .	4,022,000	402,200
„ „ Justice . . . . .	9,495,570	949,557
„ „ Public Works . . . . .	9,565,950	956,595
„ „ Agriculture and Commerce . . . . .	10,258,510	1,025,851
Public Debt and Pensions . . . . .	53,296,770	5,329,677
Guaranteed Interest to Private Railways . . . . .	15,000,000	1,500,000
Transleithan Portion of the Common Expenditure and debt of the Empire . . . . .	61,973,810	6,197,381
<b>Total expenditure for 1877</b>	<b>214,474,575</b>	<b>21,447,457</b>

The accounts of actual revenue and expenditure since the year 1867 showed large and annually increasing deficits, which gave rise to the creation of a vast special debt of Hungary. It amounted, at the end of December 1876, to 354,000,000 florins, or 35,400,000*l*. The debt consists of four foreign loans, the first, for 60,000,000 florins, or 6,000,000*l*., contracted, in 1868; the second, of 24,000,000



florins, or 2,400,000*l.*, issued in 1870; the third, of 40,000,000 florins, or 4,000,000*l.*, contracted in 1872; the fourth, for 150,000,000 florins, or 15,000,000*l.*, issued in 1873-74; and the fifth, for 80,000,000 florins, or 8,000,000*l.*, negotiated in December 1875.—(Official Communication.)

## Army and Navy.

### 1. ARMY.

According to the returns of the Minister of War for the whole Empire, the monarchy Austria possessed, at the commencement of 1877, a standing army numbering 267,332 men on the peace-footing, and 771,556 on the war-footing, composed as follows:—

Description of Troops	Number	
	Peace footing	War footing
<i>Infantry:—</i>		
80 regiments of the line, each composed of 3 field battalions, 2 reserve, and 1 depot battalion .	110,702	458,930
14 Military frontier regiments, 6 of 3, and 8 of 4 battalions .	12,307	53,823
1 regiment of 'Kaiser-jäger,' of Tyrol, and 33 battalions of 'Feld-jäger' .	20,251	54,463
12 companies of ambulance and hospital service .	1,180	3,876
Total of infantry .	144,440	571,092
<i>Cavalry:—</i>		
14 regiments of dragoons, 12 heavy, and 2 light; 14 regiments of hussars; and 2 of lancers .		
Total of cavalry .	35,793	58,794
<i>Artillery:—</i>		
12 regiments of field-artillery, each of 14 batteries of 8 pieces .	17,880	43,836
14 battalions of fortress and mountain artillery .	7,778	18,938
Total of artillery .	25,658	62,774
<i>Engineers and Train:—</i>		
2 regiments of 'Genie,' each of 4 battalions .	4,662	13,240
1 regiment of pioneers, of 5 battalions .	2,803	7,747
54 squadrons of 'Fuhrwesen,' or train .	2,401	24,147
Total of engineers and train .	9,866	45,134
<i>Miscellaneous Establishments:—</i>		
Military instruction . . . . .	2,234	2,234
Topographical survey . . . . .	128	128
Commissariat and clothing departments . . . . .	3,705	7,200
Sanitary department . . . . .	1,291	6,200
Arsenals, military stores, and buildings . . . . .	3,000	4,500
Army studs . . . . .	5,800	5,800
Military police and gendarmes . . . . .	7,700	7,700
Total of miscellaneous establishments .	23,858	33,762
Total standing army . . . . .	267,332	771,556

The general staff of the army on active service, in June 1877, comprised 2 field-m Marshals, 23 generals of infantry (Feldzeugmeister) and generals of cavalry; 56 generals of division, and 110 generals of brigade. There were besides, on the non-active list, 7 generals of infantry and generals of cavalry, 81 generals of division, and 188 generals of brigade.

By the terms of the 'Compromise' come to between Austria and Hungary, on which was based a law of army organisation, passed December 5, 1868, the military forces of the whole empire are divided into the Standing army, the Landwehr, or militia, and the Landsturm. Under the law of 1868, the total strength of the armed forces, including marine troops, is fixed, for a term of ten years, at 800,000 men, to which number Austria Proper has to contribute 470,368, and Hungary 319,632 men. The regiments of the Standing army are under the control of the Minister of War of the Empire, and the Landwehr under the control of the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers of Landesvertheidigung. All orders relating to great concentrating movements of troops must emanate from the Emperor-King.

The Standing army is formed, after the model of Prussia, on the system of universal liability to arms. The term of service is ten years, three of which the soldier must spend in active service, after which he is enrolled for the remaining seven years in the army of reserve, with further liability to serve two years in the Landwehr.

Austria-Hungary has 25 fortresses of the first rank, namely, Comorn, Carlsburg, Temesvar, Peterwardein, Eszek, Brod, Carlstadt, Castelnuovo, Arad, Munkács, Cracow, Gradisca, Olmütz, Leopoldstadt, Prague, Brixen, Theresienstadt, Kufstein, Linz, Salzburg, Buda, Ragusa, Zara, Cattaro, and Pola. The last-named is the chief naval fortress of the empire.—(Official Communication.)

## 2. NAVY.

The naval forces of Austria-Hungary consisted, at the end of the year 1877, of 14 ironclads, and 37 other steamers, the majority of the latter of small dimensions, constructed chiefly for coast defence. There were, besides, at the same date, 10 sailing ships. The following table gives the list of the 14 armour-clad ships, in similar arrangement as that describing the British ironclad navy. The columns of the table exhibit, after the name of each vessel, first, the thickness of armour at the water line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of the engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, the displacement in tons. Those ships marked by an asterisk (\*) before their names were launched but not completed at the end of 1877 :—

Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at water line	Guns		Indicated Horse- power	Displace- ment, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
<i>First-class :—</i>	Inches				Tons.
Custoza . . . .	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	18-ton	6,000	6,750
*Tegethoff . . . .	13	6	25-ton	8,000	7,390
Erzherzog Albrecht .	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	18-ton	4,300	5,365
Lissa . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	12-ton	3,550	6,406
Kaiser . . . . .	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	18-ton	3,550	5,800
Ferdinand Max . .	5	14	10-ton	2,902	4,558
Habsburg . . . .	5	14	10-ton	2,902	4,558
*Kaiser Max . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton	1,710	3,464
Don Juan d'Austria .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton	1,710	3,464
Prinz Eugen . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton	1,710	3,464
<i>Second-class :—</i>					
Drache . . . . .	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton	1,418	2,932
Salamander . . . .	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton	1,418	2,932
<i>Third-class :—</i>					
Leitha . . . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton	314	300
Maros . . . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton	314	300

The ten ironclads of the first class are sea-going cruisers, while the two of the second class are used for ordinary station service, and the two of the third class for coast defence. The *Custoza*, first in the list of sea-going cruisers, launched in 1872, is a broadside ironclad, 302 feet in length, and 58 feet in extreme breadth, armed with Krupp guns. Likewise a broadside ship, but with an armoured citadel, and addition of the latest improvements, is the second ironclad, the *Tegethoff*, 287 feet long, and 71 feet broad. The *Tegethoff*, constructed in 1876–77 at the ‘Stabilimento Technico,’ Trieste, having a belt of steel 13 inches thick, and armed with six 11-inch Krupp guns, weighing 25 tons, is considered the strongest ironclad for aggressive warfare. The ship third in the list, the *Erzherzog Albrecht*, launched in 1872, is 275 feet in length, and 54 in extreme breadth, also armed with Krupp guns.

The navy of Austria was commanded in June 1877, by 1 admiral, 2 vice-admirals, 5 rear-admirals, 16 captains of ships-of-the-line, 17 captains of frigates, 18 captains of corvettes, 117 lieutenants, and 232 ensigns and cadets, and manned by 5,771 sailors. The navy is recruited partly by a general levy from the seafaring population of the empire and partly by voluntary enlistment. The term of service in the navy is eight years.

Austria has two harbours of war, Pola and Trieste. Pola, the chief naval port, is strongly fortified, both towards sea and land, and has been recently enlarged, so as to be able to accommodate the entire fleet, while Trieste is the great storehouse and arsenal of the Imperial navy.—(Official Communication.)

### Area and Population.

The Austrian empire extends over an area of 240,943 English square miles, on which lived, at the date of the last census, taken December 31, 1869, a population of 35,904,435, or 159 per English square mile. The number of the civil population of the empire, distinguished as such in the census returns, was 35,634,858, leaving 269,577 persons enumerated as belonging to the military class.

The following table gives the area, and total number of inhabitants, of the various provinces of the empire, distinguishing its two great political divisions, the German monarchy, or Cisleithan Austria, and the Hungarian kingdom, or Transleithan Austria, after the official returns of the census of December 31, 1869. Included under Hungary Proper is the so-called Military Frontier, a separate province at the date of the census, but incorporated with Hungary by a law passed June 9, 1872:—

Provinces of the Empire	Area: English square miles	Population, Dec. 31, 1869
<i>German Monarchy:—</i>		
Lower Austria (Unter der Ens) . . . .	7,654	1,990,708
Upper Austria (Ober der Ens) . . . .	4,631	736,557
Salzburg . . . . .	2,767	153,159
Styria (Steiermark) . . . . .	8,670	1,137,990
Carinthia (Kärnten) . . . . .	4,005	337,694
Carniola (Krain) . . . . .	3,856	446,334
Coast land (Küstenland) . . . . .	3,084	600,525
Tyrol and Vorarlberg . . . . .	11,324	885,789
Bohemia (Böhmen) . . . . .	20,060	5,140,544
Moravia (Mähren) . . . . .	8,583	2,017,274
Silesia (Schlesien) . . . . .	1,987	513,352
Galicia (Galizien) . . . . .	30,307	5,444,683
Bukowina . . . . .	4,035	513,404
Dalmatia (Dalmatien) . . . . .	4,940	456,961
Total, German Monarchy . . . . .	115,905	20,394,980
<i>Kingdom of Hungary:—</i>		
Hungary . . . . .	87,043	11,530,397
Croatia and Slavonia . . . . .	16,773	1,846,150
Transylvania (Siebenbürgen) . . . .	21,215	2,115,024
Town of Fiume . . . . .	8	17,844
Total, Hungary . . . . .	124,438	15,509,455
Total, Austria-Hungary . . . . .	240,943	35,904,435

At the census of October 31, 1857, the last preceding that of Dec. 31, 1869, the population of the empire amounted to 37,339,913 souls, living on an area of 243,727 English square miles. By the cession of its Italian provinces, in 1859 and 1866, the empire lost

4,766,910 inhabitants, and an area of 16,493 English square miles. Comparing the extent of the empire as constituted at the date of the census of 1869 with similar limits at the census of 1857, the population at the latter date was 32,530,002, showing an increase of 3,374,433 in the course of twelve years, or rather more than 1 per cent. per annum.

Practically belonging to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, though not incorporated with it by any treaty, is the small principality of Liechtenstein, enclosed in the Austrian province of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, with an area of 68 English square miles, and a population of 8,320 in 1871. After forming, till 1866, a part of the Germanic Confederation, Liechtenstein took the part of Austria in the war against Prussia, but the peace of Prague, which ended the hostilities, made no mention of the principality, and after its conclusion it fell virtually to Austria. The principal court of law for the population is at Vienna, and the formerly reigning Prince also has his residence in Austria, where he possesses large domains. The inhabitants of the principality pay no taxes, nor are they liable to military service.

The increase of population in Austria-Hungary has not been large in recent years, owing to a very high rate of mortality among the population. The following table exhibits the number of births, deaths, and marriages, and the surplus of births over deaths, in both Austria Proper and the kingdom of Hungary, for a quinquennial period—in Austria for the five years 1870 to 1874, and in Hungary for the five years 1866 to 1870—according to the latest official returns:—

### Austria Proper.

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1870	826,882	617,182	199,083	209,700
1871	820,869	636,083	194,591	184,786
1872	829,250	696,125	192,406	133,125
1873	848,206	831,326	194,815	16,880
1874	848,678	662,929	189,017	185,749

### Hungary.

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1866	546,110	504,043	105,670	42,067
1867	506,234	436,434	135,601	69,800
1868	557,841	443,799	179,637	114,042
1869	566,123	424,106	146,272	142,017
1870	570,692	446,085	133,999	124,607



There are only nine towns with over 50,000 inhabitants in Austria-Hungary, namely, six in Austria Proper, and three in Hungary. The capital of Austria, Vienna, had 1,001,999 inhabitants, according to a special census taken April 17, 1875, the same including the suburbs. Of the other large towns of Austria Proper, Prague had 189,949; Trieste, 109,324; Lemberg, 87,109; Grätz, 81,119; and Brünn, 73,771 inhabitants at the general census of 1869. At the same date, the three largest towns of Hungary were: Buda-Pesth, with 270,474; Szegedin, with 70,179; and Maria-Theresiopel, with 56,323 inhabitants. More than two-thirds of the population of the monarchy are engaged in husbandry. There is, however, a constantly increasing tendency towards concentration of the population in the larger towns.

At the last census, the Germans constituted 38 per cent. of the inhabitants in the German or Cisleithan part of the empire, and nearly 20 per cent. in the Hungarian or Transleithan part. The people of the Slavonian races formed 49 per cent. of the population in the Cisleithan, and 16 per cent. in the Transleithan division. The race third in numbers, the Magyars, constituted 38 per cent. of the population of the kingdom of Hungary, and not quite  $\frac{1}{10}$  per cent. of that of the German or Cisleithan part of the empire.

### Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Austria-Hungary, comprising imports and exports of merchandise, but not bullion, for the whole of the empire, except the province of Dalmatia—not within the Imperial line of customs—was as follows in each of the ten years 1866 to 1875:—

Years	Exports		Imports	
	Florins	£	Florins	£
1866	217,917,410	21,791,741	329,469,165	32,946,916
1867	294,314,148	29,431,414	407,364,610	40,736,461
1868	387,378,578	38,737,857	428,942,743	42,894,274
1869	420,581,066	42,058,106	438,109,737	43,810,973
1870	435,959,181	43,595,918	395,413,828	39,541,382
1871	540,750,111	54,075,011	467,583,098	46,758,309
1872	613,726,357	61,372,635	387,963,537	38,796,353
1873	583,082,315	58,308,231	423,610,701	42,361,070
1874	568,703,609	56,870,360	449,266,774	44,926,677
1875	552,548,869	55,254,886	504,467,261	50,446,726

Nearly two-thirds of the whole commerce of the Austrian empire, both as regards imports and exports, is carried on with Germany. The next important market for Austria is Turkey, the importations of which into the empire average 3,000,000*l.* in value, and the

exports to which are above 5,000,000*l.* sterling. Turkey is followed in the commercial rank list, but at a long distance, by Italy and Russia.

The commercial intercourse of Austria with the United Kingdom is comparatively small; and it appears in the official returns even smaller than it is in reality, owing to the geographical position of the empire, which necessitates the transit of many Austrian goods destined for the British market, and *vice versâ*, through other countries, as the exports or imports of which they come to figure. In the Board of Trade returns, therefore, only the direct exports and imports to and from Great Britain and Ireland, by way of the Austrian seaboard, Trieste, Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia, are given. The declared real value of these direct exports and imports in the ten years 1867 to 1876 is shown in the following table:—

Years	Exports from Austria-Hungary to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Austria
	£	£
1867	1,203,660	963,952
1868	2,029,310	1,077,159
1869	2,276,806	1,341,102
1870	1,104,662	1,715,601
1871	1,238,428	1,588,352
1872	911,607	1,471,113
1873	869,433	1,484,320
1874	799,544	1,063,649
1875	1,318,889	897,069
1876	855,798	784,634

The staple article exported to the United Kingdom from Austria is corn and flour, the total value of which, in the year 1876, amounted to 511,424*l.* This comprised maize, or Indian corn, valued 22,209*l.*; wheat, valued 2,052*l.*; and wheat flour, valued 487,163*l.* It will be seen from the preceding table, that the total exports from Austria to Great Britain have been decreasing since 1870; and this has been more particularly the case with the staple article. In 1869, the exports of corn and flour to the United Kingdom amounted to 1,896,250*l.*, and in 1871 to 796,353*l.* The minor exports are made up chiefly of hemp, glass beads, olive oil, currants and raisins, wood, and wool.

The principal imports of British and Irish produce into Austria are cotton manufactures and iron, the former of the value of 309,224*l.*, and the latter of 93,385*l.* in 1876. Next in importance are woollen manufactures, of the value of 47,748*l.* in 1876.

The total length of railways in the empire open for traffic and under construction, was as follows on the 1st of January 1877:—

	Open for Traffic	In Construction
	English miles	English miles
Austria Proper . . . .	6,139	1,684
Kingdom of Hungary . .	3,999	949
Whole empire . . . . .	10,138	2,633

The work of the Post Office in Austria-Hungary was as follows in the year 1876 :—

	Austria	Hungary
	Number	Number
Letters . . . . .	195,530,970	52,216,990
Post Cards . . . . .	21,592,015	8,347,856
Parcels . . . . .	15,261,998	6,296,596
Newspapers . . . . .	58,276,908	18,964,833

On the 1st of January 1877, there were 4,366 Post Offices in Austria Proper, and 1,930 in the kingdom of Hungary.

The Telegraph, in Austria-Hungary, carried 5,458,920 messages, of which 102,153 were official, in the year 1875. On the 1st of January 1877, there were in Austria Proper 19,819 English miles, and in Hungary 8,329 English miles of telegraph lines. The length of wires at the same date was 51,698 miles in Austria Proper, and 29,238 miles in Hungary. The number of telegraph stations was 2,067 in Austria Proper, and 857 in Hungary.

The following tabular statement shows the strength of the commercial marine of Austria-Hungary. It gives the number, tonnage, and crews of all the vessels belonging to subjects of the monarchy on the 1st of January 1877 :—

	Number of Vessels	Tonnage	Crews
Sea-going steamers (15,560 horse-power) .	70	55,383	2,172
Coasting steamers (832 horse-power) .	28	1,576	181
Sailing vess., incl. coasters and fishing smacks	7,440	273,339	25,298
Total . . . . .	7,538	330,298	27,650

Of great importance for the commerce of the empire is the 'Gesellschaft des Oesterreichisch-Ungarischen Lloyd,' established at Trieste in 1833. The company, which owned on the 1st of January 1877, a fleet of 65 steamers, of 15,260 horse-power, mainly Clyde-built, and superintended by British engineers, absorbs

the greater part of the trade of Austria with the East, through the Suez Canal, being subsidized by the Imperial Government.

## Diplomatic Representatives.

### 1. OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Ambassador*—Friedrich Ferdinand, Count von Beust, born at Dresden, January 13, 1809; Envoy of Saxony in Great Britain, 1846-49; Minister of Foreign Affairs of Saxony, 1849-53; Prime Minister of Saxony, 1853-66; Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria-Hungary, 1867-71. Accredited Ambassador to Great Britain, December 21, 1871.

*Councillor of Embassy*—Count von Wolkenstein-Trostburg.

*Secretaries*—Count Montgelas; Count Adolf Beust.

*Naval Attaché*—Captain Baron von Spaun.

*Consul General*—Chevalier Karl von Scherzer.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

*Ambassador*—Right Hon. Sir Andrew Buchanan, G.C.B., born in 1807; Envoy to Switzerland, 1852-53; to Denmark, 1853-55; to Spain, 1858-60; and to the Netherlands, 1860-62. Ambassador to Prussia, 1862-64; and to Russia, 1864-71. Appointed Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, October 16, 1871.

*Secretaries*—Robert F. French; J. P. Harris-Gastrell; Hon. H. G. Edwardes; Hon. Edmund Monson.

*Military Attaché*—Major Thomas Gonne.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Austria, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

### MONEY.

The *Florin*, or *Gulden*, of 100 *Neu-Kreuzer*, = about 2s.

The *Golden Crown* of 8 *Florins* = 16s.

The legal standard in the Empire is silver, and the Florin, divided into 100 'New' Kreuzer, the unit of money. Practically the chief medium of exchange is a paper currency consisting of banknotes of all denominations, from 1,000 florins down to 1 florin, convertible only at a large discount into gold.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Centner</i> = 100 <i>Pfund</i>	.	= 123½ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Eimer</i>	.	= 14·94 wine gallons.
„ <i>Joch</i>	.	= 1·43 acre.
„ <i>Metze</i>	.	= 1·7 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Klafter</i>	.	= 67 cubic feet.
„ <i>Meile</i> = 24,000 Austr. feet		= 8,297 yards, or about 4¾ miles.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Austria-Hungary.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Hof- und Staatshandbuch des Kaiserthums Oesterreich. 8. Wien, 1877.

Tafeln zur Statistik der Oesterreichischen Monarchie, zusammengestellt von der Direction der administrativen Statistik. Folio. Wien, 1877.

Mittheilungen aus dem Gebiete der Statistik, herausgegeben von der Direction der administrativen Statistik. 8. Wien, 1877.

Staatsvoranschlag für die im Reichsrathe vertretenen Königreiche und Länder für das Jahr. 1876. In 'Wiener Zeitung,' Dec. 29, 1875, and April 1, 1867.

Uebersicht der Waaren Ein und Ausfuhr des allgemeinen Oesterreichisch-Ungarischen Zollgebietes und Dalmatiens im Jahre 1875. 4. Wien, 1875.

Statistisches Jahrbuch der Oesterreichisch-Ungarischen Monarchie für das Jahr 1875. Herausg. von der k.k. statist. Central-Com. 8. Wien, 1876.

Navigazione e commercio in porti Austriaci nel 1875. 4. Trieste, 1876.

Statistikai adatok. Kiadja m. k. közlekedési ministerium. Buda. 1876.

Statistikai (és nemzetgazdasági) Közlemények. Kiadja a. m. t. Akadémia statist. bizottsága. Pest. 1871-1876.

Report by Mr. Andrew Buchanan, British Secretary of Embassy, on the general trade of Austria, dated October 30, 1873. In 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Report by Mr. Consul Harris-Gastrell on the commerce of Buda-Pesth and of Hungary, dated February 20, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' No. III. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Reports by Mr. Consul-General Monson and by Mr. Vice-Consul Francovich on the trade and commerce of Fiume, and by Mr. Consul Brock on the commerce of Trieste, dated March-June 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Weikersheim on the finances of Austria-Hungary, and the trade and commerce of Vienna, dated September 21, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part VI. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Trade of Austria-Hungary with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries, and British Possessions, in the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Annuario Marittimo per l'Anno 1876, compilato dal Lloyd austriaco coll' approvazione dell' eccelso i. r. governo centrale marittimo. 8. Trieste, 1877.

Austria. Archiv für Consularwesen, Volkswirthschaft und Statistik. 4. 29. Jahrgang. Wien, 1877.

Brachelli (H. F.), Statistische Skizze der Oesterreichisch-Ungarischen Monarchie. 8. Leipzig, 1874.

Ficker (A.), Die Völkerstämme der Oesterreichisch-Ungarischen Monarchie. 8. Wien, 1869.

Hunfalvi (Dr. J.), A magyar-ország monarchia rövid statisztikája. 8. Pesth, 1874.

Keleti (Karl) Uebersicht der Bevölkerung, &c., sämtlicher Länder der Ungarischen Krone. 16. Pest. 1872.

Keleti (S.), Hazánk és Népe. 8. Pest, 1871.

Kohn (Ignaz), Eisenbahn-Jahrbuch der Oesterreichisch-Ungarischen Monarchie. 8. Wien, 1877.

Lévy (Daniel), L'Autriche-Hongrie, ses institutions, &c. Paris, 1872.

Löher (F. Von), Die Magyaren und andere Ungarn. 8. Leipzig, 1874.

Müllinen (Comte de), Les finances de l'Autriche. 8. Paris, 1875.

Patterson (Arthur J.), The Magyars; their country and its institutions. 2 vols. 8. London, 1870.

Prasch (V.), Handbuch der Statistik des Oesterreichischen Kaiserstaates. 8. Brünn, 1873.

Pecz (Dr. Alexander), Oesterreich und der Orient. 8. Wien, 1875.

Schmitt (F.), Statistik des Oesterreichischen Kaiserstaates. 8. Wien, 1873.

Worms (Baron Henry de), The Austro-Hungarian Empire : London, 1877.



## BELGIUM.

(ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE.)

### Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Leopold II.**, King of the Belgians, born April 9, 1835, the son of King Leopold I., former Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Princess Louise, daughter of King Louis Philippe of the French; ascended the throne at the death of his father, Dec. 10, 1865; married Aug. 22, 1853, to

*Marie Henriette*, Queen of the Belgians, born Aug. 23, 1836, the daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria. Offspring of the union are three daughters:—1. Louise, born Feb. 18, 1858; married February 4, 1875, to Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born March 28, 1844, eldest son of Prince August, cousin of the reigning duke, and of Princess Clementine of Orléans, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of the French. 2. Stéphanie, born May 21, 1864; 3. Clémentine, born July 30, 1872.

*Brother and Sister of the King.*—1. *Philippe*, Count of Flanders, born March 24, 1837; lieutenant-general in the service of Belgium; married April 25, 1867, to Princess Marie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born November 17, 1845. Offspring of the union are two sons and two daughters, namely, Baudouin, born June 3, 1869; Henriette, born Nov. 30, 1870; Josephine, born Oct. 18, 1872; and Albert, born April 8, 1875. 2. Princess *Charlotte*, born June 7, 1840; married July 27, 1857, to Archduke Maximilian of Austria, elected Emperor of Mexico July 10, 1863; widow June 19, 1867.

King Leopold II. has a civil list of 3,300,000 francs, or 132,000*l.*

The kingdom of Belgium formed itself into an independent state in 1830, having previously been a part of the Netherlands. The secession was decreed on the 4th of October, 1830, by a Provisional Government, established in consequence of a revolution which broke out at Brussels on the 25th of August, 1830. A National Congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg king of the Belgians on the 4th of June 1831; the prince accepted the dignity July 12, and ascended the throne July 21, 1831. It was not until after the signing of the treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which established peace between King Leopold I. and the sovereign of the Netherlands, that all the States of Europe recognised the kingdom of Belgium.

### Constitution and Government.

According to the charter of 1831, Belgium is 'a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy.' The legislative power is vested in the King, the Chamber of Representatives, and the Senate. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture. The king's person is declared sacred; and his ministers are held responsible for the acts of the Government. No act of the king can have effect unless countersigned by one of his ministers, who thus becomes responsible for it. The king convokes, prorogues, and dissolves the Chambers, and makes rules and orders necessary for the execution of the laws; but he has no power to suspend, or dispense with the execution of the laws themselves. He has the right to declare war, and to conclude treaties of peace, of alliance, and of commerce, communicating the same to the Chambers as far as may be consistent with the interest and safety of the State. Those treaties which may be injurious to the State, or to the individual interests of the people, can only have effect after obtaining the sanction of the Chambers. No surrender, exchange, or addition of territory can be made except when authorised by a law passed by the Chambers. In no case can the secret articles of a treaty be destructive or contrary to the public clauses. The king sanctions and promulgates the laws. He has the power of remitting or reducing the punishment pronounced by the judges, except in the case of his ministers, to whom he can extend pardon only at the request of one of the Chambers. He has the power of coining money according to law, and also of conferring titles of nobility, but without the power of attaching to them any privileges. In default of male heirs, the king may nominate his successor with the consent of the Chambers. On the death of the king, the Chambers assemble without convocation, at latest on the tenth day after his decease. From the date of the king's death to the administration of the oath to his successor, or to the regent, the constitutional powers of the king are exercised in the name of the people, by the ministers assembled in council, and on their own responsibility. The regency can only be conferred upon one person, and no change in the constitution can be made during the regency. The successor to the throne or the regent can only enter upon his duties after having taken an oath in presence of the assembled Chambers to observe the laws and the constitution, to maintain the independence of the nations and the integrity of its territory. If the successor be under eighteen years of age, which is declared to be the age of majority, the two Chambers meet together for the purpose of nominating a regent during the minority. In the case of a vacancy of the throne, the two Chambers, deliberating together, nominate pro-

visionally to the regency. They are then dissolved, and within two months the new Chambers must assemble, which provide definitively for the succession.

The power of making laws is vested in the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate, the members of both houses being chosen by the people. The sittings are public, and by the decision of the majority either Chamber may form itself into a private committee. No person can at the same time be a member of both Chambers, and no member can retain his seat after obtaining a salaried office under the Government, except on being re-elected. No member can be called to account for any votes or opinions he may have given in the performance of his duties. No member can be prosecuted or arrested during the session without the consent of the Chamber of which he is a member, except in the case of being taken *in flagranti crimine*. Each Chamber determines the manner of exercising its own powers, and every session nominates its president and vice-president, and forms its *bureau*. No petition can be presented personally, and every resolution is adopted by the absolute majority, except in some special cases, when two-thirds of the votes of the members are required for its acceptance; in the case of an equality of votes the proposition is thrown out. The Chambers meet annually in the month of November, and must sit for at least forty days; but the king has the power of convoking them on extraordinary occasions, and of dissolving them either simultaneously or separately. In the latter case a new election must take place within forty days, and a meeting of the Chambers within two months. An adjournment cannot be made for a period exceeding one month without the consent of the Chambers.

The Chamber of Representatives is composed of deputies chosen directly by all citizens paying direct taxes to the annual amount of 43 francs, or 1*l.* 15*s.* Under this qualification, the electoral lists, at the last general election, contained the names of only 111,135 electors, so that the right of suffrage was with 22 in every thousand of the population, or about one-thirteenth of the adult male population. The number of deputies is fixed according to the population, and cannot exceed one member for every 40,000 inhabitants. In the year 1875 they amounted to 124, elected in 41 electoral districts. To be eligible as a member, it is necessary to be a Belgian by birth, or to have received the 'grande naturalisation;' to have attained the age of twenty-five years, and to be resident in Belgium. The members not residing in the town where the Chamber sits receive, during the session, an indemnity of 430 francs, or 17*l.* 5*s.*, each per month. The members are elected for four years, one-half going out every two years, except in the case of a dissolution, when a general election takes place. The Chamber has

the parliamentary initiative and the preliminary vote in all cases relating to the receipts and expenses of the State and the contingent of the army.

The Senate is composed of exactly one-half the number of members comprising the Chamber of Representatives, and the senators are elected by the same citizens who appoint the deputies. The senators are chosen for eight years; they retire in one moiety every four years; but in case of dissolution the election must comprise the whole number of which the Senate is composed. The qualifications necessary for a senator are, that he must be a Belgian by birth or naturalisation; in full possession of all political and civil rights; resident within the kingdom; at least forty years of age; and paying in direct taxes not less than 84*l.* sterling. In those provinces where the list of citizens who possess this last-mentioned qualification does not reach to the proportion of one in 6,000 of the population, that list is enlarged by the admission into it of those citizens who pay the greatest amount of direct taxes, so that the list shall always contain at least one person who is eligible to the Senate for every 6,000 inhabitants of the province. The senators do not receive any pay. The presumptive heir to the throne is of right a senator at the age of eighteen, but he has no voice in the proceedings until twenty-five years of age. All the proceedings of the Senate during the time the Chamber of Representatives is not sitting are without force.

The Executive Government consists of six departments, namely:—

1. The Ministry of Finance.—*J. E. X. Malou*, appointed Dec. 7, 1871.

2. The Ministry of Justice.—*T. C. A. De Lantsheere*, appointed Dec. 7, 1871.

3. The Ministry of Public Works.—*T. Beernaert*, appointed Oct. 10, 1873.

4. The Ministry of War.—General *Thiebault*, appointed March 24, 1873.

5. The Ministry of the Interior.—*C. B. Delcour*, appointed Dec. 7, 1871.

6. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Count *d'Aspremont-Lynden*, appointed Dec. 6, 1871.

Besides the above responsible heads of departments there are a number of ministers without portfolio, who form a privy council called together on special occasions by the sovereign. The number of these 'Ministres d'Etat' at the end of 1877 was fifteen, the eldest of whom, nominated in 1845, was Baron Nothomb, ambassador to the Emperor of Germany. The ministers, as such, do not form part of the privy council.



### Church and Education.

The Roman Catholic religion is professed by nearly the entire population of Belgium. The Protestants do not amount to 13,000, while the Jews number less than 1,500. Full religious liberty is granted by the constitution, and part of the income of the ministers of all denominations is paid from the national treasury. The amount thus granted in recent annual budgets was 4,568,200 francs to Roman Catholics; 69,336 francs to Protestants, and 11,220 francs to Jews, being at the rate of 1 franc per head for the Catholics, of 5 francs per head for the Protestants, and of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  francs for the Jews.

The kingdom is divided into six Roman Catholic dioceses, namely, the Archbishopric of Malines and the Bishoprics of Bruges, Ghent, Liège, Namur, and Tournay. The archbishopric has three vicars-general and a chapter of twelve canons, and each of the bishoprics two vicars-general and a chapter of eight canons. In each diocese is an ecclesiastical seminary. There are few endowments, and the clergy derive their maintenance chiefly from fees and voluntary gifts. The salaries paid by the state are comparatively small, being 21,000 francs, or 840*l.* to the archbishop; 16,000 francs, or 640*l.* to each of the five bishops; 2,000 francs, or 80*l.* to canons, and from 600 to 800 francs, or 24*l.* to 32*l.* to the inferior parish clergy. At the last census, there were 993 convents in Belgium, of which number 145 were for men and 848 for women.

The Protestant Evangelical Church, to which belong the greater number of the Protestants in the kingdom, is under a synod composed of the clergymen of the body, and a representative from each of the congregations. It sits in Brussels once a year, when each member is required to be present, or to delegate his powers to another member. The English Episcopal Church has eight ministers, and as many chapels, in Belgium—three in Brussels, and one in each of the towns of Antwerp, Bruges, Ostend, Spa, and Ghent. The Jews have a central synagogue in Brussels; three branch synagogues of the first class at Antwerp, Ghent and Liège, and two of the second class at Arlon and Namur.

Education is at present almost entirely the monopoly of the Roman Catholic clergy, and to a great extent in that of the order of the Jesuits. The colleges of the Jesuits have more pupils than the royal atheneums and other upper and middle-class schools, while the Roman Catholic university of Louvain has twice as many students as the two universities of the state put together. Elementary education is not yet generally diffused among the people, and the existing schools are supported by the communes, the provinces, and the state combined, the Government paying one-sixth, the province one-sixth, and the commune four-sixths of the expenditure. There is no compulsory law of education in Belgium.



It appears from official returns, based upon recent examinations of the National Guards, or Civic Militia of the kingdom, that about 30 per cent. of the grown-up population are unable to read and write. Luxembourg contains the smallest proportion of illiterate persons, and the other provinces come in the following order as regards instruction: Namur, Antwerp, Liège, Brabant, Limbourg, Hainaut, West and East Flanders. About 44,000 youths of 19 are annually called upon to draw lots for military service, and the following figures show the education of these 'miliciens' of the two levies of 1865 and 1874:—

	1865	1874
Able neither to read nor write . . . . .	13,828	8,727
Able to read alone . . . . .	2,808	1,976
Able to read and write . . . . .	12,912	15,726
Higher attainments . . . . .	15,086	16,228
Education unknown . . . . .	571	654
Total 'miliciens' of year . . . . .	44,455	43,311
Proportion per cent. who could read and write .	63·98	73·78

In the year 1876 the expenditure for public education amounted to 9,701,628 francs, or 388,064*l*.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The public income and expenditure of Belgium in recent years have mostly been balanced, with an occasional surplus. The actual revenue for the year 1873, the last of which the accounts were published, amounted to 184,223,000 francs, or 7,368,920*l*., and the actual expenditure to 173,948,000 francs, or 6,957,920*l*., leaving a surplus of 10,275,000 francs, or 411,000*l*.

The gross revenue and expenditure of Belgium, for each of the ten years 1868 to 1877—actual for the first six, and estimated for the last four years—are shown in the subjoined table:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1868	6,776,131	6,876,466
1869	6,975,040	7,061,000
1870	7,061,943	7,059,127
1871	7,124,960	6,774,516
1872	7,556,560	7,336,964
1873	7,368,920	6,957,920
1874	9,185,720	9,456,696
1875	9,721,304	9,531,256
1876	10,009,760	9,790,480
1877	10,161,830	9,857,700

The following table gives the details of the budget estimates of gross revenue and expenditure for each of the years 1876 and 1877:—

Sources of Revenue	1876	1877
	Francs.	Francs
Land taxes . . . . .	21,175,000	21,553,000
Assessed taxes . . . . .	14,500,000	14,900,000
Trade licenses . . . . .	6,300,000	6,300,000
Mines . . . . .	1,000,000	1,000,000
Customs . . . . .	16,000,000	17,600,000
Succession duties . . . . .	16,570,000	16,740,000
Excise on foreign wines & spirits . . . . .	2,730,000	2,957,000
„ native spirits . . . . .	15,275,000	15,600,000
„ beer and vinegar . . . . .	10,367,000	10,367,000
„ sugar . . . . .	3,120,000	3,120,000
Registration duties and fines . . . . .	23,300,000	23,500,000
Domains . . . . .	2,220,000	2,230,000
Post office . . . . .	5,428,000	5,581,000
Railways and Telegraphs . . . . .	88,900,000	88,900,000
Packet-boats between Dover and Ostend . . . . .	1,200,000	1,200,000
Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .	22,159,000	22,497,000
Total revenue . . { £	250,244,000 10,009,760	254,045,000 10,161,830

Branches of Expenditure	1876	1877
	Francs	Francs
Interest on public debt . . . . .	61,170,000	61,299,000
Civil list and dotations . . . . .	4,454,000	4,454,000
Ministry of Justice . . . . .	15,568,000	15,778,000
„ Foreign Affairs . . . . .	1,613,000	1,620,000
„ Interior . . . . .	19,375,000	19,548,000
„ Public Works . . . . .	82,459,000	82,510,000
„ Army . . . . .	43,938,000	43,869,000
„ Finance . . . . .	15,144,000	15,243,000
Miscellaneous expenditure . . . . .	1,041,000	1,120,000
Total expenditure { £	244,762,000 9,790,480	246,441,000 9,857,700

It will be seen that the greater part of the revenue of the kingdom is derived from indirect taxation, and that about one-third of the expenditure is devoted to administrative purposes, while the other two-thirds fall to the charges for public works, the army, and the national debt.

The following table shows the total amount of the national liabilities of the kingdom on the 1st of June 1875 :—

Descriptions of Debt	Nominal Capital			Annual interest
	Original	Paid-off	Remaining on 1st June 1873	
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
2½% Old Debt . .	389,417,631	169,312,000	220,105,631	5,502,640
3% of 1838 & 1846.	58,474,800	44,058,800	14,416,000	432,480
4½% 1st series, 1844	95,442,832	39,978,649	55,464,182	20,251,232
" 2nd " 1844	84,656,000	17,147,500	67,508,500	
" 3rd " 1853	157,615,300	16,158,400	141,456,900	
" 4th " 1857				
and 1860 . . .	69,382,000	3,486,600	65,895,400	
" 5th " 1865	59,325,000	612,600	58,712,400	
" 6th " 1867				9,600,000
and 1869 . . .	60,990,000	—	60,990,000	
4% of April 1873	240,000,000	—	240,000,000	
Total . .	1,215,303,563	290,754,549	924,549,013	35,786,352
	£ 48,612,142	11,630,182	36,981,960	1,431,454

To the 1st of January 1877 the total capital of the debt had increased to 1,163,422,948 francs, or 46,536,816*l.*, the amount including annuities, of a total of 172,620,000 francs, or 6,904,800*l.*, and Treasury bonds of 25,000,000 francs, or 1,000,000*l.*

The 2½% old debt, and the 2nd series of the 4½% debt, represent the share which Belgium had to take in the national liabilities of the Netherlands, after separating from that kingdom. Almost the entire remainder of the debt of Belgium was raised for, and devoted to works of public utility, particularly the construction of state railways. There is a sinking fund attached to all descriptions of the debt, with the exception of the 2½% old debt. By a law passed on the 12th of June 1869, the government was authorised to reduce the fixed annual payments out of the sinking fund for the whole of the 4½% debt. It is calculated that the amount spent on productive public works, railways, roads, and canals, exceeds the sum total of the public debt of Belgium.—(Official Communication.)

### Army.

The standing army is formed by conscription, to which every able man who has completed his nineteenth year is liable. Substitution is permitted. The legal period of service is eight years, of which, however, two-thirds are allowed, as a rule, on furlough. According to a law passed on the 5th of April 1868, the strength of the army is to be of 100,000 men on the war-footing, and of 40,000 in times of peace. The war-footing is prescribed as follows, rank and file:—

	Men	Horses	Guns
Infantry . . .	74,000		
Cavalry . . .	7,903	6,572	
Artillery . . .	14,513	4,050	152
Engineers and train .	2,354		
Total, without officers	98,770	10,622	152

The actual number of soldiers under arms, on the 1st of June 1877, amounted to 37,391 rank and file, comprising 24,409 infantry, 5,114 cavalry, 6,331 artillery, 667 engineers, and 570 train. Besides the standing army, there is a Civic Militia—Garde Nationale—organised, under laws dated May 1848, and July 13, 1853, to maintain liberty and order in times of peace, and to defend the independence of the country in time of war. The chief military arsenal of the kingdom is Antwerp, the fortifications of which were greatly strengthened and enlarged in the years 1870–76, at a cost of 72,150,000 francs, or 2,886,000*l*.

By a royal decree passed Oct. 20, 1874, the kingdom was divided into two military circumscriptions, the first embracing the provinces of Antwerp and of West and East Flanders, and the second Brabant, Hainaut, Liège, Limbourg, Luxembourg, and Namur.

### Area and Population.

Belgium has an area of 29,455 square kilometres, or 11,373 English square miles. The kingdom is divided into nine provinces, the area and population of which were as follows at the last decennial census, taken Dec. 31, 1866, and after the calculations of the Registrar-General, on January 1, 1875:—

Provinces	Area : Eng. Sq. Miles	Population	
		1866	1875
Antwerp ( <b>Anvers</b> ). . .	1,093	474,145	522,735
Brabant . . .	1,268	820,179	942,247
Flanders { West . . .	1,249	639,709	691,190
{ East . . .	1,158	801,872	863,696
Hainaut . . .	1,437	847,775	949,346
Liège . . .	1,117	556,666	635,076
Limbourg . . .	931	199,856	204,619
Luxembourg . . .	1,706	196,173	208,339
Namur . . .	1,414	302,719	319,386
Total . . .	11,373	4,839,094	5,336,634

It will be seen that Belgium had, in January 1875, a population of 5,336,634 on an area of 11,373 English square miles, or 469 per square mile, showing the kingdom to be the densest inhabited country in Europe. About fifty-eight per cent. of the inhabitants are Flemish, the rest Walloon and French, with 39,000 Germans in Luxembourg.

At the date of the last general census, the Flemish language alone was spoken by 2,406,491 persons; the French language, or dialect, alone by 2,041,784 persons, and both languages were spoken by 308,361 persons.

The population of Belgium has increased very steadily since the establishment of the kingdom in 1830, when it amounted to barely four millions. The density of population at that period was that of 118 inhabitants per square kilomètre; and from 1830 forward it rose almost exactly at the rate of one per annum—119 in 1831; 120 in 1832, and so forth, reaching the figure 178 in 1873. According to the last census returns, one-fourth of the population of Belgium is engaged in agricultural pursuits, and another fourth in trade and manufactures, chiefly the staple industries, the iron and coal trades.

The tendency, visible in most European countries, of an agglomeration of the people in the larger towns, is also apparent in Belgium, and is particularly showing itself in the capital. There were, in 1800, only 76,425 inhabitants in the town and suburbs of Brussels, while the number on the 1st of January 1875 amounted to 376,965. Besides Brussels, there were, on the 1st January 1875, three towns in Belgium with a population of above 500,000 inhabitants, namely, Antwerp, with 145,101; Ghent, with 130,092; and Liège, with 115,956 inhabitants.

### Trade and Industry.

The foreign trade of Belgium, the same as that of France, is officially divided into 'general commerce,' including the sum total of all international mercantile intercourse, direct as well as transit, and 'special commerce,' comprising such imports as are consumed within and such exports as have been produced in the country. The value of the general commerce in 1875 was represented by 2,456,583,000 francs, or 98,263,320*l.* of imports, and by 2,167,843,000 francs, or 86,713,720*l.* of exports. The special commerce was as follows in 1875:—Imports for home consumption, 1,458,375,000 francs, or 58,335,000*l.*; Exports of home produce, 1,123,682,000 francs, or 44,947,280*l.*

France heads the list of importing countries in the special commerce of Belgium, followed, in order of importance, by Great Britain, the Netherlands, Germany, Russia, and the United States. In the export market of Belgian produce France likewise



takes the first place, followed by Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Germany.

The commercial intercourse of Belgium with Great Britain is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, giving the total exports from Belgium to the United Kingdom, and the total imports into Belgium of the produce and manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland, in each of the ten years 1867 to 1876 :—

Years	Exports from Belgium to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Belgium
	£	£
1867	7,555,202	2,816,481
1868	8,255,043	3,150,105
1869	9,391,403	4,003,535
1870	11,247,864	4,481,079
1871	13,573,274	6,217,005
1872	13,211,044	6,499,062
1873	13,075,186	7,200,949
1874	15,048,865	5,828,092
1875	14,822,240	5,781,938
1876	13,848,293	5,875,407

The principal article of exports from Belgium to the United Kingdom consists of silk manufactures, of the value of 1,292,360*l.* in 1876. The other articles of export to Great Britain comprise chiefly agricultural produce, among them flax, of the value of 799,818*l.*; butter, of the value of 419,209*l.*; and live animals, principally sheep, of the value of 924,965*l.* in 1876. The imports of British home produce into Belgium consist in the main of iron, and of woollen and cotton manufactures, the iron of the value of 574,813*l.*, the woollens of the value of 683,631*l.*, and the cottons of the value of 1,192,244*l.* in the year 1876.

The international commerce of the kingdom is almost entirely carried on by foreigners, chiefly under the British flag. The commercial marine, on the decline for a number of years, consisted at the end of 1876 of 57 vessels of an aggregate burthen of 45,322 tons, inclusive of 24 steamers of a total burthen of 30,397 tons.

One of the most important natural productions of Belgium, and chief basis of its industry, is coal, which is found in three of the nine provinces of the kingdom, Hainaut, Liège, and Namur, about three-fourths of the total annual produce being raised in the first-named province. The total amount of coal raised in Belgium in the year 1875 was 14,669,029 tons, to which Hainaut contributed 10,698,130 tons; Liège, 3,530,775 tons; and Namur, 440,124 tons. The total quantity of coal raised in Hainaut in 1874 was 11,652,953 tons, and in 1872 it was 11,616,166 tons.

The imports of foreign coal into Belgium amounted in 1875 to 458,282 tons, being more than in 1872 but less than in 1873. In the above total English coal counted for 243,361 tons, and Prussian for 76,000. The exports of coal in 1875 amounted to 4,461,723 tons, being a decrease by 721,650 tons as compared with 1872, and by 271,537 as compared with 1873. The aggregate value of coal and coke exported in 1874 was 5,130,883*l.*, or 687,677*l.* less than in 1873. The great bulk of these exports went to France.

In Belgium the State is a great railway proprietor, and the State Railway is one of the largest sources of national revenue. The subjoined tabular statement shows the length of railways, distinguishing State and private lines, open in Belgium at the end of 1876:—

		Kilomètres
Lines built and worked by the State . . . . .		595
Lines belonging to Companies, but leased by the State . . . . .		746
Total of State Réseau . . . . .	{ Kilom.	1,341
	{ Miles.	838
Lines worked by Companies . . . . .	{ Kilom.	2,029
	{ Miles.	1,268
Total lines open . . . . .	{ Kilom.	3,370
	{ Miles.	2,105

The cost of the permanent way and buildings of the State Railway amounted to 18,280*l.* per mile. The net revenue of the State Railway amounts at present to 1,508*l.* per mile; but the working expenses are very high, amounting to 68 per cent. It is stated that neither the railways nor the lines of steamers belonging to the State are a real source of profit. An official report on the finances of Belgium by Sir Henry Barron, British Secretary of Legation, dated Brussels, April 10, 1876, says:—‘The Belgian Government now carries on a vast carrier’s business by land and sea, of which the gross receipts are large, the net receipts small, and the profits nil. This result, not apparent without a close study of the accounts, is due to the excessive proportion of working expenses.’

The work of the Post Office in Belgium was as follows in the year 1875:—

	Number
Private letters . . . . .	60,522,771
Official letters . . . . .	8,499,343
Post Cards . . . . .	7,848,651
Packets . . . . .	33,335,710
Newspapers . . . . .	65,480,125

On the 1st of January 1876, there were 486 Post Offices in Belgium.

The Telegraphs in Belgium carried 2,871,890 despatches, private and official, in the year 1875. On the 1st of January 1876, the

total length of telegraph lines was 4,959 kilomètres, or 3,098 English miles, and the length of wires 21,102 kilomètres, or 13,189 English miles. There were at the same date 586 telegraph stations.

## Diplomatic Representatives.

### 1. OF BELGIUM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister*—Baron Henri Solvyns, appointed October 18, 1872.

*Councillor of Legation*—Arthur Vandevelde.

*Secretaries*—Count A. du Chastel; Octave Delepierre.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BELGIUM.

*Envoy and Minister*—John Savile Lumley, C.B., born in 1825; British Chargé d'Affaires in Russia, 1862 and 1865; Envoy to Saxony, 1866–67; to Switzerland, 1867–68; and appointed to Belgium, October 19, 1868.

*Secretaries of Legation*—Sir H. P. T. Barron, Bart.; Edmund D. V. Fane; John Savile Lumley.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Belgium, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

### MONEY.

The *Franc* . . . . . Average rate of exchange, 25 to £1 sterling.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Kilogramme</i> , or <i>Livre</i> . . . . .	=	2·20 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Tonneau</i> . . . . .	=	2,200 „
„ <i>Hectolitre</i> {	Dry measure . . . . .	= 2·75 imperial bushels.
	Liquid measure . . . . .	= 22 imperial gallons.
„ <i>Mètre</i> . . . . .	=	3·28 feet.
„ <i>Mètre Cube</i> . . . . .	=	35·31 cubic feet.
„ <i>Kilomètre</i> . . . . .	=	1,093 yards.
„ <i>Hectare</i> . . . . .	=	2·47 English acres
„ <i>Square Kilomètre</i> . . . . .	=	247·11 English acres, or 0·386 square miles.

Belgium was one of the four Continental States—comprising, besides, France, Italy, and Switzerland—which formed a Monetary League in 1865. The four States entered into a Convention by which they agreed upon the French decimal system, establishing perfect reciprocity in the currency of the four countries, and giving the *franc*, *livre*, or *lira*, the monetary unit of each of them, as well as its multiples or fractions in gold or silver, the same course and value throughout the extent of their respective territories.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Belgium.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Almanach Royal Officiel de Belgique*, contenant les attributions et le personnel de tous les services publics du royaume. Année 1877. Bruxelles, 1877.

*Annuaire statistique de la Belgique*. 4. Bruxelles, 1877.

Documents Statistiques, publiés par le départ. de l'Intérieur, avec le concours de la commission centrale de statistique. Bruxelles, 1877.

Population de la Belgique. Recensement général. Publié par le Ministre de l'Intérieur. 4. Bruxelles, 1871.

Statistique générale de la Belgique, publié par le départ. de l'Intérieur. 8. Bruxelles, 1865-77.

Tableau général du commerce avec les pays étrangers, publié par le ministre des finances. 4. Bruxelles, 1877.

Report by Mr. E. H. Egerton, British Secretary of Legation, on the production of coal in Belgium, dated Nov. 28, 1868; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. I. 1870. 8. London, 1870.

Report by Mr. H. G. Edwardes, British Secretary of Legation, on the coal statistics of Belgium for the years 1868, 1869, and 1870, dated Brussels, December 1, 1871; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. I. 1872. 8. London, 1872.

Report by Mr. H. Barron, British Secretary of Legation, on the population, commerce, and industry of Belgium, dated Brussels, March 5, 1875; in 'Report, by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report of Sir Henry Barron, Secretary of Legation, of the finances and railways of Belgium, dated Brussels, April 10, 1876; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part II. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul D'Arcy on the trade of Ostend, dated Ostend, December 2, 1874; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Consul Grattan on the trade and commerce of Antwerp for the year 1874; dated Antwerp, March 22, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Consul Grattan on the trade of Antwerp in 1875, dated Antwerp, Jan. 31, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Grattan on the trade of Antwerp in 1876, dated Antwerp, May 29, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Belgium with the United Kingdom; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries for the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Annuaire financier de la Belgique. 8. Bruxelles, 1877.

*Bavary* (Ch. Victor de), Histoire de la Révolution Belge de 1830. 8. Bruxelles, 1876.

*Janssens* (Eug.) Annuaire de la mortalité, ou tableau statistique des causes de décès et du mouvement de la population. 8. Bruxelles, 1877.

*Laveleye* (E. de) Essai sur l'économie Rurale de la Belgique. 8. Paris, 1865.

*Malou* (J.) Notice historique sur les finances de la Belgique. Fol. Paris, 1868.

*Meulemans* (Aug.) La Belgique, ses ressources agricoles, industrielles et commerciales. 8. Bruxelles, 1866.

*Tarlier* (H.), Almanach du commerce et de l'industrie de la Belgique. 8. Bruxelles, 1877.

## DENMARK.

(KONGERIGET DANMARK.)

### Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Christian IX.**, King of Denmark, born April 8, 1818, the fourth son of the late Duke Wilhelm of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and of Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel. Appointed to the succession of the Crown of Denmark by the treaty of London, of May 8, 1852, and by the Danish law of succession of July 31, 1853. Succeeded to the throne on the death of King Frederik VII., November 15, 1863. Married, May 26, 1842, to

*Louise*, Queen of Denmark, born Sept. 7, 1817, the daughter of Landgrave Wilhelm of Hesse-Cassel. Issue of the union are:—1. Prince *Frederik*, heir-apparent, born June 3, 1843; married July 28, 1869, to Princess *Louisa*, only daughter of the King of Sweden and Norway; offspring of the union are three sons, Christian, born Sept. 26, 1870, Karl, born August 3, 1872, and *Harald*, born Oct. 8, 1876, and a daughter *Louisa*, born Feb. 17, 1875. 2. Princess *Alexandra*, born Dec. 1, 1844; married, March 10, 1863, to Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. 3. Prince *Wilhelm*, born Dec. 24, 1845; admiral in the Danish navy; elected King of the Hellenes, under the title of *Georgios I.*, by the Greek National Assembly, March 31, 1863; married Oct. 27, 1867, to Olga Constantinowna, Grand-Duchess of Russia. 4. Princess *Maria* Dagmar, born Nov. 26, 1847; married, Nov. 9, 1866, to Grand-duke Alexander, heir-apparent of Russia. 5. Princess *Thyra*, born Sept. 29, 1853. 6. Prince *Waldemar*, born Oct. 27, 1858.

*Brothers and Sisters of the King.*—1. Duke *Karl*, born Sept. 30, 1813; married, May 19, 1838, to Princess *Wilhelmina*, born Jan. 18, 1808, daughter of the late King Frederik VI. of Denmark. 2. Princess *Frederica*, born Oct. 9, 1811; married, Oct. 30, 1834, to Duke Alexander of Anhalt Bernburg; widow Aug. 19, 1863. 3. Prince *Friedrich*, born Oct. 23, 1814; married, Oct. 16, 1841, to Princess Adelaide of Schaumburg-Lippe, of which union there are issue two sons and three daughters, namely, *Augusta*, born Feb. 27, 1844; *Friedrich*, born Oct. 12, 1855; *Louise*, born Jan. 6, 1858; *Marie*, born Aug. 31, 1859; and *Albert*, born March 15, 1863. 4. Prince *Wilhelm*, born April 10, 1816: field-marshal-lieutenant in the service of Austria.



5. Princess *Louise*, born Nov. 18, 1820; nominated abbess of the convent of Itzehoe, Holstein, Aug. 3, 1860. 6. Prince *Julius*, born Oct. 14, 1824; general in the Danish army. 7. Prince *Hans*, born Dec. 5, 1825, general in the Danish army.

The Crown of Denmark was elective from the earliest times. In 1448, after the death of the last male scion of the princely House of Svend Estridsen, the Danish Diet elected to the throne Christian I., Count of Oldenburg, in whose family the royal dignity remained for more than four centuries, although the crown was not rendered hereditary by right till the year 1660. The direct male line of the House of Oldenburg became extinct with the sixteenth king, Frederik VII., on November 15, 1863. In view of the death of the king without direct heirs, the great powers of Europe, 'taking into consideration that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish monarchy, as connected with the general interests of the balance of power in Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace,' signed a treaty at London on May 8, 1852, by the terms of which the succession to the Crown of Denmark was made over to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and to the direct male descendants of his union with the Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel, niece of King Christian VIII. of Denmark. In accordance with this treaty, a law concerning the succession to the Danish crown was adopted by the Diet, and obtained the royal sanction July 31, 1853.

King Christian IX. has a civil list of 500,000 rigsdalers, or 55,555*l.*, settled upon him by vote of the Rigsdag, approved Dec. 17, 1863. The heir-apparent of the Crown has, in addition, an allowance of 60,000 rigsdalers, or 6,666*l.*, settled by law of March 20, 1868.

Subjoined is a list of the kings of Denmark, with the dates of their accession, from the time of election of Christian I. of Oldenburg:—

*House of Oldenburg.*

	A. D.		A. D.
Christian I. . . .	1448	Christian V. . . .	1670
Hans . . . .	1481	Frederik IV. . . .	1699
Christian II. . . .	1513	Christian VI. . . .	1730
Frederik I. . . .	1523	Frederik V. . . .	1746
Christian III. . . .	1533	Christian VII. . . .	1766
Frederik II. . . .	1559	Frederik VI. . . .	1808
Christian IV. . . .	1588	Christian VIII. . . .	1839
Frederik III. . . .	1648	Frederik VII. . . .	1848

*House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.*

Christian IX., 1863.

The sixteen members of the House of Oldenburg, who filled the throne of Denmark for 415 years, had an average reign of 26 years.

### Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Denmark is embodied in the charter of June 5, 1849, which was modified in some important respects in 1855 and 1863, but again restored, with various alterations, by a statute which obtained the royal sanction on July 28, 1866. According to this charter, the executive power is in the king and his responsible ministers, and the right of making and amending laws in the Rigsdag, or Diet, acting in conjunction with the sovereign. The king must be a member of the evangelical Lutheran Church, which is declared to be the religion of the State. The Rigsdag comprises the Landsting and the Folkething, the former being a Senate or Upper House, and the latter a House of Commons. The Landsting consists of 66 members. Of these, 12 are nominated for life by the Crown, from among actual or former members of the Folkething, and the rest are elected indirectly by the people, for the term of eight years. The choice of the latter 54 members of the Upper House is given to electoral bodies composed partly of the largest taxpayers in the country districts, partly of deputies of the largest taxpayers in the cities, and partly of deputies from the totality of citizens possessing the franchise. Eligible to the Landsting is every citizen who has passed his twenty-fifth year, and is of unspotted reputation. The Folkething, or Lower House of Parliament, consists of 102 members, returned in direct election, by universal suffrage, for the term of three years. The franchise belongs to every male citizen who has reached his thirtieth year, who is not in the actual receipt of public charity, or who, if he has at any former time been in receipt of it, has repaid the sums so received, who is not in private service without having his own household, and who has resided at least one year in the electoral circle on the lists of which his name is inscribed. Eligible for the Folkething are all men of good reputation, past the age of twenty-five. Both the members of the Landsting and of the Folkething receive payment for their services, at the same rate.

The Rigsdag must meet every year on the first Monday of October. To the Folkething all money bills must in the first instance be submitted by the Government. The Landsting, besides its legislative functions, has the duty of electing from its midst every four years the assistant judges, four in number, of the Høiesteret, or Supreme Court, who, together with the Rigsdag, form the highest tribunal of the kingdom, and can alone try parliamentary impeachments. The ministers have free access to both of the legislative assemblies, but can only vote in that Chamber of which they are members.

The executive, acting under the king as president, and called

the State Council—Statsraadet—consists of the following departments:—

1. *The Presidency of the Council.*—Jacob Brønnum Scavenius Estrup, appointed President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Finance, June 11, 1875.

2. *Ministry of Foreign Affairs.*—Otto Ditlev, Baron Rosenørn-Lehn, appointed October 11, 1875.

3. *Ministry of the Interior.*—E. V. R. Skeel, appointed June 15, 1875.

4. *Ministry of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.*—J. C. H. Fischer, appointed June 11, 1875.

5. *Ministry of Justice and for Iceland.*—J. M. V. Nellesmann, appointed June 11, 1875.

6. *Ministry of War and of Marine.*—General I. C. F. Dreyer, appointed July 28, 1877.

The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their acts, and in case of impeachment, and being found guilty, cannot be pardoned without the consent of the Folkething.

The chief of the dependencies of the Crown of Denmark, Iceland, has its own constitution and administration, under a charter dated January 5, 1874, and which came into force August 1, 1874. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is vested in the Althing, consisting of 36 members, 30 elected by popular suffrage, and six nominated by the king. The Althing is one chamber, but for discussion and partly for voting purposes, separates into two, like the Norwegian Storting. A minister for Iceland, nominated by the king and responsible to the Althing, is at the head of the Administration: while the highest local authority is vested in the Governor, called stiftamtmand, who resides at Reikjavik. Besides him there are three amtmands for the western, the northern, and eastern districts of Iceland.—(Official Communication.)

### Church and Education.

The established religion in Denmark is the Lutheran, which was introduced as early as 1536, the Church revenue being at that time seized by the Crown, to be delivered up to the University, and other religious and educational establishments. The affairs of the national Church are under the superintendence of the seven bishops of Sjælland, Lolland, Fyen, Ribe, Aarhuus, Viborg, and Aalborg. The bishops have no political character; they inspect the conduct of the subordinate clergy, confer holy orders, and enjoy nearly all the privileges of episcopal dignitaries in Great Britain, except that of voting in the legislature. Complete religious toleration is extended to every sect. It is enacted, by Art. 76 of the Constitution, that 'all citizens may worship God according to their own fashion, provided

they do not offend morality or public order.' By Art. 77, no man is bound to contribute to the support of a form of worship of which he is not a member; and by Art. 79 no man can be deprived of his civil and political rights on the score of religion, nor be exempted on this account from the performance of his duties as a citizen.

According to the census of 1870, there were only 14,614 persons, or less than one per cent. of the population, not belonging to the Lutheran church. Of this number 4,400, or nearly one-third, were Jews; the remainder comprised 1,857 Roman Catholics; 1,430 members of the Reformed church, or Calvinists; 2,069 Mormons; 3,157 Anabaptists; 57 members of the Anglican church; and 1,181 members of a sect called 'Frimenighed,' or the free community.

Elementary education is widely diffused in Denmark, the attendance at school being obligatory from the age of seven to fourteen. In conformity with Art. 85 of the Constitution, education is afforded gratuitously in the public schools to children whose parents cannot afford to pay for their teaching. Besides the university of Copenhagen, there are 13 public gymnasia, or colleges, in the principal towns of the kingdom, which afford a 'classical' education, and under them are a large number of Middle Schools, for the children of the working classes. Instruction at the public expense is given in Parochial Schools, spread all over the country, to the number of 2,940, namely 28 in Copenhagen; 132 in the towns of Denmark, and 2,780 in the rural districts.—(Official Communication.)

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The annual revenue of the State during the five financial years ending March 31, from 1872 to 1876, averaged 2,500,000*l*. The expenditure during this quinquennial period was fully balanced by the revenue, with an annual surplus, employed for the reduction of the public debt.

By the terms of the Constitution of Denmark the annual financial budget, called the 'Finantslovsforslag,' must be laid on the table of the Folkething at the beginning of each session. As to the annual financial accounts called 'Statsregnskab,' the Constitutional Charter prescribes them to be examined by five paid revisors, two of whom are elected by the Folkething, and two by the Landsthing. The revisors are entitled to call for persons and papers, and their scrutiny of accounts is very rigid. Their report is submitted to both Chambers, which, after due consideration, pass their resolution, generally to the effect that they have no remarks to make on the balance-sheet.

In the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the financial year ending March 31, 1878, the revenue was calculated at

48,085,952 kroner, or 2,671,441*l.*, and the expenditure at 46,695,071 kroner, or 2,594,170*l.* The chief sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were as follows:—

Sources of Revenue, 1877-78.		Kroner
Domains, surplus of . . . . .		1,683,883
Interest of Reserve Fund . . . . .		2,828,565
Direct taxes . . . . .		8,873,700
Stamp duty . . . . .		2,260,000
Duty on inheritance and transfer of property . . . . .		1,350,000
Law fees . . . . .		1,990,000
Custom-house dues and Excise on distilleries . . . . .		24,380,000
Surplus on Postal and Telegraph Department . . . . .		466,850
Surplus on State railways in Funen and Jutland . . . . .		1,845,000
Contribution from the sinking fund . . . . .		1,453,670
Miscellaneous receipts. . . . .		2,083,738
Total revenue . . . . .		49,215,406
		£2,734,189
Branches of Expenditure, 1877-78.		Kroner.
Civil List and Appanages . . . . .		1,422,384
Rigsdag and Council of State . . . . .		294,616
Interest on National Debt—		
Interior . . . . .		6,718,523
Foreign . . . . .		671,300
Pensions, including invalids of war . . . . .		3,339,412
Ministry of Foreign Affairs . . . . .		368,312
" Interior . . . . .		1,504,724
" Justice . . . . .		2,314,061
" Public Worship and Education . . . . .		919,007
" War . . . . .		8,670,861
" Navy . . . . .		4,898,917
" Finance . . . . .		3,000,903
" for Iceland . . . . .		109,200
Miscellaneous expenses . . . . .		2,906,007
Management and sinking fund of the National Debt—		
Interior . . . . .		200,000
Foreign . . . . .		1,829,500
Public Works, &c. . . . .		3,590,777
Total expenditure . . . . .		40,309,990
		£2,239,443

According to these financial estimates, there was a calculated surplus of 8,905,416 kroner, or 494,746*l.* in the financial estimates for the year ending March 31, 1878.

An important feature in the administration of the finances of the kingdom is the maintenance of a Reserve Fund of a comparatively large amount. On the 31st of March 1868, the Fund stood at 6,317,000*l.*, or as much as the national revenue for two years, but it was reduced to 5,687,000*l.* in 1869, and further reduced to 5,033,000*l.* in 1871, to 3,746,000*l.* in 1872, and stood on the 31st of March,



1877, at 2,131,000*l*. The object of the Reserve Fund is to provide means at the disposal of the government in the event of sudden occurrences.

The public debt of Denmark, incurred in part by large annual deficits in former years, before the establishment of parliamentary government, and in part by railway undertakings, and the construction of harbours, lighthouses, and other works of public importance, amounted to 176,248,442 kroner, or 9,791,580*l*., on March 31, 1875. The debt has been in course of reduction since 1866, as shown in the following table, which gives the national liabilities at six different periods, from 1866 to 1877 :—

Years, ending March 31	Capital of Debt	
	Kroner	£
1866 . . .	262,232,680	14,568,483
1870 . . .	234,740,700	12,930,039
1872 . . .	229,321,567	12,740,087
1874 . . .	209,971,584	11,665,088
1875 . . .	185,835,623	10,324,201
1877 . . .	176,248,442	9,791,580

The annual charge of the national debt, comprising interest, management, and a sinking fund, is gradually diminishing. It amounted to the following sums in each of the financial years 1867–69, and in the estimates of 1876–77 :—

Years	Kroner	£
1866–67 . . .	24,066,946	1,337,053
1868–69 . . .	23,825,190	1,323,622
1876–77 . . .	12,596,733	699,818

The debt is divided into an internal and a foreign. The latter consisted, March 1877, in part of an English loan contracted in 1825, of the original amount of 5,500,000*l*., which is to be paid off entirely in 1878, and of another loan, raised in London in 1864, the last portion of which, 38,000*l*., was paid on the 1st of May 1877. (Official Communication.)

### Army and Navy.

The army of Denmark consists, according to a law of re-organisation, passed by the Rigsdag on July 6, 1867, of all the able-bodied young men of the kingdom who have reached the age of 22 years. They are liable to service for eight years in the regular army, and for eight years subsequent in the army of reserve. The drilling is divided into two periods: the first lasts six months for the infantry, five months for the field artillery, and the engineers; nine

months and two weeks for the cavalry; and four months for the siege artillery and the technic corps. The second period of drill, which is for only a portion of the recruits of each branch of arms, notably those who have profited the least by the first course, lasts nine months for the infantry, eleven months for the cavalry, and one year for the artillery and the engineers. Besides, every corps has to drill each year during from thirty to forty-five days. By the terms of the law of 1867, the kingdom is divided into five territorial brigades, and every brigade into two territorial battalions, in such a way that no district and no town, the capital excepted, will belong to more than one territorial battalion. Every territorial brigade furnishes the contingent of a brigade of infantry and one regiment of cavalry. The artillery contingent is furnished one-half by the two first territorial brigades, and the second half by the three other ones. The contingent of the engineers is furnished by the whole brigades.

The forces of the kingdom, under the new organisation, comprise 21 battalions of infantry of the line, with 10 battalions of reserve, and 11 of second reserve; 5 regiments of cavalry, each with 3 squadrons active and a dépôt; two regiments of artillery, in 12 batteries, two of the line and one of reserve; and two battalions of engineers. The total strength of the army was as follows at the commencement of September 1877:—

	Regular Army		Army of Reserve	
	Officers	Rank and File	Officers	Rank and File
Infantry . .	774	26,992	245	10,925
Cavalry . .	128	2,180	—	—
Artillery . .	145	4,755	41	2,068
Engineers . .	59	624	—	—
Total .	1,106	34,551	286	12,993

The staff of the army was composed, in September 1877, of 25 commissioned and 21 non-commissioned officers.

The navy of Denmark consisted, at the end of 1877, of 28 steamers, of which seven were armour-clad ships, and the rest unarmoured vessels, the latter mostly of small size. The following is a tabular list of the seven ironclads, the columns of the table exhibiting—similar to that of the British ironclad navy—after the name of each ship, first, the thickness of armour at the water line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated or nominal horse-power of engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, the displacement in tons. The ironclad marked by an asterisk (\*) before the name was launched but not completed at the end of 1877:—

Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at water line	Guns		Indicated horse- power	Displace- ment, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
	Inches				Tons
Helgoland . . .	10	{ 2 8	{ 25-ton 6-ton	3,700	5,500
Odin . . . . .	8	4	18-ton	2,260	4,200
Lindormen . . .	5	2	12½-ton	1,560	3,000
Gorm . . . . .	5	2	12½-ton	1,560	3,000
Danmark . . . .	5	{ 8 16	{ 90-pounders 60-pounders	1,280	2,800
Peder Skram . .	4½	18	60-pounders	1,150	2,100
Rolf Krake . . .	4½	3	60-pounders	700	1,800

With the exception of the Helgoland, the most powerful ironclad of the Danish navy, but not completed at the end of 1877, all the other armour-clad ships were constructed after old French models, between the years 1863 and 1872—the Rolf Krake launched in 1863; the Peder Skram and the Danmark in 1864; the Lindormen and the Gorm, sister turret-ships, in 1868 and 1869; and the Odin in 1872. The Rolf Krake, built by Napier, of Glasgow, is plated, as will be seen from the preceding table, with 4½-inch iron, and has two turrets, which carry three 60-pounders. The Peder Skram and the Danmark are broadsides of antiquated construction. The Lindormen is plated from stem to stern with 5-inch iron, over 10 inches wood-backing, and armed with 12½-ton rifled Armstrong cannon. Similar in construction to the Lindormen is the Gorm. The most powerful of the completed ironclads of the Danish navy is the Odin, constructed at the dockyard of Nyholm, near Copenhagen, begun in 1870, and launched in 1873. The Odin is plated with 8-inch iron amidships, and 5-inch fore and aft, and carries four 10-inch guns, of 18 tons each, sheltered under a rising turret on mid-deck, covering not only the guns but also the base of the chimneys and the upper part of the engines. The prow carries a steel battering-ram more than a foot square, and protruding six feet, so arranged as to be screwed back into the hull.

The Danish navy is recruited, by naval conscription, from the coast population. It was manned, in September 1877, by 2,830 men, and officered by one admiral, 9 commanders, 22 captains, and 102 lieutenants—(Official Communication.)

### Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of Denmark, according to the last census, taken February 1, 1870, together with the estimated population on the 1st February 1875:—

Provinces	Area English sq. m.	Population	
		Feb. 1, 1870	Feb. 1, 1875
Seeland and Moen . . .	2,793	637,711	671,400
Bornholm . . . . .	221	31,894	33,200
Fünen and Langeland . .	1,302	236,311	246,700
Lolland-Falster . . . .	640	90,706	92,700
Jutland . . . . .	9,597	788,119	836,100
Total . . . . .	14,553	1,784,741	1,880,100

Not included in the above returns are the three European dependencies of Denmark, namely, the Færoe, Iceland, and Greenland. (See *Colonies*, page 53.)

The proportionate increase in the population of Denmark in recent years has been larger in the towns than in the country districts, averaging in the former 10·29 per cent., and in the latter only 5·99 per cent. in the course of 15 years. The following was the population of the four chieftowns at the enumerations of 1855, 1860, and 1870:—

Chief Towns	Population		
	1855	1860	1870
Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn) . .	143,591	155,143	181,291
Odense . . . . .	12,932	14,255	16,721
Aarhuus . . . . .	8,891	11,009	13,020
Aalborg . . . . .	9,102	10,069	11,953

The soil of Denmark is greatly subdivided, owing partly to the state of the law, which interdicts the union of small farms into larger estates, but encourages, in various ways, the parcelling out of landed property. It was found at the last census that out of an average of 1,000 people, 395 live exclusively by agriculture.

Emigration carried off, chiefly to the United States, 4,359 persons in 1869; 3,525 in 1870; 3,906 in 1871; 6,893 in 1872; 7,241 persons in 1873; 3,322 in 1874; and 2,088 in 1875.

### Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Denmark is carried on mainly with Germany, Great Britain, Sweden, and Norway. The value of the commercial transactions with foreign countries is known only by estimates, as the Danish official returns do not give the value of the imports or exports, but simply the weight of the same. The following table shows the comparative total weight and estimated value of the imports and exports for each of the five years from 1871 to 1875:—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
1871	988,280	10,777,000	518,750	8,122,000
1872	1,073,000	10,955,000	487,450	9,689,000
1873	1,069,020	12,700,000	553,870	9,455,000
1874	1,154,120	12,955,000	501,430	9,955,000
1875	1,220,425	12,650,000	501,565	9,483,000

The imports of the year 1875 came to the estimated amount of 4,660,000*l.* from Germany ; of 3,500,000*l.* from Great Britain ; and of 1,800,000*l.* from Sweden and Norway ; while the exports were sent to the estimated amount of 4,240,000*l.* to Great Britain ; of 2,700,000*l.* to Germany ; and of 2,200,000*l.* to Sweden and Norway.

The commercial intercourse between Denmark, including Iceland, the Færoe Islands, and Greenland, and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, exhibiting the value of the total exports from Denmark to Great Britain and Ireland, aside with the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Denmark, in each of the ten years 1867 to 1876 :—

Years	Exports from Denmark to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Denmark
	£	£
1867	2,588,921	1,282,358
1868	2,470,398	1,450,359
1869	2,236,952	1,574,562
1870	3,053,425	2,021,611
1871	2,553,562	1,748,933
1872	3,618,337	2,056,390
1873	3,571,139	2,671,344
1874	3,890,492	2,519,522
1875	4,241,671	2,323,707
1876	4,217,934	2,199,106

The exports of Denmark to the United Kingdom consist almost entirely of agricultural produce, the principal of them butter, corn, and live animals. The imports of butter rose from 767,190*l.* in 1870, to 1,009,332*l.* in 1872 ; and to 1,311,234*l.* in 1876. The total exports of corn and flour amounted to the value of 1,098,133*l.* in the year 1876, comprising 481,037*l.* for barley ; 146,416*l.* for wheat ; 104,669*l.* for oats and other kinds of grain ; and 366,011*l.* for wheat flour. The exports of live animals amounted to the value of 1,209,475*l.* in the year 1875, comprising 686,791*l.* for oxen and



bulls; 347,389*l.* for cows and calves; 149,631*l.* for sheep and hogs; and 25,664*l.* for horses. Of British imports into Denmark, the principal are cotton manufactures, coals, and iron, all of which showed a decrease in value from 1873 to 1876. Of cotton manufactures the imports amounted to 416,777*l.*, of coals to 407,353*l.*, and of iron, wrought and unwrought, to 635,890*l.* in the year 1876.

On January 1, 1876, the commercial fleet of Denmark consisted of 3,076 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 244,100 tons. Of these 167, of 39,368 tons, were steamers, and 2,909, of a tonnage of 204,732, sailing vessels. Included in this account are all vessels of not less than 4 tons. The commercial navy here enumerated belonged to the following divisions of the kingdom:—

	Vessels	Tons
Copenhagen, port of . . . . .	432	72,191
Sealand, and adjacent islands . . . . .	798	53,610
Funen and adjacent islands . . . . .	1,007	63,426
Jutland . . . . .	839	54,873
Total . . . . .	3,076	244,100

On the 1st of January 1877, there were railways of a total length of 181 Danish miles, or 853 Engl. miles, open for traffic in the kingdom. During the year 1874, two new lines of railway were completed through the islands of Falster and Lolland, terminating at the port of Nakschow, connected with England by a newly established line of steamers. In course of construction at the commencement of 1875 was a line, made at the expense of the government, through the middle and western part of Jutland, terminating at the village of Esbjerg, near the frontier of Germany.

The Post Office in the year 1875 carried 16,950,000 letters, and 15,973,500 newspapers. The Telegraphs in the same year carried 886,915 messages of which 385,280 were internal; 266,432 foreign; and 235,203 in transit. The total length of telegraph lines, at the end of 1875, was 1,734 Engl. miles, and the length of wires 4,956 Engl. miles. At the same date, there were 182 telegraph offices.

### Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Denmark consist of the following territories, chiefly islands, in Europe and America. The area and population are given after the census return of 1870:—

Colonies	Area Engl. sq. miles	Population 1870
Færoe, or Horse Islands (17 inhabited).	510	9,992
Iceland . . . . .	39,756	69,763
Greenland . . . . .	46,740	9,825
West Indies { St. Croix . . . . .	74	22,760
{ St. Thomas . . . . .	23	14,007
{ St. John . . . . .	21	1,054
Total . . . . .	87,124	127,401

The possessions in the West Indies alone are of any commercial importance. The inhabitants, mostly free negroes, are engaged in the cultivation of the sugar cane, exporting annually from 12 to 16 million pounds of raw sugar, besides 1 million gallons of rum. The value of the total exports from St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John to the United Kingdom amounted to 38,291*l.*, and that of the imports of British produce to 379,524*l.*, in the year 1875. The chief article of export in 1875 consisted of unrefined sugar, valued at 12,572*l.*, while the British imports were mainly cotton goods, of the value of 190,175*l.*

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF DENMARK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Lieut.-General C. E. J. Von Bülow, accredited May 18, 1865.

*Secretary.*—P. R. Krag.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN DENMARK.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Sir Charles Lennox Wyke, K.C.B., born in 1820; Envoy to Guatemala and Honduras, 1859–60; to Mexico, 1860–61; and to Hanover, 1865–66. Appointed Envoy to Denmark, December 16, 1867.

*Secretaries.*—Hon. F. J. Pakenham; Audley C. Gosling.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Denmark, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

#### MONEY.

Under a law which came into force on January 1, 1875, the decimal system of currency was introduced in Denmark, the unit being the *Krone*, or Crown, divided into 100 öre. The Krone is generally accounted of one-half the value of the old unit of currency of which it took the place, the *Rigsdaler*, divided into 96 shillings.

The *Krone* = 100 öre . . . . . Average rate of exchange, 1*s.* 1½*d.*,  
or about 18 *Kroner* to 1*l.* sterling.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Pound</i> = 100 <i>Krint</i> . . . . .	= 1·102 avoirdupois, or about 100lbs. to the cwt.
„ <i>Ship Last</i> . . . . .	= 2 tons.
„ <i>Tönde</i> , or Barrel of Grain and Salt . . . . .	= 3·8 Imperial bushels.
„ <i>Foot</i> . . . . .	= 4·7 „ „
„ <i>Foot</i> . . . . .	= 1·03 English feet.
„ <i>Viertel</i> . . . . .	= 1·7 Imperial gallor.

**Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Denmark.**

## 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Kongelig Dansk Hof og Statscalender. Kjöbenhavn, 1877.

Sammendrag af Statistiske Oplyminger No. 1-6. Statistiske Meddelelser.

## 8. Kjöbenhavn, 1877.

Statistisk Tabelværk. Tredie Raekke. Indeholdende Tabeller over Kongeriget Danmarks Vare-Indførsel og Udførsel samt Skibsfart m. m. Udgivet af det statistiske Bureau. 4. Gyldendal. 1872-77.

Report by Mr. F. J. Pakenham, Secretary of Legation, on the trade and finances of Denmark, dated Copenhagen, May 6, 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part IV. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. T. J. Pakenham, Secretary of Legation, on the Trade and Budget of Denmark, dated December 31, 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. F. J. Pakenham, Secretary of Legation, on the Finances, Trade, and Shipping of Denmark, dated May 30, 1876; in 'Report by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part III. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. F. J. Pakenham, Secretary of Legation, on the Commerce of Denmark, dated Copenhagen, June 8, 1877; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part III. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. Consul Crowe on the trade and commerce of Copenhagen for the year 1874, dated Copenhagen, May 29, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Reports by Mr. Consul Palgrave and by Mr. Vice-Consul Du Bois, on the Commerce of the Colonies of St. Croix and St. Thomas, dated Jan.-Feb. 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Consul Crowe on the Trade, Commerce, and Agriculture of Denmark, dated Copenhagen, Feb. 26 and May 13, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Trade of Denmark with the United Kingdom; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Baggesen* (A.), Den Danske Stat i Aaret 1860. Fremstillet geographisk og statistisk, tillige fra et militairt Standpunkt. 2 vols. 8. Kjöbenhavn, 1860-63.

*Falbe-Hansen* (Scharling) Danmark's Statistisk. 8. Kjöbenhavn, 1877.

*Petersen* (C. P. N.), Love og andre offentlige Kundgjørelser, &c., vedkommende Landvaesenet i Kongeriget Danmark. 8. Kjöbenhavn, 1865.

*Rainalds* (Harry), The State of Agriculture in Denmark. In 'Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England,' vol. xxi. 8. London, 1866.

*Trap* (J. P.), Statistisk-topographisk Beskrivelse af Kongeriget Danmark. 4 vols. 8. Kjöbenhavn, 1857-63.

## FRANCE.

(RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE present constitution of France, voted by the National Assembly, elected in 1871, bears date February 25, 1875. It vests the legislative power in an assembly of two houses, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and the executive in a chief magistrate called President of the Republic. The Chamber of Deputies is elected by universal suffrage, under the 'scrutin d'arrondissement,' adopted by the National Assembly, November 11, 1875. The law orders that every arrondissement has to elect one deputy, and if its population is in excess of 100,000, an additional deputy for each 100,000, or portion thereof. The only requisite to be an elector is to be possessed of citizenship and to be of the age of twenty-one years, while the only requisite for a deputy is to be a citizen and twenty-five years of age. There are 532 members in the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of 300 members, of which 225 are elected by the departments of France and the Colonies, and 75 were nominated, in the first instance, by the National Assembly, and subsequently are elected by the Senate. The senators for the departments are elected by Electoral Colleges for the term of nine years, retiring by thirds every three years, while those nominated by the National Assembly or elected by the Senate sit for life. No other qualification is required for a senator than to be a Frenchman and forty years of age. The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies assemble every year on the second Tuesday in January, unless a previous summons is made by the President of the Republic, and they must remain in session at least five months every year. Both begin and finish their session at the same time. The President of the Republic pronounces the close of the session, and has the right of convoking the Chambers for an extraordinary meeting. He is bound to convoke them if the demand is made by one-half of the number of members composing each Chamber. The President can adjourn the Chambers, but the adjournment cannot exceed the term of a month, nor occur more than twice in the same session. The Senate has conjointly with the Chamber of Deputies the right of initiating and framing laws. Nevertheless, financial laws must be first presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

Both the Senators and the Deputies receive payment for their services, at a fixed rate per diem. In the session of 1876 the expenses connected with the Senate amounted to 4,500,000 francs, or

180,000*l.*, and those of the Chamber of Deputies to 6,775,000 francs, or 271,000*l.*, being a total of 11,275,000 francs, or 451,000*l.*

The President of the Republic is elected, by a majority of votes, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, united in National Assembly. He is nominated for seven years, and is eligible for re-election. The President of the Republic has the initiative of legislation concurrently with the two Chambers. He promulgates the laws when they have been voted by the two Chambers. He watches over and insures the execution of them. He has the right of pardon; he disposes of the armed force; and he appoints to all civil and military posts, including the heads of the ministerial departments. Every act of the President of the Republic must be countersigned by a Minister. The President may, with the assent of the Senate, dissolve the Chamber of Deputies before the legal expiration of its term, but in such event the electoral colleges must be summoned for new elections within three months. The ministers as a body are responsible to the Chambers for the general policy of the Government, and individually for their personal acts. The president of the Republic is responsible only in case of high treason. In the event of a vacancy by death, or any other cause, the two united Chambers must proceed immediately to the election of a new President.

*President of the Republic.*—Marshal Marie Edme Patrick Maurice de MacMahon, born at Sully, dep. Saône-et-Loire, July 13, 1808, son of a Peer of France, descended of an ancient Irish family; educated for the military career at the School of Saint-Cyr, 1825-28; entered the army as lieutenant, 1829; took part, as captain and colonel, in successive campaigns in Algeria, 1833-52; general of division, 1852; commander of the troops storming the Malakoff tower, at the siege of Sevastopol, Sept. 8, 1855; commander-in-chief of the French army in Algeria, 1857; commander of the second corps of the 'Armée des Alpes,' 1859; nominated Duc de Magenta on the battle-field of Magenta, June 4, 1859; commander of the 3rd corps d'armée, 1861-64; Governor-General of Algeria, 1864-70; commander-in-chief of the 1st and 5th corps d'armée in the war against Germany, July-August, 1870; taken prisoner at the capitulation of Sedan, Sep. 2, 1870; appointed commander-in-chief of the 'Armée de Versailles,' April 11, 1871; elected President of the Republic, by 360 against 344 votes, May 24, 1873; appointed President for the term of seven years, by 383 against 317 votes, November 19, 1873.

The salary of the President of the Republic is fixed at 600,000 francs, or 24,000*l.*, with an additional allowance of 300,000 francs, or 12,000*l.*, for household expenses.

The Ministry, appointed by the President of the Republic, consists of nine members, namely:—



1. Minister of Justice and President of the Council.—Jules Armand *Dufaure*, born at Saujon, Charente-Inférieure, December 4, 1798; studied law at Paris, and admitted to the bar of Bordeaux, 1820; Minister of Public Works, 1839–40; Minister of the Interior, June–October, 1849; Minister of Justice, 1871–73, and again 1875–76. Appointed Minister of Justice and President of the Council, December 14, 1877.

2. Minister of the Interior—Edouard *de Marcère*; Minister of the Interior, May 14, 1876, to May 16, 1877; re-appointed minister December 14, 1877.

3. Minister of Finance.—Jean Baptiste Léon *Say*, born 1826; studied political economy, and published a number of statistical and financial works; administrator of the Northern Railway of France, 1865–70; Prefect of the department of the Seine, 1871–2; Minister of Finance under Louis A. Thiers, 1872–3, and March 10, 1875, to May 16, 1877; re-appointed Minister of Finance, December 14, 1877.

4. Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.—Vicomte Edmond *Teisserenc de Bort*; Minister from March 10, 1876 to May 16, 1877; re-appointed Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, December 14, 1877.

5. Minister of Foreign Affairs—William Henry *Waddington*, born at Paris, of English parents, in 1826; educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A., 1849; was naturalised in France, 1850; Deputy to the Legislative Body, 1865–70; elected member of the National Assembly, 1875; Minister of Worship and Public Instruction, March 10, 1875 to May 16, 1877; appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, December 14, 1877.

6. Minister of Public Works.—Charles *de Freycinet*, appointed December 14, 1877.

7. Minister of Worship and Public Instruction.—Emile *Bardoux*, appointed December 14, 1877.

8. Minister of War.—General *Borel*, appointed December 14, 1877.

9. Minister of Marine.—Vice-Admiral Louis Pierre Alexis *Pothuau*, born October 30, 1815; entered the navy 1831; nominated Rear-Admiral December 2, 1864; and Vice-Admiral January 23, 1871; Minister of Marine 1871–73; re-appointed Minister December 14, 1877.

At the census of May 1872, the number of civil government functionaries, forming 'l'administration publique'—exclusive of local officials—was 205,008. With their families they numbered 296,387 individuals, and their servants 47,303, being a total of 448,698 persons, or 1.56 per cent. of the population of France.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns and Governments of France, from the accession of the House of Bourbon:—

*House of Bourbon*

Henri IV.	1589-1610
Louis XIII., 'le Juste'	1610-1643
Louis XIV., 'le Grand'	1643-1715
Louis XV.	1715-1774
Louis XVI. (+ 1793)	1774-1792

*First Republic*

Convention	1792-1795
Directoire	1795-1799
Consulate	1799-1804

*Empire*

Napoléon I. (+ 1821)	1804-1814
----------------------	-----------

*House of Bourbon, Restored*

Louis XVIII.	1814-1824
Charles X. (+ 1836)	1824-1830

*House of Bourbon—Orléans*

Louis Philippe (+ 1850)	1830-1848
-------------------------	-----------

*Second Republic*

Provisional Government	
Feb.-Dec.	1848
Louis Napoléon, President	1848-1852

*Empire, Restored*

Napoléon III. (+ 1873)	1852-1870
------------------------	-----------

*Third Republic*

Government of National Defence	1870-1871
Louis A. Thiers, President	1871-1873
Marshal MacMahon, President.	1873

The average duration of the seventeen Governments of France since the accession of the House of Bourbon was nearly 17 years.

**Church and Education.**

The population of France, at the census of May 1872, consisted of 35,387,703 Roman Catholics, being 98·02 per cent. of the total population, of 580,757 Protestants, or 1·60 per cent of the population, of 49,439 Jews, and 85,022 members of other sects and forms of belief. In regard to Protestants, there was a decline between the census periods of 1866 and 1872.

All religions are equal by law, but only the Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, have state allowances. In the budget for 1877, these allowances were as follows:—

	Francs
Roman Catholic prelates and clergy	41,508,295
Roman Catholic Churches, seminaries, &c	10,205,400
Protestant clergy	1,416,000
Jewish rabbis	188,900
Protestant and Jewish places of worship	80,000
Total	53,398,595 or £2,135,944

There are eighty-six prelates of the Roman Catholic Church—namely, seventeen archbishops and sixty-nine bishops. The Protestants of the Augsburg Confession, or Lutherans—80,117 in number at the census of 1872—are, in their religious affairs, governed by a General Consistory. while the members of the Reformed Church, or Calvinists—467,531 in number at the census of 1872—are under a council of administration, the seat of which is at Paris. At the census of 1872, the clergy of all denominations was found to number 150,654 individuals, while their families, supported by them, numbered 24,204, and their servants 41,817, being a total of 216,675 persons, equal to 0·62 per cent. of the population of France.

Public education in France is entirely under the supervision of the Government, and to a great extent, partly directly, but much more indirectly, in the hands of the Roman Catholic clergy. Together with the general census of May 1872, there was an official inquiry into the educational state of the nation, which, being very carefully made, gave, it is reported, accurate results. In the inquiry of 1872, the population was divided into three groups, according to ages, the first comprising all children under six; the second the growing generation between six and twenty; and the third all the grown-up persons above twenty. The following table gives the total net results of the educational census of 1872:—

Degree of Education	Groups of Ages		
	Under six years	From 6 to 20	Above 20 years
Unable to read or write . . .	3,540,101	2,082,338	7,702,362
Able to read only . . .	292,348	1,175,125	2,305,130
Able to read and write . . .	151,595	5,458,097	13,073,057
Unascertained . . .	38,042	70,721	214,005
Total . . .	4,022,086	8,786,281	23,294,554
Total population . . .			36,102,921

The following table expresses in percentages the degree of education of each of the three groups of ages—deduction being made of the small number returned as ‘unascertained’—in May 1872:—

Degree of Education	Ages			
	Under six	From six to twenty	Above twenty	Average of total above six
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Unable to read or write . . .	88.85	23.89	33.37	30.77
Able to read only . . .	7.33	13.48	9.99	10.94
Able to read and write . . .	3.82	62.63	56.64	58.29
Total . . .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It will be seen from the preceding tables that nine-tenths of the children under six; more than a fifth, but less than a fourth of the youths of both sexes under twenty; and more than a third of the grown-up population of men and women, are unable to read or write. Setting aside the four millions of children under six years of age, it may be said that thirty per cent. of the population of France are entirely devoid of education.

The census of 1872 showed an extraordinary difference in the degree of education between the 87 departments of France, the percentage of ignorance ranging between six and sixty. The following tabular statement shows the departments in the order of educational advancement, giving the percentage of all individuals above six years of age unable to read or write:—

Departments	Percentage of individuals unable to read or write	Departments	Percentage of individuals unable to read or write
Doubs . . . . .	6·9	Charente-Inférieure . . . . .	32·2
Meurthe-et-Moselle . . . . .	8·3	Saône-et-Loire . . . . .	32·3
Haute-Marne . . . . .	8·4	Loiret . . . . .	32·4
Jura . . . . .	9·3	Maine-et-Loire . . . . .	32·4
Meuse . . . . .	9·7	Mayenne . . . . .	32·7
Vosges . . . . .	10·0	Gard . . . . .	33·7
Seine . . . . .	11·4	Loire-Inférieure . . . . .	33·7
Marne . . . . .	11·8	Ile-et-Vilaine . . . . .	34·6
Haute-Saône . . . . .	11·9	Puy-de-Dôme . . . . .	35·9
Seine-et-Oise . . . . .	12·0	Hérault . . . . .	36·1
Aube . . . . .	12·4	Ardèche . . . . .	36·4
Rhin (Belfort) . . . . .	12·7	Nord . . . . .	36·6
Côte-d'Or . . . . .	13·3	Sarthe . . . . .	36·7
Hautes-Alpes . . . . .	14·3	Deux-Sèvres . . . . .	37·2
Rhône . . . . .	14·5	Loir-et-Cher . . . . .	37·6
Orne . . . . .	15·9	Vaucluse . . . . .	37·6
Ardennes . . . . .	16·4	Haute-Garonne . . . . .	37·7
Calvados . . . . .	16·5	Var . . . . .	37·7
Lozère . . . . .	20·3	Lot . . . . .	38·7
Seine-et-Marne . . . . .	20·4	Gers . . . . .	39·6
Isère . . . . .	21·0	Tarn . . . . .	40·4
Oise . . . . .	21·8	Lot-et-Garonne . . . . .	41·5
Aveyron . . . . .	22·0	Aude . . . . .	41·6
Haute-Savoie . . . . .	22·4	Tarn-et-Garonne . . . . .	42·0
Savoie . . . . .	23·2	Corse (Corsica) . . . . .	42·8
Eure-et-Loire . . . . .	23·4	Côtes-du-Nord . . . . .	43·2
Cantal . . . . .	23·5	Indre-et-Loire . . . . .	43·3
Ain . . . . .	24·1	Creuse . . . . .	46·6
Yonne . . . . .	24·2	Nièvre . . . . .	47·4
Manche . . . . .	25·9	Charente . . . . .	48·4
Aisne . . . . .	26·3	Vienne . . . . .	48·6
Hautes-Pyrénées . . . . .	27·2	Pyrénées-Orientales . . . . .	49·6
Bouches-du-Rhône . . . . .	27·6	Vendée . . . . .	50·8
Eure . . . . .	27·8	Morbihan . . . . .	52·1
Seine-Inférieure . . . . .	28·7	Allier . . . . .	52·5
Somme . . . . .	28·8	Ariège . . . . .	53·4
Basses-Pyrénées . . . . .	28·9	Corrèze . . . . .	55·8
Drôme . . . . .	29·1	Finistère . . . . .	56·3
Basses-Alpes . . . . .	29·2	Indre . . . . .	56·8
Gironde . . . . .	29·2	Cher . . . . .	57·3
Loire . . . . .	29·5	Landes . . . . .	57·6
Pas-de-Calais . . . . .	29·6	Dordogne . . . . .	60·3
Alpes-Maritimes . . . . .	31·8	Haute-Vienne . . . . .	61·8
Haute-Loire . . . . .	31·8		
		General Average . . . . .	30·8

It will be seen that, as a rule, education is most advanced in the north-eastern departments of France, and least in the south-western

departments. In the departments now constituting the German 'Reichsland' of Alsace-Lorraine, France lost the most educated portion of her former inhabitants. The progress of education indicated in the census returns of 1866 and 1872 was very slight, due to some extent to the loss of these provinces.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The budgets of revenue and expenditure were as follows in each of the seven years, from 1871 to 1877 :—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Francs	£	Francs	£
1871. . .	1,880,961,193	75,238,448	3,201,692,703	128,067,708
1872. . .	2,344,795,959	93,791,836	2,334,759,208	93,390,368
1873. . .	2,467,470,630	98,698,824	2,374,804,134	94,992,164
1874. . .	2,533,262,199	101,330,488	2,532,689,922	101,307,596
1875. . .	2,588,900,623	103,556,024	2,584,452,831	103,378,112
1876. . .	2,575,028,582	103,001,140	2,570,000,475	102,800,016
1877. . .	2,672,140,530	106,885,620	2,667,296,751	106,691,868

The principal sources of revenue and branches of expenditure in the budget estimates for each of the two years 1876 and 1877 were as follows :—

Sources of Revenue	1876	1877
	Francs	Francs
Direct taxes . . . . .	384,339,700	388,179,000
Special taxes assimilated to direct taxes . . . . .	23,069,000	24,291,600
Produce of domains . . . . .	13,330,315	13,986,451
Produce of forests . . . . .	38,064,680	38,548,680
Registration duties and stamps . . . . .	606,159,000	620,619,000
Customs and salt . . . . .	236,983,250	273,730,000
Indirect taxes . . . . .	995,915,455	1,040,767,000
Posts . . . . .	110,176,000	116,126,000
Tax on personal property 'Impôt de 3 p. 0/0' . . . . .	35,174,000	35,676,000
Produce of telegraphs . . . . .	16,580,000	16,600,000
Universities 'Produits universitaires' . . . . .	4,352,347	4,471,660
Revenue of Algeria . . . . .	23,708,100	24,483,400
Tax upon civil pensions . . . . .	17,623,000	18,044,000
Various receipts . . . . .	49,403,735	53,117,739
New imposts . . . . .	16,700,000	—
'Ressources extraordinaires' . . . . .	3,500,000	3,500,000
Total Revenue . . . . .	2,575,028,582 £103,001,140	2,672,140,530 £106,885,620



Branches of Expenditure	1876	1877
	Francs	Francs
Public debt and dotations . . .	1,182,312,281	1,201,428,330
Ministry of justice . . .	33,690,890	34,338,240
" foreign affairs . . .	11,255,500	13,201,500
" the interior . . .	86,108,861	82,188,761
" Algeria . . .	26,931,531	25,111,472
" finance . . .	20,158,150	20,474,922
" war . . .	500,037,115	535,663,385
" marine and colonies . .	165,893,496	185,975,023
" public instruction, worship and fine arts	97,189,390	104,209,182
" agriculture and com- merce . . .	18,404,100	19,347,100
" public works—ordi- nary service . . .	78,873,514	94,184,895
extraordinary service	82,336,624	80,000,000
Cost of collecting the revenue .	249,107,023	251,616,941
Drawbacks and restitutions . .	17,782,000	19,557,000
Total expenditure . . .	2,570,000,475	2,667,296,751
	£102,800,016	£106,691,868

The accounts of actual revenue and expenditure are not published by the Government till after the lapse of six or seven years. When the budget for 1877 was voted by the National Assembly in the session of 1876, the last final account, or 'budget réglé,' was for the year 1869. The following were the actual receipts and disbursements in 1869, the last normal year preceding the war and invasion:—

	Francs	£
Receipts in the year 1869 . . .	1,798,193,568	71,927,740
Disbursements . . .	1,740,213,900	69,608,556
Surplus of receipts	57,979,668	2,319,184

The following were the principal sources of actual revenue and branches of actual expenditure in the year 1869, according to the final 'budget réglé':—

Sources of Revenue	Francs
Direct taxes . . .	332,439,521
Special taxes assimilated to direct taxes . . .	7,132,115
Produce of domains . . .	11,153,178
Produce of forests . . .	12,893,354
Registration duties and stamps . . .	456,983,648 fr.
Customs and salt . . .	144,612,873
Indirect contributions . . .	627,379,876
Posts . . .	94,628,646
Universities—'produits universitaires' . . .	4,024,062
Revenue of Algeria . . .	15,023,618
Tax upon civil pensions . . .	15,378,541
Various receipts . . .	60,826,121
'Ressources extraordinaires' . . .	15,718,015
Total revenue . . .	1,798,193,568

Branches of Expenditure	Francs
Public debt and dotations . . . . .	519,911,610
Ministry of justice . . . . .	36,080,550
„ foreign affairs . . . . .	13,899,963
„ the interior . . . . .	75,443,099
„ Algeria . . . . .	38,011,760
„ finance . . . . .	20,357,989
„ war . . . . .	384,157,428
„ marine and colonies . . . . .	175,753,949
„ public instruction, worship and fine arts .	87,952,029
„ agriculture and commerce . . . . .	16,454,673
„ public works—ordinary service . . . . .	83,562,728
„ „ extraordinary service . . . . .	51,059,139
Cost of collecting the revenue . . . . .	227,026,216
Drawbacks and restitutions . . . . .	10,542,767
Total expenditure . . . . .	1,740,213,900

The enormously increased expenditure of recent years, compared with 1869, due principally to the augmented public debt, and, to a lesser extent, to cost of the army (see p. 69), was covered chiefly by the imposition of new indirect taxes. Foremost in the list of these were greatly raised customs duties, and stamps, both sources producing together upwards of 430,000,000 francs, or 17,200,000*l.* per annum. To balance the expenditure of the years 1872 to 1875, as well as to provide for increased disbursements connected with the army, the National Assembly, on the proposition of the Minister of Finance, voted a variety of new indirect taxes, among them on sugar, wines, salt, and transports by railway.

When laying one of the last budgets before the National Assembly, the Minister of Finance gave an account of the total direct cost of the war and foreign occupation of 1870-73, and of the resources, from loans and new imposts, raised to cover the expenditure. The following two tables embody a summary of the statements of the Minister of Finance:—

*Cost of the War and Foreign Occupation of 1870-73.*

	Francs
War expenditure, extraordinary, in 1870 . . . . .	1,173,016,000
„ „ „ in 1871 . . . . .	700,222,000
Foreign occupation of 1871-73 . . . . .	38,807,000
Provisioning of Paris . . . . .	169,518,000
Grants to the families of soldiers . . . . .	50,000,000
Interest on sums due to Germany . . . . .	302,065,000
Maintenance of German troops . . . . .	248,625,000
Repayment of fines, &c., levied by Germans . . . . .	61,708,000
Disbursements on account of the loans of 1870-72 . . . . .	631,168,000
Loss from non-payment of taxes, 1870-71 . . . . .	364,189,000
Miscellaneous expenditure . . . . .	548,564,000
War indemnity to Germany . . . . .	5,000,000,000
Total . . . . .	9,287,882,000
	£371,515,280

*Resources raised to cover the Expenditure of the War and Foreign Occupation of 1870-73.*

	Francs
Proceeds of loans raised in 1870 . . . . .	1,013,471,000
Sale of rentes of the army dotation . . . . .	92,197,000
Funds of the 'garde mobilisée' . . . . .	120,309,000
Sale of provisions for Paris . . . . .	91,288,000
Loan from the Bank of France . . . . .	1,530,000,000
Loan from the Eastern Railway Company . . . . .	325,000,000
Proceeds of the national loan of 1871 . . . . .	2,225,994,000
" " " " " of 1872 . . . . .	3,498,744,000
Produce of new imposts in 1871 . . . . .	83,915,000
" " " " " in 1872 . . . . .	154,899,000
Estimated produce of new imposts in 1873 . . . . .	152,065,000
Total . . . . .	9,287,882,000
	£371,515,280

The necessity of further loans to cover probable deficits was foreshadowed in the presentation of the budgets for 1875 and 1876.

There were deficits, more or less in amount, throughout the period of the Empire, as well as under preceding governments. Almost uninterruptedly, so as to make it the rule and not the exception, the budgets voted by the representatives of the nation showed a small surplus, while the 'compte définitif,' published a number of years afterwards, exhibited a large deficit.

The following is a statement of the deficits of former periods, from 1814 till the last completed year of the reign of Napoleon III. :—

Periods	Deficits £
Bourbon Monarchy: April 1, 1814, to July 31, 1830 . . . . .	810,920
Reign of Louis Philippe: August 1, 1830, to Feb. 28, 1848 . . . . .	39,914,520
Second Republic: March 1, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1851 . . . . .	14,374,960
Second Empire: Jan. 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1869 . . . . .	85,541,580
Total . . . . .	140,641,980

The average annual revenue and annual expenditure during each of the four periods here given were as follows :—

Periods	Average Annual Revenue	Average Annual Expenditure	Deficit
	£	£	£
First: 1814-30 . . . . .	39,777,800	39,828,520	50,720
Second: 1830-1848 . . . . .	48,855,040	51,072,520	2,217,480
Third: 1848-51 . . . . .	59,918,560	63,512,320	3,593,760
Fourth: 1852-69 . . . . .	78,507,730	83,260,040	4,752,310

The continued deficits from 1814 to the end of 1869 were covered by loans, inscribed in the 'Grand livre de la dette publique,' dating

from the year 1793, when a general consolidation was made of all the debts, annuities, and other Government obligations, which were converted into a perpetual five per cent. 'rente,' entailing an annual charge of 174 millions of francs, or 6,960,000*l*. The dividends were not, however, paid at first, except in assignats, or paper of a fictitious value, and six years later the Government was forced to compound with its creditors. The debt had become reduced by confiscation of property of the 'emigrés' to 120 millions of francs of 'rente,' which was reduced by a fresh conversion to 40 millions, the public being reimbursed the remaining two-thirds in bonds exchangeable for the confiscated lands of the church and the nobles. Thus at the commencement of the 19th century the annual charge of the National debt of France was only about 1,600,000*l*., or less than one-tenth of that of Great Britain. The extension of the French debt made little progress under Napoleon I., and from 1800 to 1814, a period of fourteen years of almost continuous war, the annual charge increased but from 40 millions of francs to 63 millions, and of the 23 millions added to the yearly charge, 10 millions represented 'rente' created to repay debts left by the Government of the Directory to its successor. In reality the debt was only increased during the Consulate and the Empire by 7 millions of francs of 'rente,' or 140 millions of capital, the famous maxim of Napoleon the First that 'he would make war support war,' being literally adhered to, as shown by these simple debt-figures. After the fall of the Emperor the expenses of the Government were greatly enhanced. The Restoration increased the annual charge of the debt between 1814 and 1830 from 63 millions to 165 millions of francs, but that period had to bear the penalty of the doings of the former Governments, and the loans issued by it were required to pay the war indemnity of 700 millions, the indemnity of 1,000 millions paid to the 'emigrés' for their confiscated property, and the burden of the occupation of a foreign army of 150,000 men. The 'rente' created under the Restoration in reality amounted to 165 millions of francs, but during the whole of the period a regular system of amortization was maintained, and 54 millions of 'rente' were redeemed; at the same time a saving of 6 millions was obtained by a conversion of the debt in 1825, and 3½ millions of 'rente,' having reverted to the State, were annulled. The excellent administration of several Ministers of Finance had in the meantime so improved the credit of the country that from 7½ to 9½ per cent., the cost of the loans from 1815 to 1818, a loan of 80 millions of francs in 4 per cent. 'rente' was obtained in 1830 from the house of Rothschild at 102½. This was the only instance in the financial history of France of a loan being negotiated above par.

The total public debt of France amounted on January 1, 1875,

to a nominal capital of 18,751,685,645 francs, or 937,584,280*l.*, the interest on which, or 'rente,' was 748,404,971 francs, or 29,936,196*l.* The number of 'inscriptions' of 'rente,' that is of individual holders was 4,380,933. The following table shows the nominal capital of each of the four descriptions of 'rente,' the interest, or amount of 'rente,' and the number of holders on January 1, 1875:—

Description of Rente	Nominal Capital	Interest, or amount of Rente	Number of Holders of Rente
	Francs	Francs	
3 per cent. . . .	12,164,905,045	364,947,151	1,498,688
4   "   . . . .	11,152,400	446,096	779
4½   "   . . . .	832,232,800	37,450,476	171,471
5   "   . . . .	5,743,395,400	345,561,248	1,709,995
Total . . . .	18,751,685,645	748,404,971	3,380,933

The following table shows, after official returns, the number of holders of 'rente,' together with the amount of 'rente,' at decennial periods from 1798 to 1870, and annually from 1870 to 1875:—

Years : January 1	Number of Holders of Rente	Amount of Annual Rente
		Francs
1798 . . . . .	24,791	25,111,785
1810 . . . . .	145,663	56,730,583
1820 . . . . .	199,697	172,784,838
1830 . . . . .	195,370	204,696,459
1840 . . . . .	265,447	195,911,137
1850 . . . . .	846,330	229,608,758
1860 . . . . .	1,073,801	338,356,589
1870 . . . . .	1,254,040	358,087,510
1871 . . . . .	1,269,739	386,222,343
1872 . . . . .	2,147,130	502,126,256
1873 . . . . .	3,473,475	626,120,206
1874 . . . . .	4,130,040	690,013,493
1875 . . . . .	4,380,933	748,404,971

It will be seen that the national debt in recent years has been steadily undergoing the process of complete subdivision among the population of France, the number of the public fundholders having come to approach that of the freeholders of the soil. (See page 80.)

At the commencement of 1875, the total burden of the capital of the public debt of France was 51*s.* 12*s.* per head of population; while the burden of the interest, or rente, was 19 francs, or 15*s.* 10*d.* per head of population.

All the departments of France, as well as many of the great towns have their own budgets and debts, which latter were largely increased



by the war. The budget estimates of the city of Paris for each of the years 1875 and 1876, were as follows :—

	1875	1876
	Francs	Francs
Ordinary receipts . .	201,544,281	202,999,998
Extraordinary receipts .	2,033,204	103,998,976
Total estimated receipts .	203,577,485 £8,143,096	306,998,974 £12,279,956
	Francs	Francs
Ordinary expenditure .	193,453,669	202,999,998
Extraordinary expenditure	5,038,204	103,998,976
Total estimated expenditure	198,491,873 £7,939,672	306,998,974 £12,279,956

The principal source of revenue in the budget of the city of Paris is from tolls upon articles of general consumption, called 'droits d'octroi,' which were calculated to produce 113,140,000 francs, or 4,525,600*l.*, in the year 1876. The principal branch of expenditure is for interest and sinking fund of the municipal debt, set down at 97,205,885 francs, or 3,888,232*l.*, in the budget for 1876. The nominal capital of the debt of the city of Paris at the end of 1876, amounted to 1,970,000,000 francs, or 78,800,000*l.* The debt is rapidly increasing. A loan of 250,000,000 francs, or 10,000,000*l.*, was issued in June 1875, and another loan of 120,000,000 francs, or 4,800,000*l.*, in July 1876.

## Army and Navy.

### 1. Army.

The military forces of France are in a state of reorganisation, accomplished on the basis of a new 'loi sur le recrutement,' voted by the National Assembly on July 27, 1872, and supplemented by two further organisation laws, passed on July 24, 1873, and March 13, 1875. The first article of the law of 1872 enacts universal liability to arms: 'Tout Français doit le service militaire personnel.' By Arts. 2 and 4, substitution and enlistment for money are forbidden, and by Art. 3 it is ordered that 'every Frenchman not declared unfit for military service may be called up, from the age of twenty to that of forty years, to enter the active army or the reserves.' The constitution of these divisions of the armed forces is prescribed in the third chapter, the first article, as follows: 'Every Frenchman not declared unfit for military service must be for five years in the Active Army—"l'armée active";

for four years in the Reserve of the Active Army—"la réserve de l'armée active"; for five years in the Territorial Army—"l'armée territoriale"; and for six years in the Reserve of the Territorial Army—"la réserve de l'armée territoriale." The Active Army is composed of all the young men, not otherwise exempted, who have reached the age of twenty, and the Reserve of those who have passed through the Active Army. Neither the Active Army nor its Reserve are in any way localised, but drawn from and distributed over the whole of France. On the other hand the Territorial Army and its Reserve are spread over fixed regions, determined from time to time by administrative enactments.

The principle of universal liability to arms, laid down at the beginning, is not carried out strictly in all the enactments of the law of 1872, which admits of various exemptions from the military service due by all Frenchmen. Beside those rejected on physical grounds—*les jeunes gens que leurs infirmités rendent impropres à tout service*—there are entirely exempt from service, first, the eldest of orphans having neither father nor mother; secondly, the only son, or the eldest of sons, or the grandson, or the eldest of grandsons, of a widow, or wife separated from her husband, or a father upwards of seventy; thirdly, the eldest of two brothers liable for service at the same time; fourthly, the younger of two brothers, having his elder brother actually serving in the Active Army; and fifthly, the younger son of a family whose elder brother had died in the service, or has been discharged for wounds or illness contracted in the field. There are, moreover, partly or conditionally exempted the pupils of the *École polytechnique* and of the *École forestière*; the teachers and pupil-teachers in public schools; the professors of various institutions; the artists who have gained any of the '*Grand Prix*' of the institute of France; and, finally, the members and novices of all religious associations devoted to teaching, and all ecclesiastics borne on a list drawn up by their episcopal superiors. Partial or additional exemption from military service may also be granted by the municipal councils and other local authorities to all young men who contribute to the support of their families, or who are engaged in studies or avocations that would suffer from interruption. These latter exemptions are subject to the revision of military councils established in each department of France.

The law of 1872 permits young men who can prove a certain amount of education by passing an examination to enlist as volunteers for one year only, and to obtain exemption thereby from service in the Active Army. They must maintain and clothe themselves at their own expense. All soldiers in the Active Army who have learnt their duties, and who can read and write, may be sent on furlough, at the end of a year, for an indefinite time.

In the year 1875 there were, according to official returns, 309,124 young men liable to the conscription. Of these 29,797 were exempted as unfit for service, 42,268 were excused as sons or grandsons of widows, and for other domestic reasons; 19,508 were sent back for a year, 25,778 were already under the flag, and 4,295 were excused as professors, teachers, or seminarists. Of the remaining number, 140,863, or not quite one-half of the total, were declared immediately fit for active service, and 21,259 were draughted into the auxiliary services. The conditional engagements for 12 months numbered 9,204. Of the number declared immediately fit for service, there were retained 95,788 for the full service of five years, and 45,075 for service of from six to twelve months. Under the existing law, at 29 years of age a Frenchman is no longer liable to active service, and at 40 he is free from enrolment in the territorial army.

Notwithstanding the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, resulting in a decrease of population of more than a million and a half, the expenditure for the army has largely increased since the war with Germany. In the budget for 1869, the expenditure for the army amounted to 383,979,851 francs, or 15,359,192*l.*; and in the estimates for 1875, the amount stood at 493,776,321 francs, or 19,751,052*l.*, being an augmentation of 109,796,470 francs, or 4,391,860*l.* The rise was due mainly to the increase in the numbers of the army under the new organisation.

The organisation of the French army, under the law known as the 'loi des cadres,' passed by the National Assembly, March 13, 1875, is as follows:—

*Infantry:—*

- 144 regiments of the line, each of 3 battalions of 4 companies, besides 2 dépôt companies.
- 30 battalions of chasseurs à pied, each of 4 companies, with 1 dépôt company.
- 4 regiments of zouaves, each of 4 battalions of 4 companies, with one dépôt company.
- 3 regiments of Tirailleurs Algériens, each of 4 battalions of 4 companies.
- 1 regiment of Légion Etrangère, of 4 battalions of 4 companies.
- 3 battalions of Infanterie Légère d'Afrique.

The troops of the last four divisions form a special class, enrolled as the 19th corps d'armée.

*Cavalry:*

- 12 regiments of cuirassiers.
- 26 regiments of dragoons.
- 32 regiments of light cavalry, including 20 of chasseurs and 12 of hussars.

4 regiments of Chasseur d'Afrique.

3 regiments of Spahis.

*Artillery and Engineers :*

38 regiments of field artillery, forming 19 brigades, each of 13 batteries.

2 regiments of artillery pontonniers, each of 14 companies.

10 companies of artillery workmen for factories, &c.

57 companies of train artillery.

4 regiments of sappers and miners, each of 5 battalions of 4 companies.

The total effective force of the French army—'effectifs du pied de paix'—was reported as follows to the National Assembly in the session of 1875, by the 'Commission de la réorganisation de l'armée' (Session paper, No. 2,917):—

Divisions	Commissioned Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers	Rank and File	Total
Infantry . . . .	11,653	62,517	202,834	277,004
Cavalry . . . .	3,590	14,786	49,905	68,281
Artillery . . . .	2,974	19,135	42,987	65,096
Engineers (Génie) . .	428	2,912	7,590	10,930
Train (Equipages) . .	412	2,788	6,192	9,392
Total . . . .	19,057	102,138	309,508	430,703

The whole of France is divided into 18 military regions, each under a general of division, and subdivided into districts, of the same circumference as the departments, under a general of brigade. The fortified places are specially administered by a 'service des fortifications,' with 'chefs-lieux,' or head-quarters, at Arras, Bayonne, Besançon, Bourges, Brest, Cherbourg, Grenoble, Langres, La Rochelle, Le Havre, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Montpellier, Nantes, Perpignan, St. Omer, Toulon, and Toulouse. Before the war of 1870-71, there were two more of these 'chef-lieux,' Metz and Strassburg, which also contained the chief military establishments, manufactories, and stores. To replace them, it was ordered, by a decree of the Government, issued in July 1872, to create military establishments at Avignon, Perpignan, Quiberon, and Rouen.

## 2. Navy.

The war navy of France was composed, at the end of 1877, of 53 ironclads, 264 unarmoured screw steamers, 62 paddle-steamers, and 113 sailing vessels. The following statement gives the number of vessels of each class, their horse-power, and armament :—

Classes of Vessels	Number	Horse-power	Guns
<b>1. IRONCLADS (<i>Bâtiments cuirassés</i>):—</b>			
Frigates ( <i>Frégates cuirassés</i> ) . . . . .	21	82,219	310
Corvettes ( <i>Corvettes cuirassés</i> ) . . . . .	11	27,065	72
Coast-guards ( <i>Garde-côtes cuirassés</i> ) . . . . .	14	5,533	35
Floating batteries ( <i>Batteries flottantes</i> ). . . . .	7	32,600	44
Total, Ironclads . . . . .	53	185,847	461
<b>2. SCREW STEAMERS (<i>Bâtiments à hélice</i>):—</b>			
Ships of the line ( <i>Vaisseaux</i> ) . . . . .	29	16,680	386
Frigates ( <i>Frégates</i> ) . . . . .	24	10,100	574
Corvettes ( <i>Corvettes</i> ) . . . . .	21	7,940	156
Avisos ( <i>Avisos</i> ) . . . . .	63	8,975	172
Gunboats ( <i>Canonnières</i> ) . . . . .	78	1,871	95
Transports ( <i>Transports</i> ) . . . . .	47	10,222	160
Special boats ( <i>Bâtim. spéciaux</i> ) . . . . .	2	24	4
Total, Screw Steamers . . . . .	264	55,812	1,547
<b>3. PADDLE STEAMERS (<i>Bâtiments à roues</i>):—</b>			
Frigates ( <i>Frégates</i> ) . . . . .	11	3,450	32
Corvettes ( <i>Corvettes</i> ) . . . . .	7	1,870	18
Avisos ( <i>Avisos</i> ) . . . . .	44	3,345	104
Total, Paddle Steamers . . . . .	62	8,665	154
<b>4. SAILING VESSELS (<i>Bâtiments à voiles</i>):—</b>			
Ships of the line ( <i>Vaisseaux</i> ) . . . . .	2	—	440
Frigates ( <i>Frégates</i> ) . . . . .	11	—	57
Corvettes ( <i>Corvettes</i> ) . . . . .	7	—	25
Brigs ( <i>Bricks</i> ) . . . . .	7	—	26
Transports ( <i>Transports</i> ) . . . . .	26	—	42
Smaller vessels ( <i>Bâtiments de flotille</i> ). . . . .	60	—	82
Total, Sailing Vessels . . . . .	113	—	672
Total War Navy . . . . .	492	250,324	2,834

The following is a tabular list of the 53 ironclads of the French navy, either afloat, or nearly completed, at the end of 1877. The columns of the table exhibit, similar to that descriptive of the British ironclad navy, after the name of each ship, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated or nominal horse-power of engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, displacement in tons. Each vessel of the French navy is enrolled at one of the five great 'divisions maritimes' of the country—namely, 1. Cherbourg; 2. Brest; 3. Lorient; 4. Rochefort; and 5. Toulon; and in the following list the initial letter of these ports, preceding the name of each ironclad, denotes the division on the register of which it stands. Those ironclads marked with an asterisk (\*) before their names were launched, but not completed, at the end of 1877:—



Division Maritime	Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at water line.	Guns		Indicated horse- power	Displace- ment, or tonnage
			Number	Weight		
	<i>Frégates cuirassées :—</i>	Inches				Tons
L.	*Redoutable . .	9	{ 2 4	38-ton 24-ton	6,000	8,658
B.	*Trident . .	8½	{ 8 2	24-ton 18-ton	4,800	8,164
L.	Friedland . .	8½	{ 8 2	18-ton 12-ton	4,800	8,164
B.	Colbert . .	8½	{ 8 2	24-ton 18-ton	4,800	8,164
T.	Richelieu . .	8½	{ 8 2	18-ton 12-ton	4,800	8,164
T.	Marengo . .	7½	{ 4 4	18-ton 7-ton	3,673	7,360
B.	Océan . .	7½	{ 4 4	18-ton 7-ton	3,673	7,360
C.	Suffren . .	7½	{ 4 4	18-ton 7-ton	3,673	7,360
C.	Flandre . .	6	{ 8 4	12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
B.	Gauloise . .	5½	{ 8 4	12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
B.	Guyenne . .	5½	{ 8 4	12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
T.	Héroïne . .	5½	{ 8 4	12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
B.	Magnanime . .	5½	{ 8 4	12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
T.	Provence . .	5½	{ 8 4	12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
T.	Revanche . .	5½	{ 8 4	12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
T.	Savoie . .	5½	{ 8 4	12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
L.	Surveillante . .	5½	{ 8 4	12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
B.	Valeureuse . .	5½	{ 8 4	12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
L.	Couronne . .	5½	{ 2 10	10-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
T.	Gloire . .	5½	36	6½-ton	3,500	5,700
L.	Solférino . .	5	52	6-ton	4,000	6,786
	<i>Corvettes cuirassées :—</i>					
B.	Lagalissonnière . .	6	{ 4 4	7-ton 5-ton	3,963	3,445
R.	*Triomphante . .	6	{ 4 4	7-ton 5-ton	3,963	3,445
T.	*Victorieuse . .	6	{ 4 4	7-ton 5-ton	3,963	3,445

Division Maritime	Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at water line	Guns		Indicated horse- power	Displace- ment, or tonnage
			Number	Weight		
		Inches				Tons
L.	Alma . . .	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
R.	Armide . . .	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
C.	Atalante . . .	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
T.	Belliqueuse . . .	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
C.	Jeanne d'Arc . . .	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
R.	Montcalm . . .	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
L.	Reine Blanche . . .	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
T.	Thétis . . .	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
<i>Garde-côtes cuirassés:—</i>						
T.	*Dévastation . . .	14	{ 4 2	{ 38-ton 25-ton	4,200	5,495
C.	*Foudroyante . . .	14	{ 4 2	{ 38-ton 25-ton	4,200	5,495
B.	*Tempête . . .	11½	2	38-ton	4,200	5,495
L.	*Tonneur . . .	11½	2	38-ton	4,200	5,495
C.	*Fulminant . . .	11½	2	38-ton	4,200	5,495
C.	*Furieux . . .	11½	2	38-ton	3,800	4,452
B.	*Vengeur . . .	11½	2	38-ton	3,800	4,452
T.	*Tonnant . . .	11½	2	38-ton	3,800	4,452
B.	Cerbère . . .	9	2	12-ton	1,508	3,700
R.	Tigre . . .	9	2	12-ton	1,508	3,700
C.	Bélier . . .	8	2	12-ton	1,508	3,700
L.	Boule-Dogue . . .	8	2	12-ton	1,508	3,700
C.	Taureau . . .	8	1	20-ton	1,508	3,700
B.	Onondaga . . .	5½	2	12-ton	1,613	2,550
<i>Batteries flottantes:—</i>						
C.	Embuscade . . .	6	5	6½-ton	500	1,422
L.	Imprénable . . .	5½	4	6½-ton	500	1,422
L.	Arrogante . . .	5	9	6-ton	500	1,338
L.	Implacable . . .	5	9	6-ton	500	1,338
L.	Opiniâtre . . .	5	9	6-ton	500	1,338
C.	Protectrice . . .	5	4	6-ton	500	1,338
L.	Refuge . . .	5	4	6-ton	500	1,338

The most powerful of the ironclads of the French navy is the *Redoutable*, launched at Lorient, September 18, 1876. The length of the *Redoutable* is 330 feet, and breadth 70 feet; steel has been employed throughout in the construction of the ship, and only the outer bottom and rivets are of iron. There is a ram attached to the bow of the *Redoutable*, weighing 30 tons. Horizontal steel armour is used in sufficient strength to render the decks bomb proof. The guns are mounted *en barbette* and capable of being used in all directions. Not much inferior to the *Redoutable* are the *Trident*, and *Friedland*, both launched in 1875, but the former not completed at

the end of 1877. Next in rank to these three ironclads, built as models for aggressive warfare, with the latest recognised improvements, stand the sister ships, the *Colbert* and the *Richelieu*, also launched in 1875. The length of each is 314 feet, breadth 57 feet, and mean draught 26 feet. Each has a central battery, and two open top-fixed turrets. Among the other notable ironclads are the *Taureau*, a cupola ship, and the first eight in the list of 'garde-côtes cuirassés,' the *Dévastation*, *Foudroyant*, *Tempête*, *Tonnerre*, *Fulminant*, *Furieux*, *Vengeur*, and *Tonnant*. The *Taureau* is a steam-ram, of peculiar construction, drawing but little water, and rising only a few feet above the waves. Her prow terminates in a point, and this point is armed with a massive bronze cone which serves as a spur. It is with this spur that the *Taureau*, driven at a speed of from 12 to 14 knots an hour, can strike and split a ship. The *Taureau* carries a single gun, of twenty tons, and has but one deck, covered over its entire length with a cylindrical ball-proof dome. The other eight 'garde-côtes cuirassés,' previously named, very thickly armour-plated, are of recent construction, and not quite completed. They are the only turret-ships in the French navy, all the other ironclads being broadsides. It will be seen, in examining the figures in the preceding table, that there is a striking uniformity in the construction of ironclads, the navy of France contrasting greatly, in this respect, with that of Great Britain.

Among the unarmoured steamers of the French navy the most notable are the frigates *Duquesne* and *Tourville*, both constructed for high speed, calculated at seventeen knots. They are sister-ships; the *Duquesne* was launched at Rochefort, March 11, 1876, and the *Tourville* at Toulon, February 24, 1876. They are 309 feet long, and 50 feet broad, with engines of 6,000 horse-power, and a displacement of 5,340 tons. Each of these ships is armed with 27 guns, of which 20 are of a bore of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and seven of  $9\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Of the remainder of the 264 unarmoured screw steamers of the French navy, more than one-half are not in active service, being either stripped of their guns, or on the reserve list. Only two out of the twenty-nine ships of the line of this class, the 'Louis XIV.,' 480 horse-power, with 116 guns, and the 'Jean-Bart,' 400 horse-power, with 66 guns, were afloat in 1877, and in all other cases the service was carried on by smaller screw and paddle steamers. A considerable proportion of the 113 sailing vessels are employed as 'Garde-pêches,' on the fishing grounds near the coasts of France.

By a resolution of the National Assembly passed in the session of 1875, large additions were made to the navy of war, an annual credit of 30,000,000 francs, or 1,200,000*l.*, being set aside for the purpose, to be applied to 50 vessels, the construction of which was either to be finished, continued, or simply commenced within five

years. The greater number of these vessels are being built in the government dockyards at Brest, Cherbourg, and Toulon.

The French navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. The marine conscription was introduced as early as the year 1683. There is an 'Inscription maritime,' on the lists of which are the names of all male individuals of the 'maritime population;' that is, men and youths devoted to a seafaring life, from the 18th to the 50th year of age. The number of men thus inscribed fluctuates from 150,000 to 180,000. Though all are liable to conscription, the government, as a rule, dispenses from taking men over forty and under twenty, as well as pilots, captains, the fathers of large families, and able seamen who have signed for long voyages. The time of service in the navy is the same as that in the army, with similar conditions as to reserve duties, furloughs, and leave of absence for lengthened periods. It is enacted by the law of 1872 that a certain number of young men liable to service in the Active Army may select instead the navy service, if recognised fit for the duties, even if not enrolled in the 'Inscription maritime.'

For administrative purposes, France is divided into five 'divisions maritimes,' and subdivided into twelve 'arrondissements maritimes,' as follows:—

Divisions	Arrondissements
1. Cherbourg	Dunkerque—Le Havre.
2. Brest	Brest—Saint Servan.
3. Lorient	Lorient—Nantes.
4. Rochefort	Rochefort—Bordeaux—Bayonne.
5. Toulon	Marseilles—Toulon—Ajaccio.

At the head of the administrative government of each maritime division is a Vice-admiral bearing the title of 'Préfet maritime.'

In December 1877 the French navy was officered by 19 vice-admirals in active service, and 13 on the reserve list; 30 rear-admirals in active service, and 21 on the reserve list; 109 captains of first-class men of war; 209 captains of frigates; 648 lieutenants; and 516 ensigns.

### Area and Population.

The area of France at the census of May, 1866, embraced 543,051 square kilometres, or 207,480 Engl. square miles, and the population at the same date numbered 38,067,094. At the census of May, 1872, the area was reduced to 528,577 square kilometres, or 201,900 Engl. square miles, and the population numbered only 36,102,921. Thus France suffered in the interval of six years a loss of territory amounting to 14,474 square kilometres, or 5,580 Engl. square miles, and a loss in population of 1,964,173. The next census, taken December 31, 1876, showed an increase of 802,867 in the total population. The following statement gives the

summary of the enumerations of May 1866, of May 1872, and of December 31, 1876 :—

Census dates	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population	Average Population per sq. mile
May 1866 . . .	207,480	38,067,094	183
May 1872 . . .	201,900	36,102,921	178
December 31, 1876	201,900	36,905,788	180

The increase of population between 1872 and 1876 was ascribed in part to immigration from the provinces ceded to Germany under the Treaty of Peace, concluded May 10, 1871. By its terms, France lost one entire department, that of the Bas-Rhin; two arrondissements, with fractions of a third, of the adjoining department of the Haut-Rhin; and the greater portion of the department of the Moselle.

The following table gives the area, in English square miles, and the population of the present 87 departments of France—or 86, excluding the small district of Belfort, remnant of the old department of Rhin—according to the census returns of May 1872, and of December 31, 1876 :—

Departments	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population	
		May 1872	Dec. 31, 1876.
Ain . . . . .	2,239	363,290	365,462
Aisne . . . . .	2,839	552,439	560,427
Allier . . . . .	2,822	390,812	405,783
Alpes (Basses-) . . . . .	2,685	139,332	136,166
Alpes (Hautes-) . . . . .	2,158	118,898	119,094
Alpes-Maritimes . . . . .	1,482	199,037	203,604
Ardèche . . . . .	2,136	380,277	384,378
Ardennes . . . . .	2,020	320,217	326,782
Ariège . . . . .	1,890	246,298	244,795
Aube . . . . .	2,317	255,687	255,217
Aude . . . . .	2,438	285,927	300,065
Aveyron . . . . .	3,376	402,474	413,826
Belfort, district of (Rhin) . . . . .	235	56,781	68,600
Bouches-du-Rhône . . . . .	1,971	554,911	556,379
Calvados . . . . .	2,132	454,012	450,220
Cantal . . . . .	2,217	231,867	231,086
Charente . . . . .	2,294	367,520	373,950
Charente-Inférieure . . . . .	2,635	465,653	465,628
Cher . . . . .	2,780	335,392	345,613
Corrèze . . . . .	2,265	302,746	311,525
Corse . . . . .	3,377	258,507	262,701
Côte-d'Or . . . . .	3,383	374,510	377,663
Côtes-du-Nord . . . . .	2,659	622,295	630,957
Creuse . . . . .	2,150	274,663	278,423
Dordogne . . . . .	3,546	480,141	489,848



Departments	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population	
		May 1872	Dec. 31, 1876
Doubs . . . . .	2,018	291,251	306,094
Drôme . . . . .	2,518	320,417	321,756
Eure . . . . .	2,300	377,874	373,629
Eure-et-Loire . . . . .	2,268	282,622	283,075
Finistère . . . . .	2,595	642,963	666,106
Gard . . . . .	2,253	420,131	423,804
Garonne (Haute-) . . . . .	2,429	479,362	477,730
Gers . . . . .	2,425	284,717	283,546
Gironde . . . . .	3,761	705,149	735,242
Hérault . . . . .	2,393	429,878	445,053
Ille-et-Vilaine . . . . .	2,597	589,532	602,712
Indre . . . . .	2,624	277,693	281,248
Indre-et-Loire . . . . .	2,361	317,027	324,875
Isère . . . . .	3,201	575,784	581,099
Jura . . . . .	1,928	287,634	288,823
Landes . . . . .	3,599	300,528	303,508
Loir-et-Cher . . . . .	2,452	268,801	272,634
Loire . . . . .	1,838	550,611	590,613
Loire (Haute-) . . . . .	1,916	308,732	313,721
Loire-Inférieure . . . . .	2,654	602,706	612,972
Loiret . . . . .	2,614	353,021	360,903
Lot . . . . .	2,012	281,404	276,512
Lot-et-Garonne . . . . .	2,067	319,289	316,920
Lozère . . . . .	1,996	135,190	138,319
Maine-et-Loire . . . . .	2,749	518,471	517,258
Manche . . . . .	2,289	544,776	539,910
Marne . . . . .	3,159	386,157	407,780
Marne (Haute-) . . . . .	2,402	251,196	252,448
Mayenne . . . . .	1,996	350,637	351,933
Meurthe-et-Moselle . . . . .	2,025	365,137	404,609
Meuse . . . . .	2,405	284,725	294,059
Morbihan . . . . .	2,625	490,352	506,573
Nièvre . . . . .	2,632	339,917	346,822
Nord . . . . .	2,193	1,447,764	1,519,585
Oise . . . . .	2,261	396,804	401,618
Orne . . . . .	2,354	398,250	392,526
Pas-de-Calais . . . . .	2,551	761,158	793,140
Puy-de-Dôme . . . . .	3,070	566,463	570,207
Pyrénées (Basses-) . . . . .	2,943	426,700	431,525
Pyrénées (Hautes-) . . . . .	1,749	235,156	238,037
Pyrénées-Orientales . . . . .	1,592	191,856	197,940
Rhône . . . . .	1,077	670,247	705,131
Saône (Haute-) . . . . .	2,062	303,088	304,052
Saône-et-Loire . . . . .	3,302	598,344	614,309
Sarthe . . . . .	2,396	446,603	446,239
Savoie . . . . .	2,224	267,958	268,361
Savoie (Haute-) . . . . .	1,667	273,027	273,801
Seine . . . . .	184	2,220,060	2,410,849
Seine-Inférieure . . . . .	2,330	790,022	798,414
Seine-et-Marne . . . . .	2,215	341,490	347,323

Departments	Area : Engl. sq. miles.	Population	
		May 1872	Dec. 31, 1876
Seine-et-Oise . . . .	2,164	580,180	561,990
Sèvres (Deux-) . . . .	2,317	331,243	336,655
Somme . . . . .	2,379	557,015	556,641
Tarn . . . . .	2,217	352,718	359,232
Tarn-et-Garonne . . . .	1,436	221,610	221,364
Var . . . . .	2,349	293,757	295,763
Vaucluse . . . . .	1,370	263,451	255,703
Vendée . . . . .	2,588	401,446	411,781
Vienne . . . . .	2,691	320,598	330,916
Vienne (Haute-) . . . .	2,130	322,447	336,061
Vosges . . . . .	2,266	392,988	407,082
Yonne . . . . .	2,868	363,608	359,070
Total . . . . .	204,091	36,102,921	36,905,788

The increase of population between the two census periods 1872 and 1876, amounting to 802,867, did not extend over all the departments of France, as will be seen from the preceding table. In twenty departments there was a decline of population, the greatest in Seine-et-Oise, which had 18,190 inhabitants less at the end of 1876 than in May 1872. In the ministerial report accompanying the census returns of 1876—published in the ‘Journal Officiel’ of November 8, 1877—it was stated that the decrease of population in nearly one-fourth of the departments of France was owing to ‘a decline in the number of marriages, and the excess of deaths over births.’

The increase of population in France within the last century and a half has been comparatively less than in any other State of Western Europe. The natural increase, from the surplus of births over deaths, amounted, when at its highest, between the years 1820 and 1830, to not quite 280,000 per annum, and during part of the decennial period 1850 and 1860, sank to 51,200 per annum. There was a slight recovery during the first half of the next decennial period, but in the year 1869, the surplus of births over deaths had again fallen to 84,206. In the following two years, 1870 and 1871, the deaths exceeded the births, the excess of deaths amounting to 103,394, in 1870, and to 444,889 in 1871. In the year 1872 there was again a surplus of 172,937 births, and the surplus continued in 1874 and 1875. The birth rate per hundred inhabitants was 3·11 in 1827, and had fallen to 2·62 in 1868. It fell to 2·57 per cent. in 1869, and to 2·26 per cent. in 1871, and was 2·61 in 1873, and 2·64 in 1875—a birth-rate lower than that of any other country in Europe.

The following table, compiled from the last official returns, gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages, with the surplus (+) or

deficiency (—) of births over deaths, in each of the fifteen years from 1861 to 1875 :—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus (+) or deficiency (—) of Births over Deaths
1861	1,005,078	866,597	305,203	+ 138,481
1862	995,167	812,978	303,514	+ 182,189
1863	1,012,794	846,917	301,376	+ 165,887
1864	1,005,880	860,334	299,579	+ 145,546
1865	1,005,753	921,887	298,838	+ 83,866
1866	1,006,258	884,573	302,186	+ 121,685
1867	1,007,515	866,887	300,333	+ 140,628
1868	984,140	922,038	301,225	+ 62,102
1869	948,526	864,320	303,482	+ 84,206
1870	943,515	1,046,909	223,705	— 103,394
1871	826,121	1,271,010	262,476	— 444,889
1872	966,001	793,064	352,754	+ 172,937
1873	946,364	844,588	321,238	+ 101,776
1874	954,652	781,709	303,113	+ 172,943
1875	950,975	845,062	305,427	+ 105,913

Not included under either the births or deaths of the above table are the 'mort-nés,' or dead-born. The number of 'mort-nés' was 39,778 in 1854, and, gradually increasing, reached 43,834 in the year 1875. The births of 1874 consisted of 884,358 legitimate, and of 69,294 illegitimate, or 'natural,' children, the latter forming 7·46 per cent. of the total. In the capital, represented by the department of the Seine, the proportion of illegitimate children was 25·21 in the year 1874. The proportion of male to female children born was 106 to 100 previous to 1840, but since the latter date the male preponderance has been gradually declining, and in 1874 had fallen to 105·2 to 100 for the whole of France; to 102·4 to 100 for all Paris births, and to 100·2 to 100 for illegitimate children born in the district of the capital.

The population of France, like that of most other European countries, is agglomerating ever more in towns. In 1846 the rural population constituted 75·58 per cent. of the total, and the urban 24·42 per cent.; in 1856, the rural had fallen to 72·69, and the urban risen to 27·31 per cent.; in 1866, the rural was 69·54, and the urban 30·46 per cent.; and finally, at the census of 1872, it was found that the rural population constituted but 68·94, and the urban 31·06 per cent. of the entire population. The total urban population—defined in the census returns as living in cities and towns of not less than 2,000 inhabitants—numbered 11,214,017, and the total rural population 24,888,904 at the census of 1872. But though the rural population is declining, more than one-half of the

total population still depends on agriculture as a means of living. The census returns of 1872 showed that there were 18,513,325 individuals—comprising 5,970,171 heads of families, and the rest dependents—engaged in agriculture.

An exhaustive official inquiry into the distribution of the soil of France, made in 1862—when the area of the country amounted to 543,051 square kilomètres, against 528,577 square kilomètres as at present—gave the following results:—

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SOIL						Extent, square kilomètres
Arable land (terres labourables)	.	.	.	.	.	265,686
Meadows (prairies naturelles)	.	.	.	.	.	50,243
Vineyards	.	.	.	.	.	23,208
Wood and forests	.	.	.	.	.	91,677
Commons and waste lands (pâturages et pacages)	.	.	.	.	.	65,462
Orchards, &c. (cultures arborescentes)	.	.	.	.	.	8,543
Buildings, roads and canals	.	.	.	.	.	38,271
Total	.	.	.	.	.	543,051

Land is very equally divided among the whole of the population. According to the latest official returns the cultivated land of France was divided into 5,550,000 distinct properties. Of this total the properties averaging 600 acres numbered 50,000, and those averaging 60 acres 500,000, while there were five millions of properties under six acres.

There were at the enumeration of December 31, 1876, twenty-four towns with more than 50,000 inhabitants, namely:—

Paris . . . 1,988,806	Rouen . . . 104,902	Nîmes . . . 63,001
Lyon . . . 342,815	Le Havre . . . 92,068	Limoges . . . 59,011
Marseille . . . 318,868	Roubaix . . . 83,661	Rennes . . . 57,177
Bordeaux . . . 215,140	Reims . . . 81,328	Angers . . . 56,846
Lille . . . 162,775	Toulon . . . 70,509	Montpellier . . . 55,258
Toulouse . . . 131,642	Amiens . . . 66,896	Besançon . . . 54,404
St. Etienne . . . 126,019	Brest . . . 66,828	Nice . . . 53,397
Nantes . . . 122,247	Nancy . . . 66,303	Orléans . . . 52,157

The total number of dwellings in France at the census of 1872 was 7,704,913, of which 7,409,614 were inhabited, 254,391 uninhabited, and 40,908 in course of construction. There were, on the average, 14·47 houses per square kilomètre, and each house contained 1·24 family, and 4·68 persons. Except in the departments of the Seine and the Rhône, the vast majority of dwellings contained but one family, indicative of a nation of small proprietors.

There is scarcely any emigration from France, the only exodus that has taken place in recent years consisting in a movement of the Basques, in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, to quit the

country, in order to escape military service. In 1873 there emigrated 10,000 Basques to South America, chiefly to the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, and in 1874 the number rose to 12,000. The stationary character of the mass of the population is shown also by there being little migration within the country. At the census of 1872 it was found that of the total of 36,102,921 individuals constituting the population of France, 30,676,943 were born within the registration districts. Thus out of every 100 individuals but 15 had quitted their native commune, and 85 lived where they were born. Almost the whole of the existing migration is that from the rural districts into the towns of France.

### Trade and Industry.

The foreign trade of France is officially divided into 'commerce général,' which comprises the entirety of imports and exports, including goods in transit, and 'commerce spécial,' which embraces the imports consumed within, and the exports produced within the country. The general commerce of the year 1875 was valued in imports at 4,450,000,000 francs, or 178,000,000*l.*, and in exports at 4,823,600,000 francs, or 192,944,000*l.*

The following table gives the value, in francs and pounds sterling, of the total imports and the total exports of the special commerce of France—exclusive of coin and bullion—in each of the fifteen years, from 1861 to 1875:—

Years	Imports for Home Consumption		Exports of Home Produce	
	Francs	£	Francs	£
1862	2,198,681,000	87,947,240	2,242,735,000	89,709,400
1863	2,426,432,000	97,057,280	2,642,617,000	105,704,680
1864	2,528,217,000	101,128,680	2,924,238,000	116,969,520
1865	2,641,803,000	105,672,120	3,088,451,000	123,538,040
1866	2,793,526,000	111,741,040	3,180,623,000	127,224,920
1867	3,026,581,000	121,063,240	2,825,955,000	113,038,200
1868	3,303,723,000	132,148,920	2,789,926,000	111,597,040
1869	3,153,162,000	126,126,480	3,074,981,000	122,999,240
1870	2,781,493,000	111,259,720	2,860,157,000	114,406,280
1871	3,393,249,000	135,729,960	2,865,613,000	114,624,520
1872	3,447,465,000	137,898,600	3,679,007,000	147,160,280
1873	3,554,789,000	142,171,560	3,787,306,000	151,492,240
1874	3,718,011,000	148,720,440	3,877,753,000	155,110,120
1875	3,672,286,000	146,891,440	4,022,162,000	160,886,480
1876	3,950,174,000	158,006,960	3,569,891,000	142,795,640

The following statement shows the value of each of the four groups of imports and of the three groups of exports, according to the



classification adopted by the French Douane, or Custom House, in each of the years 1875 and 1876 :—

	1875		1876	
	Francs		Francs	
<i>Imports :—</i>				
Articles of food . . . . .	779,844,000		959,307,000	
Raw materials . . . . .	2,236,499,000		2,310,012,000	
Manufactures . . . . .	484,560,000		496,275,000	
Other articles . . . . .	171,374,000		184,580,000	
Total . . . . . {	3,672,286,000		3,950,174,000	
	£146,891,440		£158,006,960	
<i>Exports :—</i>				
Manufactures . . . . .	2,224,281,000		1,931,979,000	
Articles of food and raw materials . . . . .	1,590,726,000		1,448,705,000	
Other articles . . . . .	207,155,000		189,207,000	
Total . . . . . {	4,022,162,000		3,569,891,000	
	£160,886,480		£142,795,640	

The imports of coin and bullion—not included here—were of the value of 812,215,000 francs, or 32,488,600*l.*, and the exports of the value of 157,995,000 francs, or 6,319,800*l.*, in the year 1876.

The foreign commerce of France is chiefly with Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, and Italy—Great Britain ranking far above any other country, the exports to it, in particular, being more than double in value to those to Belgium, the next export market in order of importance.

The subjoined tabular statement shows the declared value of the total exports sent from France to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the total imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into France, in each of the ten years, from 1867 to 1876 :—

Years	Exports from France to United Kingdom	Imports of British <i>Home Produce</i> into France
	£	£
1867	33,734,806	12,121,010
1868	33,896,327	10,652,734
1869	33,527,380	11,438,330
1870	37,607,514	11,643,139
1871	29,848,488	18,205,856
1872	41,803,444	17,268,837
1873	43,339,234	17,291,973
1874	46,518,571	16,370,274
1875	46,720,101	15,357,127
1876	45,304,854	16,085,615

The following table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling,

of the principal articles exported from France to the United Kingdom in each of the two years 1875 and 1876:—

Exports from France to Great Britain	1875	1876
	£	£
Animals: Oxen and bulls . . . . .	260,991	132,490
Butter . . . . .	3,387,219	3,732,405
Chemical manufactures and products . . . . .	244,798	286,500
Clocks . . . . .	254,886	281,022
Corn:—Wheat . . . . .	699,150	158,439
Barley . . . . .	991,586	750,403
Maize or Indian corn . . . . .	118,856	188
Wheat meal and flour . . . . .	1,407,647	888,867
Cotton, raw . . . . .	41,860	260,908
Cotton manufactures . . . . .	525,319	615,991
Eggs . . . . .	2,078,659	1,864,135
Fish . . . . .	283,220	313,660
Flowers, artificial . . . . .	493,210	496,987
Fruit, raw . . . . .	271,278	266,276
Hair: cow, ox, bull, or elk . . . . .	98,744	81,350
Hats or bonnets of straw . . . . .	93,989	79,138
Hides, not tanned . . . . .	57,344	82,850
„ tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed . . . . .	346,631	313,242
Iron and steel, manufactures of, unenumerated . . . . .	117,108	105,598
Lace . . . . .	295,749	429,091
Leather manufactures, gloves . . . . .	2,121,879	1,380,884
Madder, madder root, and garancine . . . . .	199,244	79,027
Musical instruments . . . . .	405,017	282,733
Oil-seed . . . . .	74,280	198,263
Oil-seed cake . . . . .	326,226	172,960
Potatoes . . . . .	668,321	631,137
Seeds, clover and grass . . . . .	276,710	293,954
„ of other sorts . . . . .	101,590	71,048
Silk, raw . . . . .	377,755	267,022
„ waste, knubs and husks . . . . .	159,415	136,914
„ thrown . . . . .	81,639	177,245
„ manufactures, stuffs and ribbons . . . . .	7,702,084	7,525,180
„ plush for making hats . . . . .	20,006	51,488
„ unenumerated . . . . .	1,552,396	1,568,862
Spirits, brandy . . . . .	1,544,403	2,595,895
Sugar, refined and candy . . . . .	2,918,854	2,609,924
„ unrefined . . . . .	1,146,929	707,929
Tallow and stearine . . . . .	58,338	26,203
Vegetables . . . . .	77,625	92,627
Watches . . . . .	37,056	27,618
Wine . . . . .	2,517,978	2,905,499
Wool, sheep and lambs' . . . . .	87,027	98,157
Woollen manufactures . . . . .	3,078,459	3,522,144
„ rags . . . . .	138,413	138,170
All other articles . . . . .	8,980,213	8,604,431
Total . . . . .	46,720,101	45,304,854

The following table exhibits the declared value of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures imported from the United Kingdom into France during each of the two years 1875 and 1876 :—

Imports of British produce from United Kingdom into France	1875	1876
	£	£
Alkali, soda . . . . .	65,856	80,512
Animals, horses . . . . .	87,251	74,107
Apparel and haberdashery . . . . .	81,913	84,469
Beer and ale . . . . .	38,685	39,731
Caoutchouc, manufactures of . . . . .	130,041	125,930
Cement . . . . .	39,123	32,358
Chemical products or preparations . . . . .	261,518	224,576
Coals, cinders, and fuel . . . . .	1,617,038	1,604,716
Coal, products of coal, &c. . . . .	173,302	208,322
Corn, wheat . . . . .	27,715	113,072
„ wheat-flour . . . . .	259	27
Cotton yarn . . . . .	338,406	564,255
„ piece goods . . . . .	1,622,360	1,630,178
„ hosiery and small wares . . . . .	264,824	254,540
Earthenware and chinaware . . . . .	61,106	72,305
Hardwares and cutlery . . . . .	148,029	139,983
Linen yarn . . . . .	204,444	165,202
„ piece goods . . . . .	396,071	413,339
Machinery, steam engines . . . . .	22,044	28,533
„ other sorts . . . . .	563,232	634,028
Metals :—		
Iron, wrought and unwrought . . . . .	798,539	821,186
Copper, wrought and unwrought . . . . .	398,116	464,545
Lead, pig, pipe, and sheet . . . . .	50,949	38,644
Zinc, wrought and unwrought . . . . .	18,452	25,225
Oil-seed . . . . .	111,299	126,192
Painters' colours . . . . .	83,881	94,465
Silk, thrown, twist, or yarn . . . . .	385,137	527,688
„ manufactures . . . . .	349,631	416,933
Spirits, British . . . . .	2,786	3,626
Telegraphic wires and apparatus . . . . .	1,227	1,010
Tin, unwrought . . . . .	84,033	100,148
Wool, sheep and lambs' . . . . .	236,284	130,803
Woollen and worsted yarn . . . . .	295,661	315,568
Woollen manufactures, cloths, coatings, &c. . . . .	962,634	1,178,531
„ „ worsted stuffs . . . . .	2,102,253	1,872,511
„ „ flannels and carpets . . . . .	125,640	108,713
„ „ of other sorts . . . . .	172,783	169,772
All other articles . . . . .	3,034,605	3,199,872
Total . . . . .	15 357,127	16,085,615

It will be seen from the preceding tables that while the value of the exports from France to the United Kingdom increased very largely in recent years, the imports of British produce did not keep

pace with this movement, and after remaining almost stationary for some years, are showing signs of decline.

The strength of the French mercantile navy, exclusive of small fishing vessels—'bateaux de la pêche côtière'—is shown in the following table, which gives the number and tonnage of the vessels, classed according to tonnage, on Jan. 1, 1875, and on Jan. 1, 1876:—

Classification of Vessels	1875		1876	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Of 800 tons and upwards .	105	136,050	110	149,763
„ 700 to 800 tons . . .	58	42,994	52	38,527
„ 600 to 700 „ . . .	80	51,327	84	54,094
„ 500 to 600 „ . . .	122	66,948	121	66,515
„ 400 to 500 „ . . .	236	106,014	233	101,366
„ 300 to 400 „ . . .	344	118,306	324	112,832
„ 200 to 300 „ . . .	550	135,322	546	134,426
„ 100 to 200 „ . . .	1,010	142,301	968	135,740
„ 60 to 100 „ . . .	1,158	88,742	1,095	84,182
„ 50 to 60 „ . . .	350	19,196	371	20,034
Under 50 . . . . .	11,511	130,072	11,537	130,769
Total . . . . .	15,524	1,037,272	15,441	1,028,228

The above statement comprises both sailing vessels and steamers. The total number of steamers on January 1, 1876, was 537, of 205,420 tons, and 71,010 horse-power. There were 251 steamers belonging to the ports of the Mediterranean, and 286 to those on the Atlantic. The total increase in tonnage of the French mercantile navy was very slight in the ten years from 1866 to 1876, the rise being not more than from 1,008,084 to 1,028,228 tons. Since the 1st January 1873, when the total tonnage was 1,089,075, there was a steady annual decline.

The growth of the railway system of France dates from the year 1840, previous to which there were but few lines in France. For a time, the plan was entertained of making all the railways which were to be built State property; but in the end it was determined, and settled by the law of June 11, 1842—modified in 1858, 1859, and 1863—that the work should be left to private companies, superintended, however, and, if necessary, assisted in their operations, by the State. Under this arrangement, the whole of the railways, already made, and about to be constructed, were classed under two divisions, called 'ancien réseau,' or Old net-work, and 'nouveau réseau,' or New net-work; the former, as implied by the name, representing the first-built main arteries of traffic, and the latter the by-roads, laid down, in most instances, with a view to public utility rather than to profit. On this account, the lines coming under the designation of New net-work received the grant of a state guarantee of 4 francs per cent. interest, with 65 centimes additional for a sinking fund, on the expended capital.

The following table shows the length of railways built each year in France since 1852, and the total open for traffic on the first of January of each year:—

Years	Lines opened during the year	Total length open at the end of the year	Years	Lines opened during the year	Total length open at the end of the year
	Kilomètres	Kilomètres		Kilomètres	Kilomètres
1852	544	3,546	1865	1,037	13,068
1853	316	3,862	1866	515	13,583
1854	190	4,052	1867	953	14,536
1855	589	4,641	1868	1,193	15,729
1856	886	5,527	1869	606	16,335
1857	664	6,191	1870	795	17,130
1858	1,262	7,453	1871	665	17,750
1859	1,222	8,675	1872	672	17,665
1860	393	9,086	1873	111	17,776
1861	365	9,433	1874	763	18,539
1862	672	10,105	1875	542	19,081
1863	982	11,087	1876	721	19,802
1864	944	12,031	1877	555	20,357

It will be seen that from January 1, 1871, to January 1, 1872, the length of railways opened for traffic declined from 17,750 to 17,665 kilomètres, notwithstanding that 665 kilomètres of lines were opened in the year 1871. The deficiency was caused by the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, which necessitated the sale of 750 kilomètres of railway, belonging to the Eastern Company, to the Government of Imperial Germany.

The French railways at present are almost entirely in the hands of six great companies. They are, first, the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean; secondly, the Paris-Orléans; third, the Northern; fourth, the Western; fifth, the Southern; and, sixth, the Eastern, companies. The following two tables give the length of lines open for traffic at the beginning of 1877, and the total receipts in the years 1875 and 1876 of each of the six great and of the minor companies:—

#### OLD NET-WORK.

Companies	Length of lines Jan. 1, 1877	Receipts	
		1875	1876
	Kilomètres	Francs	Francs
Paris-Mediterranean . . . .	3,952	266,643,880	267,554,515
Paris-Orléans . . . . .	2,017	100,901,016	103,362,245
Northern . . . . .	1,279	108,364,804	107,769,942
Western . . . . .	900	67,430,032	70,289,174
Southern . . . . .	796	48,047,826	48,811,660
Eastern . . . . .	533	40,732,241	42,339,847
Minor Companies . . . . .	53	6,852,156	6,880,782
Total . . . . .	9,530	638,971,955	647,008,165



## NEW NET-WORK.

Companies	Length of lines Jan. 1, 1877	Receipts	
		1875	1876
	Kilomètres	Francs	Francs
Paris-Mediterranean . . . . .	1,214	22,380,890	17,628,458
Paris-Orléans . . . . .	2,242	41,600,170	42,514,808
Northern . . . . .	559	12,929,595	13,450,370
Western . . . . .	1,699	32,663,517	33,377,971
Southern . . . . .	1,265	19,692,809	21,864,855
Eastern . . . . .	1,722	53,407,992	54,623,004
Minor companies . . . . .	2,126	17,771,124	28,129,535
Total . . . . .	10,827	199,446,097	211,589,001

The total length of all the railways open for traffic on the 1st of January 1877 was 20,357 kilomètres, or 12,723 English miles, and the total gross receipts amounted to 858,707,166 francs, or 34,348,284*l*. The average receipts per kilomètre on the whole of the lines amounted to 42,792 francs in the year 1876, but the variation was enormous on the different systems, the Old net-work of the Northern earning 86,562 francs per kilomètre, the New net-work of some of the minor lines less than 4,000 francs per kilomètre.

At the 1st of January 1877 there were 51,712 kilomètres, or 32,320 English miles, of lines of telegraphs, comprising 143,235 kilomètres, or 89,522 English miles, of wire. At the same date there were 2,895 telegraph offices. The number of telegraphic despatches sent during the year 1876 was 8,047,826, of which 7,018,452 were internal, and 1,029,374 international messages. There were annual deficits since the establishment of the Public Telegraph Department in March 1851.

The number of letters forwarded by the French post-office in the year 1876 was 367,443,837, and they produced a revenue of 92,894,307 francs, or 3,715,770*l*. The post-office besides forwarded in 1876 printed matter and parcels to the number of 376,005,934 at a revenue of 17,849,860 francs, or 714,992*l*., and issued money orders to the number of 5,694,792, and the value of 155,306,281 francs, or 6,212,248*l*. for France, and 252,265, and the value of 11,983,944 francs, or 479,356*l*., for foreign countries. During the years 1849 to 1857, the correspondence by letters increased at the rate of about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. a year; from 1858 to 1869, during 12 years of unprecedented prosperity, the increase was only 45 per cent., or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum; but from 1869 to 1875 the progression not only ceased, but there was a slight diminution.

## Colonies.

The Colonial Possessions of France, dispersed over Asia, Africa, America, and Polynesia, embrace, inclusive of the so-called 'Pays protégés,' or Countries under Protection, a total area of 536,951 square kilomètres, or 335,594 English square miles. Not comprised in the list is Algeria, which has a government and laws distinct from the other Colonial Possessions, being looked upon, partly from its proximity to France, and partly from serving as camp and practice-field of a large portion of the standing army, as a more immediate annex of the mother-country. Algeria, as well as all the other colonies, are represented in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and considered to form, politically, a part of France. The estimated area and population of the various Colonies and Countries under Protection, together with the date of their first settlement, or capture, is shown in the subjoined table, compiled from the latest official returns.

## I. COLONIES.

	Date of Acquisition	Area. Square kilomètres	Population
<i>Asia :—</i>			
Possessions in India . . . . .	1679	509	227,063
Cochin-China, old provinces . . . . .	1861	22,380	502,116
"    new provinces . . . . .	1867	33,864	477,000
Total of Asia . . . . .		56,753	1,206,179
<i>Africa :—</i>			
Senegal settlements . . . . .	1637	250,000	607,398
Gold coast and Gaboon . . . . .	1843	20,000	186,133
Island of Réunion, or Bourbon . . . . .	1649	2,511	207,886
"    " St. Marie . . . . .	1635	910	6,110
Islands of Mayotte and Nossi-Bé . . . . .	1843	520	20,717
Total of Africa . . . . .		273,941	1,028,244
<i>America :—</i>			
Guiana, or Cayenne . . . . .	1604	90,854	24,432
Guadeloupe and Dependencies . . . . .	1634	1,645	151,594
Martinique . . . . .	1635	988	139,109
St. Pierre and Miquelon . . . . .	1635	210	3,799
Total of America . . . . .		93,697	318,934
<i>Polynesia :—</i>			
New Caledonia . . . . .	1854	17,400	29,000
Loyalty islands . . . . .	1864	2,147	15,000
Marquesas islands . . . . .	1841	1,244	10,000
Total of Polynesia . . . . .		20,791	54,000
Total, colonies . . . . .		445,182	2,607,357

## II. PROTECTED COUNTRIES.

	Date of Acquisition	Area. Square kilometres	Population
<i>Asia:—</i>			
Kingdom of Cambodge . .	1862	83,861	1,020,000
<i>Polynesia:—</i>			
Tahiti and Dependencies . .	1841	1,175	13,847
Touamotou islands . .	1844	6,600	8,000
Gambier . .	1844	30	1,500
Toubouaï and Vavitou . .	1845	103	550
Total, protected countries . .		91,769	1,043,897
Total, colonies and protectorates		536,951	3,651,254

The commercial intercourse of the Colonial Possessions of France is almost entirely with the mother-country, being restricted by special legislation to this channel. But the only colonies possessing commercial importance are the islands of Réunion, or Bourbon, on the coast of Africa, and Martinique and Guadeloupe in America.

The trade between the Colonial Possessions of France and the United Kingdom is very small. The only group with which there is any notable commercial intercourse is that of the West India Islands, which sent exports of the value of 127,553*l.*, consisting mainly of raw sugar, to the United Kingdom in the year 1876. The imports of British home produce into the French West India Islands were of the value of 115,800*l.* in 1876, the chief article imported being cottons, of the value of 56,070*l.*

It is calculated that the total number of natives of France, not in the army and navy, settled throughout the whole of the Colonial Possessions, is under 2,000. A large penal settlement was formed in the colony of Guiana during the years 1852–60, and another at New Caledonia in 1871–72, both for political prisoners.

Slavery was abolished throughout the whole of the Colonial Possessions of France by a decree of February 28, 1848.

For an account of the government, revenue, population, and commerce of Algeria, see Part II., *Africa*, of the *Statesman's Year-book*.

## Diplomatic Representatives.

## 1. OF FRANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Ambassador*.—Marquis Bernard Hippolyte D'Harcourt, born in 1821; appointed May 1, 1875.

*Secretaries*.—Charles Gavard, Count de la Londe; Count de Kergolay; Marquis de Brachet de Floressac; Count de Florian.

*Military Attaché*.—Baron Charles de Mandat de Grancey.

*Naval Attaché*.—Viscount de la Tour-du-Pin.

## 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN FRANCE.

*Ambassador*.—Rt. Hon. Lord Lyons, G.C.B., born in 1817; Envoy to the United States, 1858-64; and Ambassador to Turkey, 1865-67. Appointed Ambassador to France, July 6, 1867.

*Secretaries*.—Francis Ottiwell Adams; W. P. W. Freeman; Robert H. Hildyard; George Sheffield; Hon. W. A. C. Barrington; Falconer Atlee; Wm. E. Göschel.

*Military Attaché*.—Major-General J. Conolly, C.B.

*Naval Attaché*.—Capt. E. H. Howard, R.N.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of France, and the British equivalents, are—

## MONEY.

The *Franc*, of 100 *centimes* . . . Approximate value  $9\frac{1}{2}d.$  or 25 Francs to £1 sterling.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Gramme</i> . . . . .	=	15.434 grains troy, or about 30 grammes, equal to an ounce.
„ <i>Kilogramme</i> . . . . .	=	2.205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal Métrique</i> . . . . .	=	220 „ „
„ <i>Tonneau</i> „ . . . . .	=	2200 „ „
„ <i>Litre</i> , Liquid Measure . . . . .	=	1.76 Imperial pints.
„ <i>Hectolitre</i> { Liquid Measure . . . . .	=	22 „ gallons.
„ { Dry Measure . . . . .	=	2.75 „ bushels.
„ <i>Mètre</i> . . . . .	=	3.28 feet or 39.37 inches.
„ <i>Kilomètre</i> . . . . .	=	1093 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs, or $\frac{5}{8}$ mile.
„ <i>Mètre Cube</i> } . . . . .	=	35.31 cubic feet.
„ <i>Stère</i> }		
„ <i>Hectare</i> . . . . .	=	2.47 acres.
„ <i>Kilomètre Carré</i> . . . . .	=	247 acres, or $2\frac{3}{5}$ K.C. to 1 square mile.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning France.

## 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Annuaire de la Marine et des Colonies*. 1877. 8. Paris, 1877.

*Bulletin des Lois de la République française*. 8. Paris, 1877.

*Bulletin officiel du Ministère de l'Intérieur*. Paris, 1877.

*Compte général de l'administration de la justice civile et commerciale en France pendant l'année 1875*. 4. Paris, 1877.

*Compte général de l'Administration de la Justice criminelle en France, par le Garde des Sceaux, Ministre de la Justice*. 4. Paris, 1877.

*Dénombrement de la population de la France, 1876*. In 'Journal Officiel de la République française.' Novembre 8. Paris, 1877.

*Documents statistiques réunis par l'administration des douanes sur le commerce de la France*. 4. Paris, 1877.

*Enquête sur la marine marchande*. 4. Paris, 1877.

*Ministère des Finances : Comptes généraux de l'Administration des Finances*. Paris, 1877.

Ministère de l'Agriculture, du Commerce et des Travaux publics: Archives statistiques. Paris, 1877.

Rapport fait au nom de la commission de la réorganisation de l'armée, par M. le Général Chareton. 4. Versailles, 1875.

Situation économique et commerciale de la France. Exposé comparatif pour les quinze années de la période 1861-1875. Paris, 1877.

Statistique de la France. Mouvement de la population pendant les années 1871-75. 4. Paris, 1877.

Tableau du Commerce général de la France, avec ses Colonies et les Puissances étrangères, pendant l'Année 1875. 4. Paris, 1877.

Tableau général des mouvements du cabotage pendant l'année 1875. Direction générale des douanes et des contributions indirectes. 4. Paris, 1877.

Report by Mr. L. S. Sackville West on the Tenure of Land in France, dated Paris, Nov. 19, 1869; in 'Reports from H. M.'s Representatives respecting the Tenure of Land in the several Countries of Europe.' Part I. Fol. London, 1870.

Report by Mr. F. O. Adams on the Finances of France, dated Paris, March 23, 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. F. O. Adams on the Returns of Revenue and Foreign Trade of France in the year 1875, dated Paris, Feb. 10, 1876; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. F. O. Adams on the Budget of 1876 and 1877, and the National Debt of France, dated Paris, April 12, 1876; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part II. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. F. O. Adams on the French Budget of 1877 and 1878, dated Paris, January 29, 1877; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Stigand on the Commerce and Industry of the Consular District of Boulogne, dated Sept.-Dec. 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Consul Rainalds on the Trade and Shipping of the Consular District of Brest; by Mr. Consul Hamond on the Commerce of Cherbourg; by Mr. Consul Bernal on the Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Havre; by Mr. Consul Tremlett on the Trade of Saigon; and by Mr. Vice-Consul MacGregor on the Commerce of St. Malo, dated Jan.-Feb. 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Wooldridge on the Trade and Commerce of French Guinea, dated Cayenne, March 11, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Consul Hotham on the Trade of Calais; by Mr. Consul Shortt on the Commerce of Corsica; and by Mr. Consul Perry, on the Trade of Reunion, dated April-May, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Consul Vereker on the Trade of Cherbourg; by Mr. Consul Bernal on the Commerce and Shipping of Havre; and by Mr. Vice-Consul MacGregor on the Trade of St. Malo, dated Jan.-Feb. 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul Rainalds on the Trade and Industry of the district of Brest; by Mr. Vice-Consul Hayes-Sadler on the Commerce of La Rochelle; by Mr. Consul Mark on the Trade and Commerce of Marseille; and by Mr. Consul Clipperton on the Trade and Commerce of Nantes; dated March-May, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part III. 1877. 8. London, 1877.



Trade of France with the United Kingdom; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Aird* (D. M.), The Civil Laws of France to the present time. 8. London, 1875.

Annuaire des établissements français dans l'Inde. 12. Pondichéry, 1877.

1877.

*Audiffret* (Marquis de), Etat de la fortune nationale et du crédit public de 1789 à 1873. 8. Paris, 1875.

*Block* (Maurice), Annuaire de l'Économie politique et de la Statistique. 1877.

16. Paris, 1877.

*Crisenoy* (De), Mémoire de l'inscription maritime. Histoire de cette institution; son influence sur le sort des marins, sur l'industrie maritime et sur la constitution de nos forces navales. 8. Paris, 1872.

*David* (J.), Le crédit national. 8. Paris, 1872.

*Delarbre* (J.), La marine militaire de la France. 8. Paris, 1877.

*Dufour* (Gabriel), Traité général du droit administratif appliqué ou Exposé de la doctrine et de la jurisprudence concernant l'exercice de l'autorité du chef de l'État, des ministres, des préfets, des sous-préfets, des maires, etc., 3<sup>e</sup> édition. 8 vols. 8. Paris, 1872.

*Dupont* (P.), Annuaire de la marine pour 1877. 8. Paris, 1877.

*Kleine* (E.), Les richesses de la France. Etude complète sur la situation agricole industrielle et commerciale de la France et de ses colonies. 12. Paris, 1872.

*Léon* (M.), De l'Accroissement de la Population en France et de la Doctrine de Malthus. 8. Paris. 1866.

*Moussy* (N.), Tableau des finances de la France. 8. Paris, 1875.

*Neymark* (Alfred), Aperçus financiers. 8. Paris, 1872.

*Prat* (Th. de), Annuaire protestant: Statistique générale des diverses branches du Protestantisme français. 8. Paris, 1877.

*Reclus* (Elisée), La France. Vol. I. of 'Nouvelle Géographie Universelle.' 8. Paris, 1877.

*Roussin* (A.), L'armée territoriale et la réserve de l'armée active. 8. Paris, 1874.

Statistique centrale des Chemins de fer. 4. Paris, 1877.

*Tircks* (A. Freiherr Von), Die Volkskraft Deutschlands und Frankreichs. Statistische Skizze. 8. Berlin, 1875.

*Vraye* (M. G.), Le budget de l'Etat. 8. Paris, 1875.

## GERMANY.

(DEUTSCHES REICH.)

### Reigning Emperor.

**Wilhelm I.**, German Emperor, and King of Prussia, born March 22, 1797, the second son of King Friedrich Wilhelm III. of Prussia, and of Princess Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; educated for the military career, and took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 against France; Governor of the province of Pomerania, 1840; Military Governor of the Rhine provinces, 1849-57; appointed Regent of Prussia during the illness of his brother, Oct. 9, 1858; ascended the throne of Prussia at the death of his brother, Jan. 2, 1861. Commander-in-chief of the German armies in the war against France, July 1870 to March 1871; proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles, January 18, 1871. Married June 11, 1829, to *Augusta*, Empress of Germany, and Queen of Prussia, born Sept. 30, 1811, the daughter of the late Grand-Duke Karl Friedrich of Saxe-Weimar.

*Heir Apparent*—Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born October 18, 1831, eldest son of the Emperor-King; field-marshal in the army of Prussia (see 'Prussia,' p. 110).

The Imperial throne of Germany has always been filled by election, though with a tendency towards the hereditary principle of succession. Originally, the Emperor was chosen by the vote of all the Princes and Peers of the Reich, but the mode came to be changed in the fourteenth century, when a limited number of Princes, fixed at seven for a time, and afterwards enlarged to nine, assumed the privilege of disposing of the crown, and, their right being acknowledged, were called Electors. With the overthrow of the old Germanic Empire by the Emperor Napoléon, in 1806, the Electoral dignity virtually ceased, although the title of Elector was retained sixty years longer by the sovereigns of Hesse-Cassel, the last of them dethroned in 1866 by Prussia. The election of the present Emperor was by vote of the Reichstag of the North German Confederation, on the initiative of all the reigning Princes of Germany.

Since the creation of the Imperial dignity by Charlemagne, crowned 'Kaiser' at Rome, on Christmas-day in the year 800, there have been the following Emperors of Germany:—

*House of Charlemagne.*

Karl I., 'Der Grosse'	800-814
Ludwig I., 'Der Fromme'	814-840
Ludwig II., 'Der Deutsche'	843-876
Karl II., 'Der Kahle'	876-877
Karl, 'Der Dicke'	881-887
Arnulf	887-899
Ludwig III., 'Das Kind'	900-911

*House of Franconia.*

Konrad I.	911-918
-----------	---------

*House of Saxony.*

Heinrich I., 'Der Vogelsteller'	919-936
Otto I., 'Der Grosse'	936-973
Otto II.	973-983
Otto III.	983-1002
Heinrich II.	1002-1024

*House of Franconia.*

Konrad II., 'Der Salier'	1024-1039
Heinrich III.	1039-1056
Heinrich IV.	1056-1106
Heinrich V.	1106-1125

*House of Saxony.*

Lothar II., 'Der Sachse'	1125-1137
--------------------------	-----------

*House of Hohenstaufen.*

Konrad III.	1138-1152
Friedrich I., 'Barbarossa'	1152-1190
Heinrich VI.	1190-1197
Philipp	1198-1208
Otto IV.	1208-1212
Friedrich II.	1212-1250
Konrad IV.	1250-1254

*First Interregnum.*

Wilhelm of Holland	1254-1256
Richard of Cornwall	1256-1272

*House of Habsburg.*

udolf I.	1273-1291
----------	-----------

*House of Nassau.*

Adolf	1292-1298
-------	-----------

*House of Habsburg.*

Albrecht I.	1298-1308
-------------	-----------

*Houses of Luxemburg and Bavaria.*

Heinrich VII.	1308-1313
Ludwig IV., 'Der Baier'	1313-1347
Karl IV.	1348-1378

*Second Interregnum.*

Wenceslaus of Bohemia	1378-1400
Ruprecht 'Von der Pfalz'	1400-1410
Sigmund of Brandenburg	1410-1437

*House of Habsburg.*

Albrecht II.	1438-1439
Friedrich III.	1440-1493
Maximilian I.	1493-1519
Karl V.	1519-1558
Ferdinand I.	1558-1564
Maximilian II.	1564-1576
Rudolf II.	1576-1612
Matthias	1612-1619
Ferdinand II.	1619-1637
Ferdinand III.	1637-1657
Leopold I.	1657-1705
Joseph I.	1705-1711
Karl VI.	1711-1740
Karl VII.	1742-1745

*House of Habsburg-Lorraine.*

Franz I.	1745-1765
Joseph II.	1765-1790
Leopold II.	1790-1792
Franz II.	1792-1806

*Third Interregnum.*

Confederation of the Rhine	1806-1815
German 'Bund'	1815-1866
North German Confederation	1866-1871

*House of Hohenzollern.*

Wilhelm I.	1871
------------	------

The average duration of reign of the above fifty-five Emperors of Germany was seventeen years.

### Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Empire bears date April 16, 1871. By its terms, all the states of Germany 'form an eternal union for the protection of the realm and the care of the welfare of the German people' — 'schliessen einen ewigen Bund zum Schutze des Bundesgebiets, und zur Pflege der Wohlfahrt des Deutschen Volkes.' The supreme

direction of the military and political affairs of the Empire is vested in the King of Prussia, who, as such, bears the title of Deutscher Kaiser. According to Art. 11 of the Constitution, 'the Kaiser represents the Empire internationally'—'hat das Reich völkerrechtlich zu vertreten'—and can declare war, if defensive, and make peace, as well as enter into treaties with other nations, and appoint and receive ambassadors. To declare war, if not merely defensive, the Kaiser must have the consent of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, in which body, together with the Reichstag, or Diet of the Realm, are vested the legislative functions of the Empire. The Bundesrath represents the individual states of Germany, and the Reichstag the German nation. The members of the Bundesrath, 59 in number, are appointed by the governments of the individual states for each session, while the members of the Reichstag, 397 in number, are elected by universal suffrage and ballot, for the term of three years. The various states of Germany are represented as follows in the Bundesrath and the Reichstag:—

States of the Empire	Number of members in Bundesrath	Number of deputies in Reichstag
Kingdom of Prussia . . . . .	17	236
„ „ Bavaria . . . . .	6	48
„ „ Württemberg . . . . .	4	17
„ „ Saxony . . . . .	4	23
Grand-Duchy of Baden . . . . .	3	14
„ „ Mecklenburg-Schwerin . . . . .	2	6
„ „ Hesse . . . . .	3	9
„ „ Oldenburg . . . . .	1	3
„ „ Saxe-Weimar . . . . .	1	3
„ „ Mecklenburg-Strelitz . . . . .	1	1
Duchy of Brunswick . . . . .	2	3
„ „ Saxe-Meiningen . . . . .	1	2
„ „ Anhalt . . . . .	1	2
„ „ Saxe-Coburg-Gotha . . . . .	1	2
„ „ Saxe-Altenburg . . . . .	1	1
Principality of Waldeck . . . . .	1	1
„ „ Lippe . . . . .	1	1
„ „ Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt . . . . .	1	1
„ „ Schwarzburg-Sondershausen . . . . .	1	1
„ „ Reuss-Schleiz . . . . .	1	1
„ „ Schaumburg-Lippe . . . . .	1	1
„ „ Reuss-Greiz . . . . .	1	1
Free town of Hamburg . . . . .	1	3
„ „ „ Lübeck . . . . .	1	1
„ „ „ Bremen . . . . .	1	1
Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine . . . . .	1	15
Total . . . . .	59	397

The total number of electors to the Reichstag inscribed on the lists was 8,515,041 at the general election of 1874, while the number of actual voters was 5,288,203 at the same election.

Both the Bundesrath and the Reichstag meet in annual session, convoked by the Kaiser. The Kaiser has the right to prorogue and dissolve the Reichstag, but the prorogation must not exceed sixty days; while in case of dissolution new elections have to take place within sixty days, and a new session has to open within ninety days. All laws for the Empire must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. The Bundesrath is presided over by the Reichskanzler, or Chancellor of the Empire, and the President of the Reichstag is elected by the deputies.

The laws of the Empire, passed by the Bundesrath and the Reichstag, to take effect must receive the assent of the Kaiser, and be countersigned when promulgated by the Chancellor of the Empire. The latter, in his capacity as President of the Bundesrath, has the right to be present at the deliberations of the Reichstag.

*Chancellor of the Empire.*—Prince Otto von Bismarck-Schönhausen, born April 1, 1815; studied jurisprudence at Berlin and Göttingen; member of the Constituent Assembly of Prussia, 1848; Minister Plenipotentiary of Prussia at the Diet of Frankfort, 1851-59; Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, 1859-62; Ambassador of Prussia to the Emperor of the French, 1862; Minister of Foreign Affairs, and chief of the Council of Ministers of Prussia, September 23, 1862; Chancellor of the North German Confederation, 1867-70; appointed Chancellor of the Empire, January 19, 1871.

Acting under the direction of the Chancellor of the Empire, the Bundesrath, in addition to its legislative functions, represents also a supreme administrative and consultative Board, and as such has seven standing committees, namely for army and naval matters; tariff, excise, and taxes; trade and commerce; railways, posts, and telegraphs; civil and criminal law; financial accounts; and foreign affairs. Each committee consists of representatives of at least four states of the Empire; but the foreign affairs committee includes only the representatives of the kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Würtemberg.

### Church and Education.

The census of December 1, 1871, showed the religious division of the population of all the states composing the German Empire as follows:—Protestants, 25,579,709; Roman Catholics, 14,867,463; Christian sects of various denominations, 82,155; and Jews, 512,158. In Prussia, 65 per cent of the inhabitants were Protestants in 1871, and 33½ per cent. Roman Catholics, while in Bavaria 71 per cent. were Roman Catholics, and 27½ per cent. Protestants.



In the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine 80 per cent. of the inhabitants were Roman Catholics and  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Protestants.

Education is general and compulsory throughout Germany. The laws of Prussia, which provide for the establishment of elementary schools, supported from the local rates, in every town and village, and compel all parents to send their children to these or other schools, exist with slight modifications in all the states of the Empire. It appears, from statistical returns relating to the formation of the united German army, that all recruits of the year 1870 could at least read and write, though in some of the southern states, notably Bavaria, a small number of the young men entering military service were declared of inefficient education, 'mangelhafte Schulbildung.' (For further particulars see *Prussia*, pp. 118-19.)

There are twenty-one universities in the German Empire. In the semester 1877-78, the total number of professors and teachers at them was 1,881, and they were attended by 17,556 students. The following table gives the list, in alphabetical order, of the twenty-one universities, with the numbers of professors and teachers, and that of the students of the various faculties in 1877-78:—

Universities	Professors and Teachers	Students				
		Theology	Jurisprudence	Philosophy	Medicine	Total.
Berlin . . .	211	135	792	1,013	297	2,237
Bonn . . .	103	159	244	355	139	897
Breslau . . .	105	101	431	533	180	1,245
Erlangen . . .	59	133	44	108	142	427
Freiburg . . .	55	39	78	68	134	319
Giessen . . .	58	22	95	104	102	323
Göttingen . . .	122	86	283	447	101	917
Greifswald . . .	62	39	105	131	228	503
Halle . . .	104	183	125	424	95	827
Heidelberg . . .	110	23	409	228	106	766
Jena . . .	75	71	149	255	91	566
Kiel . . .	64	42	26	89	84	241
Königsberg . . .	83	44	181	270	125	620
Leipzig . . .	158	341	954	1,098	449	2,842
Marburg . . .	70	53	81	174	93	401
Munich . . .	122	78	308	389	431	1,268
Münster . . .	29	122	—	193	—	315
Rostock . . .	39	29	32	55	36	152
Strassburg . . .	92	40	157	267	160	624
Tübingen . . .	89	413	333	169	179	1,094
Würzburg . . .	71	152	95	216	509	972
Total . . .	1,881	2,305	4,994	6,576	3,681	17,556

The number of students in the preceding table includes only those matriculated at each university. There were besides the total

above given, 2,562 non-matriculated students—'zum Besuch der Vorlesungen berechtigt'—the vast majority of them, namely, 2,074, at the university of Berlin. Thus there were altogether 20,229 students in the universities of Germany in the semester 1877-78.

Fourteen of the twenty-one universities of the Empire are Protestant, that is teach only Protestant theology. These Protestant high schools are Berlin, Erlangen, Giessen, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Jena, Kiel, Königsberg, Leipzig, Marburg, Rostock, and Strassburg. In four universities, namely Freiburg, Munich, Münster, and Würzburg, the faculties of theology are Roman Catholic. The remaining three are mixed, attended by both Protestant and Roman Catholic students of theology, the former predominating at Bonn and Breslau and the latter at Tübingen.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The common expenditure of the Empire is defrayed, according to Art. 70 of the Constitution, from the revenues arising from customs, certain branches of excise, the profits of the post, and telegraphs. Should the receipts from these various sources of income not be sufficient to cover the expenditure, the individual states of Germany may be assessed to make up the deficit, each state being made contributory in proportion to its population. The common expenditure is to be voted, 'as a rule'—in der Regel—only for one year; but also for any longer term 'in special cases'—in besondern Fällen. The financial year, formerly coeval with the calendar year, was made to run from the 1st of April to the 31st of March in 1877.

The total actual revenue of the Empire in the year 1876 amounted to 474,256,998 mark, or 23,712,849*l.*, and the total actual expenditure to 474,458,198 mark, or 23,722,909*l.*, leaving a deficit of 201,200 mark, or 10,060*l.* In the budget estimates for the financial year ending March 31, 1878, the total revenue was set down at 540,608,165 mark, or 27,030,408*l.*, and the expenditure at 540,672,510 mark, or 27,033,625*l.*, leaving a small deficit. The budget accounts of the Empire distinguish between ordinary, or 'continual' (fortdauernde) expenditure, and extraordinary, or 'for once' (einmalige) disbursements. In the budget of the Empire for 1877-78 the sum of 412,824,111 mark, or 20,641,205*l.*, was placed under the head of ordinary, and that of 127,848,399 mark, or 6,392,419*l.*, of extraordinary disbursements. The total ordinary, or 'continual' expenditure for the financial year ending March 31, 1878, was distributed as follows:—

	Mark
Imperial Chancery . . . . .	4,190,471
Reichstag . . . . .	319,700
Foreign Department . . . . .	5,908,255
Imperial Army . . . . .	323,553,398
Imperial Navy . . . . .	21,672,073

	Mark
Imperial Court of Railway-affairs . . . .	272,750
Interest of Debt of the Empire . . . .	3,895,000
Imperial Audit (Rechnungshof) . . . .	403,866
Imperial Judicature (Reichs-Justiz-Amt) . .	798,217
General Pensions . . . . .	18,069,510
Invalid Fund . . . . .	33,569,111
Imperial Chancery of Alsace Lorraine . .	171,760
Total ordinary expenditure . . . .	412,824,111
	<u>£20,641,205</u>

The extraordinary expenditure for the financial year ending March 31, 1878, was distributed as follows:—

	Mark
Imperial Chancery . . . . .	1,750,684
Reichstag . . . . .	30,000
Department of Foreign Affairs . . . .	1,034,050
Imperial Post and Telegraphs . . . .	11,753,388
Imperial Army . . . . .	51,815,424
Imperial Navy . . . . .	28,577,000
Imperial Audit . . . . .	10,000
Court of Imperial Judicature . . . .	6,000
State Railways . . . . .	3,771,231
Manufacture of Imperial gold coin . . .	7,800,000
Expenditure in remission of war taxes, France .	21,300,622
Total extraordinary expenditure . . .	127,848,399
Ordinary expenditure . . . . .	412,827,111
Total expenditure . . . . .	540,672,510
	<u>£27,030,625</u>

The estimated receipts for the financial year ending March 31, 1878 embraced the following branches of Imperial revenue:—

	Mark
Customs and Excise Duties . . . . .	253,653,810
Stamp Duties . . . . .	6,914,000
Profits of Posts and Telegraphs . . . .	11,709,636
State Railways in Alsace-Lorraine . . .	9,944,000
Interest of the Invalid Fund of the Empire .	33,569,111
Surplus of 1875 . . . . .	11,528,595
Imperial gold coin . . . . .	10,200,000
Interests of Imperial Funds . . . . .	7,781,728
Miscellaneous Receipts (extraordinary supply)	114,863,114
Total direct revenue . . . . .	459,563,994
Contributions of states to revenue . . .	81,044,171
Total revenue to cover expenditure . .	<u>540,608,165</u>

The contribution of the principal states of the Empire to the revenue for the year 1877-78 was calculated as follows:—Prussia, 36,375,264 mark; Bavaria, 19,717,313 mark; Württemberg, 6,874,942 mark; Baden, 5,048,550 mark; Saxony, 4,008,861 mark; and the Reichsland Alsace-Lorraine, 3,041,171 mark.

In the budget of the Empire the sums received from France as

war indemnity were not entered, but placed to a separate account. Of the war indemnity, agreed upon by Treaty of Feb. 26, 1871, amounting to five milliards of francs, or 200,000,000*l.* (see *France*, p. 62), Germany had received the total at the end of September 1873. Besides this Treaty indemnity, Germany received a tribute of 150,000,000 francs, or 6,000,000*l.*, from the city of Paris, and levied contributions in some of the French departments, the total sum paid into the Imperial exchequer amounting, inclusive of interest, to 1,486,500,000 thaler, or close upon 220,000,000*l.* Of this sum nearly one-half was portioned out among the twenty-five States of the German Empire. Of the other half, in accordance with various laws passed by the Reichsrath 86,666,666 thaler were paid to France for the Alsace-Lorraine Railways; 36,700,000 thaler were accorded to private persons and corporations in Alsace and other parts of Germany for damages and expenses during the war, an additional 5,600,000 thaler being awarded to shipowners on the same ground; 18,412,300 thaler more were expended for rolling-stock and railway material in Alsace and Lorraine, and 40,000,000 thaler for the fortresses in the Reichsland. The Invalid Fund absorbed 27,000,000 thaler; the extra expenditure incurred by the occupation, 29,000,000 thaler; and the armament and disarmament of fortresses, the purchase of fresh siege material and naval re-equipments, 28,000,000 thaler. Of the rest, 20,000,000 thaler had to be restored to the Custom House Department; 11,000,000 thaler was the amount consumed by Treasury bonds falling due; 3,500,000 thaler were handed over to Bavaria and Württemberg, whose military administration is not under the Empire; 5,450,000 thaler went to the Government railways for the completion and repair of rolling-stock; 4,000,000 thaler were allowed to Generals for endowments, and the rest was spent chiefly in the improvement of some special branches of the military service, while the sum of 40,000,000 thaler was set aside as a 'Reichs-Kriegs-Schatz,' or Imperial War Reserve Fund.—(Official Communication.)

## Army and Navy.

### 1. Army.

By the Constitution of April 16, 1871, the Prussian obligation to serve in the army is extended to the whole Empire, it being enacted by Art. 57, that 'every German is liable to service—wehrpflichtig—and no substitution is allowed.' The time of service is thus prescribed by Art. 59 of the Constitution. Every German capable of bearing arms—'wehrfähig'—has to be in the standing army for seven years, as a rule from the finished twentieth till the commencing twenty-eight years of his age. Of the seven years, three must be spent in active service—'bei den Fahnen'—and the remaining three

in the army of reserve. After quitting the army of reserve, he has to form part of the Landwehr for another five years. The strength of the German army on the peace footing was fixed in the Army Bill, which passed the Reichstag in the session of 1874, at 401,659 men for a term of seven years, commencing on the 1st of January 1875, and ending on the 31st of December 1881. The volunteers of one year's service are not reckoned in the number at which the peace effective is fixed. By the Army Bill, the Prussian military legislation is applied to all the states of the Empire.

The strength of the armed forces of the Empire was greatly augmented by a law called that of the Landsturm, which passed the Reichstag in the session of 1875. Under this law, the army is increased by the addition of all men capable of bearing arms, who are not either in the Line, the Reserve, or the Landwehr. The new force, the Landsturm, is divided into two classes, the first class comprising all able-bodied men up to the age of 42, who are not already in the army, and the second including the rest. The first class is organised into 293 Landsturm battalions on the model of the 293 existing Landwehr battalions, which adds 175,800 men to the German forces. By application of the law, the German army, without the second class of the Landsturm, which is not to be organized for the present, will number about 1,800,000 men.

The 63rd Article of the Constitution of 1871 enacts 'the whole of the land forces of the Empire shall form a united army, in war and peace under the orders of the Kaiser'—'*die gesammte Landmacht des Reichs wird ein einheitliches Heer bilden, welches im Krieg und Frieden unter dem Befehle des Kaisers steht.*' The sovereigns of the principal states have the right to select the lower grades of officers; and the King of Bavaria, by a convention, signed Nov. 23, 1870, has reserved to himself the special privilege of superintending the general administration of that portion of the German army raised within his dominions. But the approval of the Kaiser must be obtained to all appointments, and nothing affecting the superior direction of the troops of any state of the Empire can be done without his consent. It is enacted by Art. 64 of the Constitution of 1871 that 'all German troops are bound to obey unconditionally the orders of the Kaiser'—'*alle deutschen Truppen sind verpflichtet, den Befehlen des Kaisers unbedingt Folge zu leisten*'—'and must swear accordingly the oath of fidelity.' Art. 65 of the Constitution gives the Emperor the right of ordering the erection of fortresses in any part of the Empire; and Art. 68 invests him with the power, in case of threatened disturbance of order—'*wenn die öffentliche Sicherheit bedroht ist*'—to declare any country or district in a state of siege.

The army of the German Empire was formed in August 1877, of



148 regiments of infantry, including the guards; 26 battalions of jäger, or riflemen; 93 regiments of cavalry, 49 regiments of artillery, 20 battalions of engineers, including a railway regiment, and 18 battalions of military train. The following table shows the strength and organisation of the Imperial army on the peace-footing:—

Peace-footing	Officers	Rank and file	Horses	Guns
Infantry, 148 regiments . . .	8,750	255,278	4,176	—
Jäger, 26 battalions . . .	626	14,621	182	—
Cavalry, 93 regiments . . .	2,902	65,512	68,515	—
Field Artillery, 36 regiments	1,800	30,637	17,100	1,200
Fortress Artillery, 29 bat- talions . . .	640	14,985	224	—
Engineers, 20 battalions . .	400	10,150	250	—
Train, 18 battalions . . .	300	5,049	3,600	—
Depôts of Landwehr, 274 battalions . . .	600	4,703	3	—
Staff Division . . .	2,061	—	3,329	—
Total . . .	18,079	400,935	97,379	1,200

The following table shows the strength and organisation of the Imperial army on the war-footing:—

War Footing	Officers	Rank and file	Horses	Guns
Infantry, including guards	19,426	885,388	20,988	—
Jäger or riflemen . . .	780	41,184	1,098	—
Cavalry . . . . .	3,487	108,276	112,304	—
Field Artillery . . .	2,213	88,319	78,066	2,124
Fortress and Coast Artil- lery . . . . .	1,370	56,800	8,200	576
Engineers . . . . .	837	33,669	8,251	—
Train and administration .	724	44,010	44,255	—
Railway and telegraph di- vision . . . . .	250	8,700	1,780	—
Staff division . . . . .	2,108	7,000	6,600	—
Total . . . . .	31,195	1,273,346	281,542	2,700

Not included in the above statements are the troops of the field reserve, organised in 1876, calculated to number 250,000 men, and those of the Landsturm (see page 101.) It is calculated that with the addition of the latter, Germany may place in the field at any time two millions and a half of armed men, without drawing upon the last reserves.

The Empire is divided for military purposes into 17 districts, each represented by one corps d'armée. The guards alone, recruited from all parts of Prussia, do not belong to any special division.

For details regarding the German army, its formation, mode of service, and general organisation, see *Prussia*, 'Army,' pp. 123-25.

Since the Franco-German war, the fortress system of Germany has been entirely remodelled, and a number of old fortified places, deemed useless, have been abolished, and many new ones erected, and others enlarged. The Empire is at present divided into nine 'fortress districts' (*Festungs-Inspectionen*), each including a certain area with fortified places. The following table gives a list of these districts, and the names of the fortresses in each, the fortified places of the first class, serving as camps—*mit verschanzten Lagern*—being distinguished by italics, while those specially designed for railway protection, or obstruction—*Eisenbahnsperren*—are marked by asterisks (\*), and coast fortresses by a dagger (†). The table is drawn up after official returns, dated November 1876.

Districts	Fortresses
1. Königsberg . . . . .	<i>Königsberg</i> Memel† <i>Marienburg</i> Pillau† <i>Dirschau</i> *
2. Danzig . . . . .	<i>Danzig</i> Stralsund† <i>Thorn</i> Swinemünde† <i>Kolberg</i> †
3. Posen . . . . .	<i>Posen</i> Neisse <i>Glogau</i> * Glatz
4. Berlin . . . . .	<i>Küstrin</i> Königstein* <i>Magdeburg</i> Torgau* <i>Spandau</i>
5. Mayence (Mainz) . . . . .	<i>Mayence</i> Ulm <i>Rastatt</i> Neu-Breisach <i>Strassburg</i>
6. Metz . . . . .	<i>Metz</i> Saarlouis* <i>Diedenhofen</i> * Bitsch*
7. Cologne (Cöln) . . . . .	<i>Cologne</i> Dusseldorf* <i>Koblenz</i> Wesel* <i>Ehrenbreitstein</i>
8. Altona . . . . .	<i>Sonderburg-Düppel</i> Kiel† <i>Trave mouth</i> † Elbe mouth† <i>Friedrichsort</i> † Weser mouth† <i>Ems mouth</i> † Wilhelmshaven†
9. Munich (München), . . . . .	<i>Ingolstadt</i> Germersheim.*

It will be seen that at the end of 1876, the Empire had 16 fortified places of the first class, serving as fortified camps, and 27 other fortresses. Works for enlarging six of the fortresses of the first class, namely, Thorn, Posen, Küstrin, Mayence, Strassburg, and Metz, were in hand at the same date, the most important of these works, consisting of the building of a wide girdle of outer

fortifications, being nearly completed at Strassburg and Metz. (Official Communication.)

## 2. Navy.

The formation of a German navy, due to the initiative of Prussia, dates from 1848, and rapid progress has been made in it for the last ten years. The fleet of war of the Empire consisted, at the end of November 1877, of 20 ironclads, including 7 not completed, 29 other steamers, and 4 sailing vessels.

The following is a tabulated list of the 20 ironclads, divided into frigates, corvettes, and floating batteries. The columns of the table exhibit, similar to that descriptive of the British ironclad navy, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and size of guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of the engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, displacement in tons. The ironclads marked by an asterisk (\*) before their name were not completed at the end of 1877:—

Armour-clad ships	Armour thickness at water line	Guns		Indicated horse- power	Displace- ment, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
<i>Frigates:—</i>	Inches				
Kaiser . . .	10	{ 8 1	{ 22-ton 18-ton	8,000	7,560
Deutschland . .	10	{ 8 11	{ 22-ton 18-ton	8,000	7,560
König Wilhelm .	8½	26	12-ton	8,000	9,425
Grosser Kurfürst .	8½	{ 4 2	{ 28-ton 21-ton	5,400	6,663
Friedrich der Grosse.	8½	{ 4 2	{ 26-ton 21-ton	5,400	6,663
Preussen . . .	8½	{ 4 2	{ 26-ton 21-ton	5,400	6,643
Prinz Friedrich Karl	5	6	12-ton	3,500	5,934
Kronprinz . . .	5	26	12-ton	4,800	5,480
<i>Corvettes:—</i>					
Hansa . . .	6	16	12-ton	1,200	3,553
*Sachsen . . .	6	8	12-ton	3,000	5,600
Zieten . . .	6	8	12-ton	3,000	5,600
Ulan . . .	6	8	12-ton	3,000	5,600
*Leipzig . . .	6	8	12-ton	3,000	5,600
<i>Floating Batteries:—</i>					
Arminius . . .	4½	4	7-ton	1,200	1,530
Prinz Adalbert .	4½	3	7-ton	1,200	1,500
*Wespe . . .	4	1	5-ton	700	900
*Viper . . .	4	1	5-ton	700	900
*Biene . . .	4	1	5-ton	700	900
*Skorpion . . .	4	1	5-ton	700	900
*Mücke . . .	4	1	5-ton	700	900

The two most powerful ships of the navy are the ironclads *Kaiser* and *Deutschland*, both built by Messrs. Samuda, Brothers, Poplar, the first launched March 19, and the second September 12, 1874. The *Kaiser* and *Deutschland* are sister-ships, 285 feet long, constructed alike in every respect, after the designs of Mr. Edward J. Reed, formerly constructor to the British navy. Each is protected with an armour belt extending all fore and aft, from 5 feet 6 inches below the water-line to the main deck, and has an armour-plated battery, fitted with eight 22-ton steel breech-loading Krupp guns, arranged to fire broadside. In addition to these eight guns, there is another gun of 18 tons weight placed aft, capable of being trained to an angle of fifteen degrees. The thickness of armour-plates on the vital parts of the belt and battery is ten inches; elsewhere it is eight inches, reduced at the ends of the ship. The upper and main deck beams of each ironclad are completely covered with steel plating.

The next most powerful ironclads of Germany are the turret-ships *Grosser Kurfürst*, *Friedrich der Grosse*, and *Preussen*. All three were built at German dockyards, after the same model, during the years 1873 and 1874. Each of them has two turrets, with armour of the thickness of eleven inches round them, and the centre, and of seven inches fore and after, while the armament consists of four 26-ton guns in the turrets, and two 21-ton guns placed fore and aft. Not much inferior in size to these three turret-ships are the ironclads *König Wilhelm*, *Prinz Friedrich Karl*, and *Kronprinz*. The *König Wilhelm*, built at the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, and launched on the 25th of April, 1868, was designed by the former Constructor of the British navy, and carries 23 fired 96-pounders, made of Krupp's hammered steel. The armour is 8 inches thick amidships, tapering gradually downwards to a thickness of 7 inches at 7 feet below the water-line. Behind the bowsprit and just forward of the stern are two bulkheads, each of 6 inch armour and 18 inch of teak, which continue from the lower deck up through the main deck, and rise to the height of 7 feet above the spar deck, where they are curved into the form of semicircular shields, each pierced with portholes for cannon and loopholes for musketry. Within these shields are four 300-pounders, which can be used to fire straight fore and aft, or as broadside guns. The *Prinz Friedrich Karl*, was built at La Seyne, near Toulon, after the model of the French frigate the *Couronne*. The *Kronprinz*, built at Poplar, by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, and launched in 1867, is constructed with armour-plating 5 inches thick, so arranged as to protect the rudder and steering apparatus, as well as the whole of the lower deck. The armament consists of 14 steel breech-loading guns of 7 tons, and two pivot guns.

Among the armour-clad vessels of the second-class, or corvettes, the most notable are the *Zieten* and the *Ulan*. They are sea-going ships for offensive warfare, constructed for great speed, calculated to be not less than 16 knots per hour. A special feature of the *Zieten* is that she is fitted with torpedo boats of great size, after new and improved designs.

There were under construction at the end of 1877, besides the ironclads enumerated in the preceding list, a number of unarmoured vessels, nearly all designed for great speed. The chief of them were five frigates, constructed on the same pattern, the *Bismarck*, *Blücher*, *Arkona*, *Gazelle*, and *Hertha*, each with engines of 2,500 horsepower, the armament consisting of sixteen 80-pounder guns.

The German navy was manned, in the summer of 1877, by 5,500 seamen and boys, and officered by 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 4 rear-admirals, 62 captains, and 367 lieutenants. There were, besides, nine companies of marines, six of infantry, and three of artillery, numbering 1,500 men. The sailors of the fleet and marines are raised by conscription from among the seafaring population, which is exempt on this account from service in the army. Great inducements are held out for able seamen to volunteer in the navy, and the number of these in recent years has been very large. The total seafaring population of Germany is estimated at 80,000, of whom 48,000 are serving in the merchant navy at home, and about 6,000 in foreign navies.

Germany has three ports of war, at Kiel and Danzig, on the Baltic, and at Wilhelmshaven in the Bay of Jade, on the North Sea. The last-named, most important of harbours for the newly-created German navy, was opened by the Emperor-King on the 17th June, 1869. The port of Wilhelmshaven is a vast artificial construction of granite, and comprises five separate harbours, with canals, sluices to regulate the tide, and an array of dry docks for ordinary and iron-clad vessels. The first harbour is an artificial basin, flanked by granite moles, respectively 4,000 and 9,600 feet long. This basin, called 'the entrance,' is 700 feet long and 350 wide, and leads to the first sluice, 132 feet long and 66 wide. The next basin, or outer harbour is 600 feet long and 400 wide; the second sluice, immediately behind, as long and as wide as the first. Then follows a canal 3,600 feet long, varying in width from 260 to 108 feet, and having about halfway another harbour for dredging-steamers and similar craft. This leads to the port proper, consisting of a basin 1,200 feet long and 750 wide, with a smaller basin for boats. At the back of the principal harbour there are two large shipyards.

### Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of the twenty-five States of Germany in the order of their areas, and of the Reichsland



of Alsace-Lorraine, together with the average density of population of each, as returned at the last census, taken December 1, 1875 :—

States of the Empire	Area, English sq. miles	Population, Dec. 1, 1875.	Density of population per Eng. sq. mile
I. Prussia . . . . .	137,066	25,742,404	188
II. Bavaria . . . . .	29,292	5,022,390	170
III. Würtemberg . . . . .	7,675	1,881,505	245
IV. Saxony . . . . .	6,777	2,760,586	407
V. Baden . . . . .	5,851	1,507,179	257
VI. Mecklenburg-Schwerin . . . . .	4,834	553,785	114
VII. Hesse . . . . .	2,866	884,218	307
VIII. Oldenburg . . . . .	2,417	319,314	132
IX. Brunswick . . . . .	1,526	327,493	214
X. Saxe-Weimar . . . . .	1,421	292,933	206
XI. Mecklenburg-Strelitz . . . . .	997	95,673	95
XII. Saxe-Meiningen . . . . .	933	194,494	208
XIII. Anhalt . . . . .	869	213,565	245
XIV. Saxe-Coburg . . . . .	816	182,599	223
XV. Saxe-Altenburg . . . . .	509	145,844	286
XVI. Waldeck . . . . .	466	54,743	117
XVII. Lippe . . . . .	445	112,452	256
XVIII. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt . . . . .	340	76,676	225
XIX. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen . . . . .	318	67,480	212
XX. Reuss-Schleiz . . . . .	297	92,375	311
XXI. Schaumburg-Lippe . . . . .	212	33,133	155
XXII. Reuss-Greiz . . . . .	148	46,985	317
XXIII. Hamburg . . . . .	148	388,618	2,625
XXIV. Lübeck . . . . .	127	56,912	448
XXV. Bremen . . . . .	106	142,200	1,345
Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine . . . . .	5,580	1,531,804	227
Total . . . . .	212,091	42,727,360	201

At the census of December 1, 1875, the number of males was 20,986,701, and the number of females 21,740,659, being an excess of 753,958 females over males in the total population of the Empire.

The population of Germany was 23,103,211 in 1816, at the end of the great wars against France, and thirty years after, in 1837, it had risen to 30,010,711, representing an average annual increase of nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. At the general census of 1858, the population of Germany was found to be 35,334,538, showing an average annual increase of little more than  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.; while, the return of the census of 1867, the last preceding the great war against France, gave a total of 38,495,926 souls, amounting to an average annual increase of  $\frac{5}{8}$  per cent. From the census of 1867 to that of 1871, the war intervening, the increase was only at the rate of 0.58 per annum; but from 1871 to 1875 it rose to 0.98 per cent. per annum.

The following table exhibits the comparative census results of the years 1871 and 1875, with the increase or decrease, both abso-

lute and per cent. per annum, in each of the 25 states of Germany, ranked according to population in 1875, and in Alsace-Lorraine:—

States of the Empire	Population, Dec. 1, 1871	Population, Dec. 1, 1875	Absolute Increase + or Decrease —	Increase + or Decrease — p ct. p. an.
I. Prussia . . .	24,605,842	25,742,404	+ 1,136,562	+ 1.9
II. Bavaria . . .	4,863,450	5,022,390	+ 158,940	+ 0.82
III. Saxony . . .	2,556,244	2,760,586	+ 204,342	+ 1.92
IV. Württemberg . . .	1,818,539	1,881,505	+ 62,966	+ 0.85
V. Baden . . .	1,461,562	1,507,179	+ 45,617	+ 0.76
VI. Hesse . . .	852,894	884,218	+ 31,324	+ 0.85
VII. Mecklenburg- Schwerin . . .	557,707	553,785	— 3,922	— 0.18
VIII. Hamburg . . .	338,974	388,618	+ 49,644	+ 3.41
IX. Brunswick . . .	312,170	327,493	+ 15,323	+ 1.20
X. Oldenburg . . .	314,591	319,314	+ 4,723	+ 0.35
XI. Saxe-Weimar . . .	286,183	292,933	+ 6,750	+ 0.58
XII. Anhalt . . .	203,437	213,565	+ 10,128	+ 1.23
XIII. Saxe-Meiningen . . .	187,957	194,494	+ 5,537	+ 0.80
XIV. Saxe-Coburg . . .	174,339	182,599	+ 8,260	+ 1.17
XV. Saxe-Altenburg . . .	142,122	145,844	+ 3,722	+ 0.65
XVI. Bremen . . .	122,402	142,200	+ 19,798	+ 3.82
XVII. Lippe . . .	111,135	112,452	+ 1,317	+ 0.20
XVIII. Mecklenburg Strelitz . . .	96,982	95,673	— 1,309	— 0.35
XIX. Reuss-Schleiz . . .	89,032	92,375	+ 3,343	+ 0.92
XX. Schwarzburg-Ru- dolstadt . . .	75,523	76,676	+ 1,153	+ 0.38
XXI. Schwarzburg-Son- dershausen . . .	67,191	67,480	+ 289	+ 0.11
XXII. Waldeck . . .	56,224	54,743	— 1,581	— 0.70
XXIII. Lübeck . . .	52,158	56,912	+ 4,754	+ 2.18
XXIV. Reuss-Greiz . . .	45,094	46,985	+ 1,891	+ 1.03
XXV. Schaumburg-Lippe . . .	32,059	33,133	+ 1,074	+ 0.75
Alsace-Lorraine . . .	1,549,738	1,531,804	— 17,934	— 0.23
Total	41,023,095	42,727,360	+ 1,704,265	+ 1.01

The population of Alsace-Lorraine given in the second column in the preceding table is that of the French census of December 31, 1866, thus making the interval brought under comparison nearly five years, instead of four as in the rest of Germany.

It will be seen that the increase of population during the census period was greatest in the three Free Towns, Bremen, Hamburg, and Lübeck, and, next to them, in Saxony, while it was less in Prussia, and that the decrease of population was largest in the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine.

Emigration, which formerly assumed larger proportions in Germany than in any other country of Europe, has been gradually declining

in recent years. It reached its highest point in 1854, when over a quarter of a million of persons left the country, then sank gradually till 1862, in which year the number fell to 27,529, and from thence rose again, with fluctuation, till the year 1872, when there was 155,595 emigrants to the United States alone. In 1873, the total emigration fell to 130,937; in 1874 to 75,502; in 1875 to 56,289; and in 1876 to 37,803. In 1875 and 1876, the number of immigrants was nearly as large as that of emigrants. During the twenty-two years from 1845 to 1876, the total emigration to the United States, which absorbs the best classes of emigrants, numbered 2,685,430 individuals. It is calculated that each presented, on the average, a money value of 200 marks, or 10*l*., so that the total loss by this emigration amounted to 26,685,430*l*. The gradually ceasing stream of emigration mainly flowed through Hamburg and Bremen. (See *Hamburg*, page 176, and *Bremen*, page 179.)

### Trade and Commerce of Germany.

See pp. 182-85.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

See pp. 186-87.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Germany.

See pp. 187-88.

---

## STATES OF GERMANY.

### I. PRUSSIA.

(KÖNIGREICH PREUSSEN.)

#### Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Wilhelm I.**, King of Prussia, born March 22, 1797, the second son of King Friedrich Wilhelm III. and of Princess Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; educated for the military career, and took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 against France; Governor of the province of Pomerania, 1840; elected member of the Constituent Assembly for Wirsitz, Posen, May 15, 1848, and took seat in the Assembly, June 8, 1848; Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian troops against the revolutionary army of Baden, June 1849; Military Governor of the Rhine provinces, 1849-57; appointed Regent of the kingdom during the illness of his brother, Oct. 9, 1858; ascended the throne of Prussia at the death of his brother, Jan. 2, 1861. Commander-in-Chief of the German armies in the war against France, July 1870 to March 1871; proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles, January 18, 1871. Married June 11, 1829, to

*Augusta*, Queen of Prussia, born Sept. 30, 1811, the daughter of the late Grand-Duke Karl Friedrich of Saxe-Weimar. Offspring of the union are a son and a daughter:—1. Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, heir-apparent, born Oct. 18, 1831; Field-Marshal in the German army; married Jan. 25, 1858, to Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain, of which marriage there are issue seven children, namely, Friedrich Wilhelm, born Jan. 27, 1859; Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; married June 1, 1877, to Prince Bernhard, eldest son of Duke Georg II. of Saxe-Meiningen; Heinrich, born Aug. 14, 1862; Victoria, born April 12, 1866; Waldemar, born Feb. 10, 1868; Sophie, born June 14, 1870; and Margarethe, born April 22, 1872. 2. Princess *Louise*, born Dec. 3, 1838, married Sept. 20, 1856, to Grand-Duke Friedrich of Baden.

*Brother and Sister of the King.*—1. Prince *Karl*, born June 29, 1801; Feldzeugmeister, Commander-in-chief of the Prussian artillery; married, May 26, 1827, to Princess Marie of Saxe-Weimar; widower, Jan. 18, 1877: issue of the union are three children, namely, Prince Friedrich Karl, born March 20, 1828; Field-Marshal in the German army; married, Nov. 29, 1854, to Princess Maria of Anhalt, by whom he has one son and three daughters; Princess Louise, born March 1, 1829, and married, June 27, 1854, to the Landgrave Alexis of Hesse-Philippsthal, from whom

she was divorced March 6, 1861; and Princess Anna, born May 17, 1836, who married, May 26, 1853, Prince Friedrich of Hesse-Cassel. 2. Princess *Alexandrine*, born Feb. 23, 1803; married, May 25, 1822, to Grand-Duke Paul Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; widow, March 7, 1842.

*Nephew and Niece of the King.*—1. Prince *Albrecht*, born May 8, 1837, son of the late Prince Albrecht, brother of the King; Commanding General of the tenth corps d'armée; married April 19, 1873, to Princess Marie, born August 2, 1854, daughter of Duke Ernst of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he has offspring two sons, Friedrich, born July 15, 1874; and Joachim, born Sept. 27, 1876. 2. Princess *Alexandrine*, born Feb. 1, 1842, sister of the preceding, married Dec. 9, 1865, to Prince Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; offspring of the union is a daughter, Princess Charlotte born November 7, 1868.

*Cousins of the King.*—1. Prince *Alexander*, born June 21, 1820, the son of the late Prince Friedrich of Prussia. 2. Prince *Georg*, brother of the preceding, born February 12, 1826; author of 'Phædra,' a tragedy, Berlin, 1868. 3. Princess *Elisabeth*, daughter of the late Prince Wilhelm of Prussia, born June 18, 1815; married, October 22, 1836, to Prince Karl, eldest brother of the Grand-Duke of Hesse. (See Hesse: p. 152.) 4. Princess *Marie*, sister of the preceding, born October 15, 1825; married, October 12, 1842, to the Heir-Apparent, afterwards King Maximilian II. of Bavaria; widow, March 10, 1864. (See Bavaria, p. 130.)

The kings of Prussia trace their origin to Count Thassilo, of Zollern, one of the generals of Charlemagne. His successor, Count Friedrich I., built the family-castle of Hohenzollern, near the Danube, in the year 980. A subsequent Zollern, or Hohenzollern, Friedrich III., was elevated to the rank of a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, in 1273, and received the Burgraviate of Nuremberg in fief; and his great grandson, Friedrich VI., was invested by Kaiser Sigismund, in 1415, with the province of Brandenburg, and obtained the rank of Elector in 1417. A century after, in 1511, the Teutonic knights, owners of the large province of Prussia, on the Baltic, elected Margrave Albrecht, a younger son of the family of Hohenzollern, to the post of Grand-Master, and he, after a while, declared himself hereditary prince. The early extinction of the male line of Albrecht brought the province of Prussia by marriage to the Electors of Brandenburg, who, by early adopting Protestantism, acquired a very important position as leaders of the new faith in Northern Germany. In the seventeenth century, the Hohenzollern territories became greatly enlarged by the valour and wisdom of Friedrich Wilhelm, 'the Great Elector,' under whose fostering care arose the first standing army in central Europe. The Great Elector, after a reign extending from 1640 to 1688, left a country of one



and a half millions, a vast treasure, and 38,000 well-drilled troops, to his son, Friedrich I., who put the kingly crown on his head at Königsberg, on the 18th of January 1701. The first king of Prussia made few efforts to increase the territory left him by the Great Elector; but his successor, Friedrich Wilhelm I., acquired a treasure of nine millions of thalers, or nearly a million and a half sterling, bought family domains to the amount of five millions thalers, and raised the annual income of the country to six millions, three-fourths of which sum, however, had to be spent on the army. After adding part of Pomerania to the possessions of the house, he left his son and successor, Friedrich II., called 'the Great,' a state of 47,770 square miles, with two and a half millions inhabitants. Friedrich II. added Silesia, an area of 14,200 square miles, with one and a quarter million of souls; and this, and the large territory gained in the first partition of Poland, increased Prussia to 74,340 square miles, with more than five and a half millions of inhabitants. Under the reign of Friedrich's successor, Friedrich Wilhelm II., the State was enlarged by the acquisition of the principalities of Anspach and Baireuth, as well as the vast territory acquired in another partition of Poland, which raised its area to the extent of nearly 100,000 square miles, with about nine millions of souls. Under Friedrich Wilhelm III., nearly one half of this state and population was taken by Napoleon; but the Congress of Vienna not only restored the loss, but added part of the kingdom of Saxony, the Rhinelands, and Swedish Pomerania, moulding Prussia into two separate pieces of territory, of a total area of 107,300 square miles. This was shaped into a compact state of 137,066 square miles, with a population of 22,769,436, by the war of 1866.

Up to within a recent period, the kings of Prussia enjoyed the whole income of the state domains, amounting to about a million sterling per annum. Since the establishment of constitutional Government, however, this arrangement has been changed, and the domains have become public property, in so far as the income is paid into the public exchequer, after deduction of certain sums provided for the 'Kron-dotations Rente,' or civil list. The amount of the civil list was fixed by Art. 59 of the constitution of January 31, 1851; but in 1859 it was raised 500,000 thaler, and in 1868 a further 1,000,000 thaler. At present the total 'Kron-dotations Rente,' as far as it figures in the budgets, amounts to 4,073,099 thaler, or 615,964*l*. The reigning house is also in possession of a vast amount of private property, comprising castles, forests, and great landed estates in various parts of the kingdom, known as 'Fideikommiss-und-Schatullgüter,' the revenue from which mainly serves to defray the expenditure of the court and the members of the royal family.

Dating from Elector Friedrich III. of Brandenburg, who, on January 18, 1701, placed the royal crown upon his head, calling himself King Friedrich I. of Prussia, there have been the following

SOVEREIGNS OF THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

Friedrich I.	1701
Friedrich Wilhelm I.	1713
Friedrich II., called 'the Great'	1740
Friedrich Wilhelm II.	1786
Friedrich Wilhelm III.	1797
Friedrich Wilhelm IV.	1840
Wilhelm I.	1861

The average reign of the seven kings of the House of Hohenzollern, including the present monarch, amounted to 23 years.

### Constitution and Government.

The present constitution of Prussia was drawn up by the government of King Friedrich Wilhelm IV., with the co-operation of a Constituent Assembly, sitting August–December, 1849, and was proclaimed January 31, 1850; but subsequently modified by royal decrees of April 30, 1851; May 21 and June 5, 1852; May 7 and 24, 1853; June 10, 1854; May 30, 1855; April 14 and 30, 1856; May 18, 1857; May 17, 1867; January 1, 1872; and April 5, 1873. These fundamental laws vest the executive and part of the legislative authority in a king, who attains his majority upon accomplishing his eighteenth year. The crown is hereditary in the male line, according to primogeniture. In the exercise of the government, the king is assisted by a council of ministers, appointed by royal decree. The legislative authority the king shares with a representative assembly, composed of two Chambers, the first called the 'Herrenhaus,' or House of Lords, and the second the 'Abgeordnetenhaus,' or Chamber of Deputies. The assent of the king and both Chambers is requisite for all laws. Financial projects and estimates must first be submitted to the second Chamber, and be either accepted or rejected *en bloc* by the Upper House. The right of proposing laws is vested in the government and in each of the Chambers. The first Chamber, according to the original draft of constitution, was to consist of princes of the royal family of age, and of the heads of Prussian houses deriving directly from the former empire, as well as of the heads of those families who, by royal ordinance, would be appointed to seats and votes in the Chamber, according to the rights of primogeniture and lineal descent. Besides these hereditary members, there were to be ninety deputies directly elected by electoral districts, consisting of a number of electors who pay the highest taxes to the State; and, in addition, other thirty

members elected by the members of the municipal councils of large towns. This original composition of the 'House of Lords' was greatly modified by the royal decree of October 12, 1854, which brought into life the Upper Chamber in its present form. It is composed of, first, the princes of the royal family who are of age, including the scions of the formerly sovereign families of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; secondly, the chiefs of the mediatised princely houses, recognised by the Congress of Vienna, to the number of sixteen in Prussia; thirdly, the heads of the territorial nobility formed by the king, and numbering some fifty members; fourthly, a number of life peers, chosen by the king among the class of rich landowners, great manufacturers, and 'national celebrities;' fifthly, eight titled noblemen elected in the eight provinces of Prussia by the resident landowners of all degrees; sixthly, the representatives of the universities, the heads of 'chapters,' and the burgomasters of towns with above fifty thousand inhabitants; and, seventhly, an unlimited number of members nominated by the king for life, or for a more or less restricted period.

The second Chamber consists of 433 members—352 for the old kingdom, and the rest added in 1867 to represent the newly-annexed provinces. Every Prussian who has attained his twenty-fifth year, and is qualified to vote for the municipal elections of his place of domicile, is eligible to vote as indirect elector. Persons who are entitled to vote for municipal elections in several parishes, can only exercise the right of indirect elector, or 'Urwähler,' in one. One direct elector, or 'Wahlmann,' is elected from every complete number of 250 souls. The indirect electors are divided into three classes, according to the respective amount of direct taxes paid by each; arranged in such manner, that each category pays one-third of the whole amount of direct taxes levied on the whole. The first category consist of all electors who pay the highest taxes to the amount of one-third of the whole. The second, of those who pay the next highest amount down to the limits of the second third. The third of all the lowest taxed, who, together, complete the last class. Each class may be divided into several electoral circles, none of which must, however, exceed 500 'Urwähler.' Direct electors may be nominated in each division of the circle from the number of persons entitled to vote indirectly, without regard to special divisions. The representatives are chosen by the direct electors. The legislative period of the second Chamber is limited to three years. Every Prussian is eligible to be a member of the second Chamber who has accomplished his thirtieth year, who has not forfeited the enjoyment of full civic rights through a judicial sentence, and who has paid taxes during three years to the state. The Chamber must be re-elected within six months of the expiration of their legislative period, or after being dissolved. In

either case former members are re-eligible. The Chambers are to be regularly convoked by the king during the month of November; and in extraordinary session, as often as circumstances may require. The opening and closing of the Chambers must take place by the king in person, or by a minister appointed by him. Both Chambers are to be convoked, opened, adjourned, and prorogued simultaneously. Each Chamber has to prove the qualification of its members, and to decide thereon. Both Chambers regulate their order of business and discipline, and elect their own presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries. Functionaries do not require leave of absence to sit in the Chamber. When a member accepts paid functions, or a higher office connected with increased salary, he vacates his seat and vote in the Chamber, and can only recover the same by a new election. No one can be member of both Chambers. The sittings of both Chambers are public. Each Chamber, at the proposition of the president or of ten members, may proceed to secret deliberation. Neither Chamber can adopt a resolution when the legal majority of its members is not present. Each Chamber has a right to present addresses to the king. No one can deliver a petition or address to the Chambers, or to either of them in person. Each Chamber can refer documents addressed to it to the ministers, and demand explanations relative to complaints contained therein. Each Chamber has the right to appoint commissions of investigation of facts for their own information. The members of both Chambers are held to be representatives of the whole population. They vote according to their free conviction, and are not bound by prescriptions or instructions. They cannot be called to account, either for their votes, or for opinions uttered by them in the Chambers. No member of the Chambers can, without its assent, be submitted to examination or arrest for any proceeding entailing penalties, unless seized in the act, or within twenty-four hours of the same. All criminal proceedings against members of the Chambers, and all examination or civil arrest, must be suspended during the session, should the Chamber whom it may concern so demand. Members of the second Chamber receive travelling expenses and diet money from the State, according to a scale fixed by law amounting to 20 mark, or one pound sterling, per day. Refusal of the same is not allowed.

The executive government is carried on by a *Staatsministerium*, or Ministry of State, the members of which are appointed by the King, and hold office at his pleasure. The *Staatsministerium* is divided into eight departments, which are:—

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Prince *Otto von Bismarck-Schönhausen*, born April 1, 1815; studied jurisprudence at Berlin and Göttingen; elected member of the Prussian Diet, 1843: Minister Plenipotentiary at the Diet of Frankfort, 1851–59; Ambassador to



the Court of St. Petersburg, 1859-62; Ambassador to the Emperor of the French, May-July, 1862. Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and President of the Council of Ministers of Prussia, September 23, 1862; Chancellor of the German Empire, Jan. 19, 1871; resigned the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, December 20, 1872; re-appointed President of the Council, Nov. 9, 1873.

2. The Ministry of Finance.—Otto *Camphausen*, born Oct. 21, 1812; studied jurisprudence, and entered the state service in 1834; Councillor of Finance, 1845; member of the second Chamber of the Prussian Diet, 1850-52; President of the Seehandlung Company, 1849-69: appointed Minister of Finance, Oct. 26, 1869; appointed Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, Nov. 9, 1873.

3. The Ministry of War.—General Arnold Karl Georg *Von Kameke*, born June 14, 1817; entered the army as Lieutenant in the engineers, 1834; captain and staff officer, 1850; military envoy at Vienna, 1856-57; chief of the engineer department in the ministry of war, 1858-61; major general and head of the staff of the 2nd corps d'armée, 1865; lieutenant-general and chief of the corps of engineers, 1868; commander of the 14th division of the first corps d'armée in the war against France, July-December, 1870; director of the engineer operations in the siege of Paris, Dec. 1870-71; appointed Minister of War, November 15, 1873.

4. The Ministry of the Interior.—Count Friedrich zu *Eulenburg*, born Jan. 29, 1815; Chief of the Prussian Expedition to China and Japan, and Ambassador at the Court of Peking, 1860-62; appointed Minister of the Interior, December 9, 1862.

5. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. Gerhard *Leonhardt*, appointed Minister of Justice, Dec. 6, 1867.

6. The Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Dr. *Falk*, born Aug. 10, 1827; studied jurisprudence at Breslau, 1844-47; deputy to the second chamber of Prussia, 1858-70; member of the Reichstag of Germany, 1870-71; appointed Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, January 23, 1872.

7. The Ministry of Agriculture.—Dr. *Friedenthal*, born Sept. 15, 1827, the son of a Hebrew merchant; studied jurisprudence at Breslau, Heidelberg and Berlin; member of the Reichstag of the North German Confederation, 1867-70; Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies of Prussia, 1871-74; appointed Minister of Agriculture, September 19, 1874.

8. The Ministry of Commerce and Public Works.—Dr. *Achenbach*, formerly under-secretary of state in the Ministry of Public Instructions; appointed Minister of Commerce and Public Works, May 14, 1873.

There are, besides the above chiefs of departments, two ministers 'without portfolio.'

Each of the provinces of the kingdom is placed under the



superintendence of an 'Oberpräsident,' or governor, who has a salary of 7,000 thalers, or 1,050*l*. Each province has also a military commandant, a superior court of justice, a director of taxes, and a consistory, all appointed by the king. The provinces are subdivided into *Regierungsbezirke*, or counties, and these again into 'Kreise,' or circles, and the latter into 'Gemeinden,' or parishes. Each county has a president and an administrative board or council; and the further subdivisions have also their local authorities. The municipal organisation of the towns is more complicated than that of the communes. The principal functionaries are all elective; but the elections must be confirmed by the king or the authorities. The system of law principally in force in the eastern states of the Prussian monarchy is embodied in a code entitled '*Landrecht für die Preussischen Staaten*,' which received the royal sanction in 1791, and became law in 1794; but it is occasionally modified by custom, and Polish, Swedish, and German laws are still in force in certain parts of the monarchy. Primary proceedings in judicial matters take place before local courts established in the circles and towns; thence they may be carried before the provincial courts, or '*Oberlandesgerichte*.' All judges are independent of the Government. Juries exist in all parts of the monarchy since the year 1849.

### Church and Education.

The royal family belongs to the United Evangelic faith; but all denominations of Christians enjoy the same privileges, and are equally eligible to places of trust or emolument. The Protestant religion in its two branches of Lutheran and Calvinist preponderates, and is professed by 64·87 per cent. of the Prussian people. To the Roman Catholic Church belong 32·56 per cent. and to all other creeds 2·57 per cent. of the population. In the provinces of Prussia, Pomerania, Brandenburg, and Saxony, the great majority are Protestants; while in Posen, Silesia, Westphalia, and Rhenish Prussia, the Roman Catholics predominate. In the new provinces, annexed to the kingdom in 1866, the Protestants form the mass of the population. There are a few members of the Greek Church, mostly immigrants from Russia. Jews are to be found in all the provinces, but principally in Posen. At the census of Dec. 3. 1864, there were in the kingdom, as then constituted, 11,736,734 Protestants, being 60·23 per cent. of the total population, and 7,201,911 Roman Catholics, equal to 36·81 per cent., besides 262,001 Jews, and about 52,000 adherents of other creeds. The annexation of the new provinces, after the war of 1866, altered the proportion in favour of the Protestant ascendancy, the former kingdom of Hanover adding 1,682,777 Protestants, and only 226,009 Roman Catholics; Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg 990,085 Protes-

tants and 1,953 Roman Catholics; and Electoral Hesse, Nassau, Homburg, and Frankfort, 905,605 Protestants and 336,075 Roman Catholics. Protestantism is otherwise gradually spreading among the population, and Roman Catholicism decreasing. When Silesia was acquired by Prussia, in 1763, the mass of the population were Catholics; but at present the Protestants form the majority in the two most important districts. Breslau and Liegnitz.

The Protestant Church is governed by 'consistories,' or boards appointed by Government, one for each province. There are also synods in most circles and provinces, but no general synod has yet been held. The constitution of the Catholic Church differs in the various provinces. In the Rhenish provinces it is fixed by the concordat entered into between the Government and Pope Pius VII. But in every other part of the monarchy, the Crown has reserved to itself a control over the election of bishops and priests. There were, at the census of December 3, 1867—the last in which religious statistics were ascertained in the fullest manner—9,317 Protestant ministers, and 7,690 Roman Catholic priests, including chaplains. The Protestants at the same date had 11,365 churches, and 1,594 other religious meeting-places, while the Roman Catholics had 6,164 churches, and 2,833 chapels, besides 259 convents and monasteries. The higher Catholic clergy are paid by the State, the archbishop of Breslau receiving 1,700*l.* a year, and the other bishops about 1,135*l.* The incomes of the parochial clergy, of both sects, mostly arise from endowments. In general, Government does not guarantee the stipend either of Protestant or Catholic clergymen; but in some parishes in the Rhenish provinces the clergy enjoy a public provision from the State.

Education in Prussia is general and compulsory. Every town, or community in town or country, must maintain a school supported by the taxes, and administered by the local authorities, who are elected by the citizens, and called Aldermen or Town Councillors. All parents are compelled to send their children to one of these elementary schools, whether they can pay the school fees or not. The fees are one grosschen, or rather more than a penny a week in villages, and ten grosschen, or a shilling per month in towns. The money thus raised goes towards maintaining the schools, and any deficiency is made up from the local taxes. No compulsion exists in reference to a higher educational institution than elementary schools, but parents who send more than one child to any school supported by the community have a reduction made in the charge, and a limited number of pupils whose parents cannot afford to pay the full rate enjoy either this reduction or are admitted entirely free, at the discretion of the authorities. Thus the higher schools, as the commercial or colleges, are not established merely for the rich, but are likewise open to the poorest, the fee being 6 thaler, or 18*s.*, a

quarter, while reductions are made to large families or poor persons. The Prussian schools are divided into eleven classes, namely, first, elementary, embracing village or town schools; second, 'Bürgerschulen,' or citizen schools; third, 'Real Schulen,' or schools in which languages, arts, and sciences are taught; fourth, seminaries, or schools for training elementary schoolmasters; fifth, colleges; sixth, industrial schools; seventh, schools of architecture; eighth, schools of mines; ninth, schools of agriculture; tenth, veterinary schools; and eleventh, the Universities.

The difference between the elementary schools of the villages and those of towns consists in the greater variety of studied subjects. In the former, reading and writing are taught, with geography and history of Germany, and the four first rules of arithmetic; in the latter, general geography, history of the world, fractions, rule of three, and the chain-rule, are added. The citizen schools, adapted for the wants of tradespeople, teach likewise mathematics, Latin, and French to a certain extent. The 'Real Schule' is divided, like the colleges, into six or seven classes.

Prussia has ten Universities, namely, Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Kiel, Königsberg, Marburg, and Münster. The studies at the University last from three to four years, at an expense of 15*l.* a year for the lectures. The Universities are maintained and administered by the Government, while all the other scholastic institutions are supported by the community, under control of the Government. (For number of professors, teachers, and students at each of the ten Universities of Prussia in the semester 1877-78, see *Germany*, p. 97.)

The whole of the educational establishments in Prussia are under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, but there is a local supervision for every province. The administration of each of these is vested in a President, who is the head both of the Civil Government—*Regierung*—and of the Consistorium, which has to manage the ecclesiastical and educational affairs of the province. Each Consistorium is subdivided again into two sections, one for purely ecclesiastical, the other for educational affairs. The latter section, which bears the name of Provincial Schul-Collegium, forms the highest court of appeal in all matters referring to schools. As a general rule, the administration of school funds provided by the State is under the control of the Civil Government, which likewise takes upon itself nearly the whole management of the lower and elementary schools, while the Schul-Collegium is responsible for the higher schools, for the general system of instruction and discipline, the proper selection of school books, the examination and appointment of masters, and the examination of those who leave school for the Universities.

According to the constitution of 1850, all persons are at liberty to teach, or to form establishments for instruction, provided they can prove to the authorities their moral, scientific, and technical qualifications. But private as well as public establishments for education are placed under the superintendence of the Minister of Public instruction, while all public teachers are considered State servants.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The estimates of public revenue and expenditure submitted by the Government to the Chambers are always prepared to show an even balance, without surplus or deficit; but in recent years the former has been almost constant, and the latter an exception. The surplus of the five years from 1870 to 1874 varied from 1,425,000*l.* in 1870, to 4,158,008*l.* in 1872; but there were deficits in 1875 and 1876.

Up to the end of 1876, the finance estimates were for the calendar year, but it was soon decided that henceforth they should be, as in Great Britain, for financial years ending March 31. The first financial year under the arrangement commenced April 1, 1877, so that the preceding accounts were for a period of 15 months, commencing Jan. 1, 1876, and ending March 31, 1877.

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure of Prussia were as follows during each of the eight years from 1871 to 1878:—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Mark	£	Mark	£
Ending Dec. 31				
1871. . . .	518,756,700	25,937,835	518,756,700	25,937,835
1872. . . .	561,176,820	28,058,841	561,176,820	28,058,841
1873. . . .	630,130,400	31,506,520	630,130,400	31,506,520
1874. . . .	695,097,700	34,754,885	695,097,700	34,754,885
1875. . . .	694,484,900	34,724,245	694,484,900	34,724,245
Ending March 31				
1877 (15 months)	808,072,700	40,403,635	808,072,700	40,403,635
1878. . . .	651,638,414	32,581,920	651,638,414	32,581,920

The revenue in the financial estimates of Prussia, is divided under seven heads, representing the various ministerial departments. Direct taxes form the chief source of revenue, and, next to it, the receipts from state railways. In recent years, the income from railways and other state undertakings, such as mines, has been largely increasing, showing a tendency to be in course a far more fruitful source of revenue than all taxation, direct or indirect.

In the budget estimates for the year ending March 1878, the sources of revenue were given as follows:—

## SOURCES OF REVENUE.

		Mark
1. Ministry of Finance:—		
Net Income from crown lands	.	21,423,814
Forests	.	55,100,000
Total	.	76,523,814
Direct taxes:—		
Land tax (Grundsteuer)	.	40,019,000
House tax	.	16,664,000
Income tax	.	30,264,000
Class tax (Klassensteuer)	.	41,390,000
Trade tax (Gewerbsteuer)	.	18,107,000
Railway dues	.	4,068,000
Miscellaneous	.	451,000
Total	.	150,963,000
Indirect taxes:—		
Share of Imperial customs and taxes	.	16,031,600
Succession tax (Erb-schaftsteuer)	.	4,800,000
Stamps	.	21,500,000
Bills of exchange	.	86,380
Bridge, harbour, river, or canal dues	.	2,000,000
Miscellaneous	.	1,971,020
Total	.	46,389,000
State lottery	.	4,041,400
Naval commercial institution (See-handlung)	.	3,000,000
The Mint	.	1,087,640
State printing office	.	1,752,600
Miscellaneous	.	39,261,784
Total receipts of Ministry of Finance	.	323,019,238
2 Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Public Works:—		
Porcelain manufactory in Berlin	.	564,600
Mines, produce of	.	63,779,118
Furnaces, iron mills, forges, produce of	.	23,754,900
Salines, produce of	.	5,030,560
Miscellaneous public works	.	7,244,190
State railways	.	168,375,630
Private railways	.	3,100,662
High roads and canals	.	1,373,160
Total receipts of Ministry of Commerce and Public Works	.	273,787,420
Ministry of Justice	.	45,377,900



Revenue— <i>continued</i> .		Mark
4. Ministry of the Interior . . . . .		3,112,292
5. Ministry of Agriculture . . . . .		4,454,270
6. Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs . . . . .		1,365,264
7. Ministry of State . . . . .		517,530
8. Ministry of Foreign Affairs . . . . .		4,500
Total estimated revenue . . . . .		651,638,414
		£32,581,920

The expenditure in the financial estimates of Prussia is divided into ordinary (*fortdauernde*) and extraordinary (*einmalige und ausserordentliche*) disbursements. The ordinary is subdivided into current expenditure (*Betriebs-Ausgaben*), administrative expenditure (*Staatsverwaltungs-Ausgaben*), and charges on the consolidated fund (*Dotationen*). In the estimates for the financial year ending March 31, 1878, the branches of expenditure were as follows:—

## BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.

*Current Expenditure:—*

	Mark
Ministry of Finance . . . . .	67,271,890
„ „ Commerce, Industry and Public Works . . . . .	202,090,010
„ „ State . . . . .	509,175
Total current expenditure . . . . .	269,871,075

*Administrative Expenditure:—*

Ministry of Finance . . . . .	109,649,135
„ „ Commerce, Industry and Public Works . . . . .	19,712,985
„ „ Justice . . . . .	67,253,300
„ „ The Interior . . . . .	36,020,098
„ „ Agriculture . . . . .	10,459,343
„ „ Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs . . . . .	45,469,913
„ „ State . . . . .	2,237,188
„ „ Foreign Affairs . . . . .	411,600
Total administrative expenditure . . . . .	286,944,818

*Charges on Consolidated Fund:—*

Addition to 'Krongotation' of the King . . . . .	4,500,000
Interest of public debt, inclusive railway debt . . . . .	45,124,811
Sinking fund of debt . . . . .	17,213,140
Annuities and Management . . . . .	1,790,049
Chamber of Lords . . . . .	163,110
Chamber of Deputies . . . . .	1,204,520

Total charges on Consolidated Fund . . . . . 69,995,630

Total ordinary expenditure . . . . .	631,080,267
Extraordinary expenditure . . . . .	20,558,147
Total expenditure . . . . .	651,638,414
	£32,581,920

The expenditure for the army and navy is not entered into the budget of Prussia, but forms part of the budget of the Empire. (See p. 99.)

The public debt of the kingdom, inclusive of the provinces annexed in 1866, was, according to an official report laid before the House of Deputies as follows on March 31, 1877:—

1. National debt bearing interest:—		Mark
Consolidated debt of May 2, 1842 (Staatsschuldscheine)	141,382,500	
Consolidated debt of June 11, 1873, and June 7, 1876	100,000,000	
Debt of provinces annexed in 1866	95,225,023	
Non-consolidated loans of 1850, 1852, 1853, 1862 & 1868	111,478,200	
War debt of the Kurmark and Neumark	2,743,982	
Preference loan of 1855	27,030,000	
Consolidated loan of 1870	503,809,150	
State railway debt	46,881,616	
Total national debt bearing interest	1,028,550,471	
	£51,427,523	
2. National debt not bearing interest:—		Mark
Floating debt, called 'Schatz-Anweisungen'	30,000,000	
Total national debt	1,058,550,471	
	£51,427,523	

The charges for interest and management of the national debt amounted to 45,567,432 mark, or 2,278,171*l.*, in the financial year 1877–78.

Exclusive of the railway loans, the national debt of Prussia amounted March 31, 1877, to 505,896,484 mark, or 225,294,824*l.*, equal to 19 mark, 65 pfenning, or very nearly 1*l.* per head of population of the kingdom.—(Official Communication.)

### Army.

The military organisation of the kingdom, dating from the year 1814, is based on the principle that every man, capable of bearing arms, shall receive military instruction and enter the army for a certain number of years. There are, practically, some exceptions from military service, though no substitution whatever is allowed. Every Prussian subject is enrolled as a soldier as soon as he has completed his twentieth year. He has to be in service during seven years, of which three years—from 20 to 23—must be spent in the regular army, and the remaining four years—from 23 to 27—in the army of reserve. At the end of this term, the soldier enters the 'Landwehr,' or militia, for five years, with liability to be called upon twice for annual practice, and to be incorporated in the regular army in

time of war. Leaving the 'Landwehr,' the soldier is finally enrolled, till the age of fifty, in the 'Landsturm,' which body is only called upon for service, within the frontiers of the country, in case of invasion. There are various exemptions from this law of military service, in favour of the regular clergy, and some other classes of the population. A certain amount of education and fortune constitutes also a partial exemption, inasmuch as young men of twenty, who pay for their own equipment and can pass a light examination, have to serve only one year in the regular army, instead of three. But in this case, the liability to service in the army of reserve—the 'Landwehr' and the 'Landsturm'—remains the same. Altogether, setting aside a few exceptions, the whole male population of Prussia may be said to be trained for arms—ready for offensive warfare, either in the army or the 'Landwehr,' from the age of 20 to that of 32; and for defensive warfare, within the country, till the age of 50 years completed.

The mass of soldiers thus raised is divided into companies, battalions, regiments, and corps d'armée. The strength of an ordinary Prussian battalion in peace is 544 men, raised in war to 1,002 by calling in part of the reserves: it is divided into four companies, each of which in war consists of 250 men. Excepted from this general rule are the battalions of the guards, and the regiments in garrison in the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, the strength of which on the peace footing is 686 men. During peace each regiment of infantry consists of three battalions; each brigade of two regiments; each infantry division of two brigades, to which, under the command of the divisional general, four squadrons of cavalry, four batteries of artillery, each of six guns, and either a battalion of riflemen, or a battalion of pioneers are attached. The corps d'armée is considered a unit which is independent in itself, and includes not only troops of all three arms, but a portion of all the stores and appliances which are required by a whole army. Each corps d'armée consists of two divisions of infantry, a cavalry division of four regiments, with two horse-artillery batteries attached, besides the two cavalry regiments attached to the infantry divisions, and a reserve of artillery of six field batteries and one mounted battery. There is, moreover, attached to each corps d'armée one battalion of pioneers and one of train.

The corps d'armée are locally distributed through the Prussian monarchy, with the exception of the first corps, that of the guards. The Prussian army being incorporated in the army of the Empire, forming an indissoluble part of it, the corps are enumerated through the German army. There are seventeen corps d'armée, the first eleven of which are named after Prussian provinces, and the remaining six after States of the Empire. They are:—1, Prussia; 2.

Pomerania; 3, Brandenburg; 4, Saxony; 5, Posen; 6, Silesia, 7, Westphalia; 8, Rhine-lands; 9, Schleswig-Holstein; 10, Hano-  
ver; 11, Hesse-Nassau; 12, Saxony; 13, Württemberg; 14,  
Baden; 15, Alsace-Lorraine; 16 and 17, Bavaria.

The strength of the Prussian army was as follows, according to  
official returns, at the end of July 1876:—

	Officers	Rank and File	Horses
Infantry of the Line . . . . .	7,020	203,760	3,255
Riflemen, or 'Jäger' . . . . .	352	8,125	112
Infantry of the 'Landwehr' . . . . .	600	4,678	3
Cavalry . . . . .	1,898	51,396	55,810
Artillery (field and fortress) . . . . .	1,930	34,760	10,037
Engineers . . . . .	300	7,490	91
Military Train . . . . .	220	4,900	1,599
Administrative and other troops . . . . .	1,484	4,715	2,400
Total . . . . .	13,804	319,824	73,307

The strength here enumerated is that of the peace footing. On  
the war footing the numbers can be raised to 900,000 men, exclusive  
of field reserve troops and Landsturm. The war strength, effected  
by the calling in for service, or the 'mobilisation' of the reserve  
troops, may be consummated in about ten days' time. When  
entering upon the campaign of 1866, it required less than fourteen  
days to bring the whole regular army, together with the first levy of the  
'Landwehr,' into the field; and at the declaration of war by France,  
July 1870, the mass of the troops was brought to the Rhine in twelve  
days. In peace, the army lies distributed over 309 garrison towns, and  
29 fortresses, of which latter seven are fortified places of the first rank  
—see page 103—Mayence, Koblenz, Cologne, Königsberg, Magde-  
burg, Spandau, and Posen.—(Official Communication.)

### Area and Population.

The area of Prussia extends over 6,311 German, or 137,066  
English square miles. At the last census of Germany, taken  
December 1, 1875, the kingdom had 25,742,404 inhabitants.  
Prussia is administratively divided into eleven provinces, which  
again are subdivided into thirty-five government districts (Regie-  
rungsbezirke), with the principality of Hohenzollern, cradle of the  
royal family.

The following table gives the area and population, according to the  
census of December 1, 1875:—

Provinces	Area Eng. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1, 1871	Dec. 1, 1875
Prussia (Preussen) . . . .	24,880	3,137,545	3,199,171
Brandenburg . . . . .	15,505	2,863,229	3,126,411
Pomerania (Pommern) . . . .	12,130	1,431,633	1,462,290
Posen . . . . .	11,330	1,583,843	1,606,084
Silesia (Schlesien) . . . . .	15,666	3,707,167	3,843,699
Saxony (Sachsen) . . . . .	9,729	2,103,174	2,168,988
Schleswig-Holstein . . . . .	8,524	995,873	1,073,926
Hanover (Hannover) . . . . .	14,846	1,962,928	2,017,393
Westphalia (Westfalen) . . . .	7,771	1,775,175	1,905,697
Hesse-Nassau . . . . .	5,943	1,400,370	1,467,898
Rhine (Rheinland) . . . . .	10,289	3,579,347	3,804,381
Principality of Hohenzollern . .	453	65,558	66,466
Total . . . . .	137,066	24,605,842	25,742,404

The census returns of December 1, 1875, showed that at that date there were in Prussia 12,692,370 males and 13,050,034 females, being an excess of only 357,664 males, or less than in most other European states.

The total population of the kingdom in 1819 was 10,981,934. In December 1858 the population had augmented to 17,739,913, showing an increase 61·34 per cent. for 39 years, or of 1·57 per cent. per annum. At the next census, taken December 3, 1861, the population was found to have risen to 18,497,458, being an increase of 4·27 per cent. in three years. In 1866 the limits of the kingdom were enlarged from 107,757 to 137,066 English square miles, and at the next following census, taken December 3, 1867, the population amounted to 24,106,847. At the census of December 1, 1871, the population had risen to 24,605,842, showing an increase at the rate of but 0·69 per annum, the decline being accounted for by the losses of the Franco-German war of 1870-71. During the four years from December 1, 1871 to December 1, 1875 the ratio of increase amounted, as shown in a preceding table (page 108), to 1·9 per cent. per annum.

The census of 1875 gives the average density of the population at 188 per English square mile. The variation, however, is considerable, the density being highest in the manufacturing districts of Düsseldorf, in the Rhine province, where it is nearly four times the average, and smallest in the district of Köslin, Pomerania, where it amounts but to three-fifths of the average. There are a great number of towns—1,289 officially enrolled as ‘Städte’—most of them of very limited population, spread all over the kingdom. The following table gives the population of the ten largest towns at the enume-



rations of December 1871, and of December 1, 1875, in the order of their rank at the last census :—

Towns	Population Dec. 1, 1871	Population Dec. 1, 1875
Berlin . . . . .	826,341	966,872
Breslau . . . . .	207,997	239,050
Cologne (Köln) . . . . .	129,233	135,371
Magdeburg . . . . .	114,509	122,789
Königsberg . . . . .	112,092	122,636
Hanover . . . . .	104,243	106,677
Frankfort-on-Maine . . . . .	91,040	103,136
Danzig . . . . .	90,141	97,931
Barmen . . . . .	74,449	86,504
Stettin . . . . .	76,280	80,972

As in nearly all other states of Europe, so in Prussia there is a strong movement towards concentration of the population in the towns. At the census of Dec. 1, 1871, the total population of the 1,289 towns of the kingdom was 7,968,545, and that of the rural communes—Landgemeinden—37,987 in number, 16,637,652. Compared with the preceding census of Dec. 3, 1867, the increase in the towns amounted to 466,909, or 6·22 per cent., and that in the rural communes to but 167,951, or 1·02 per cent. Thus while the town population increased at the rate of rather more than one and a half per cent. per annum, the rural population grew but at the rate of one-quarter per cent. per annum.

About one-half, or twelve millions of the population of the kingdom, are engaged in agriculture, as sole or chief occupation, while nearly five millions possess landed property. Large estates, as a rule, are only to be found in the eastern and least populated provinces of the monarchy, while in the central and western portions land is often extremely subdivided. A cadastral survey taken in 1858, showed the existence of 1,099,000 landowners possessing each less than five morgen, or  $3\frac{1}{4}$  acres.

### Trade and Industry.

The direct trade of Prussia with foreign countries is carried on mainly through the ports on the Baltic, and the amount of exports and imports shipped through harbours on the North Sea is comparatively unimportant. A very large portion of exports from and imports into the kingdom pass in transit through Hamburg and Bremen. The commercial intercourse of Prussia with the United Kingdom is included in that of Germany. (See pp. 183–85.)

The mineral riches of Prussia are very considerable. The following table shows the number of mines in operation, the quantities and value of their produce in the year 1876, and the number of persons employed therein at the end of the same year :—

Principal Mines	Number of Mines in operation	Quantities of produce	Value of produce	Number of persons employed
		Centner	Mark	
Coal . . . . .	448	689,324,980	226,582,224	158,902
Lignite (Braunkohle) .	553	179,702,447	31,499,710	19,322
Iron ore . . . . .	737	51,445,009	17,346,737	20,149
Zinc ore . . . . .	70	10,626,295	12,949,215	11,579
Lead ore . . . . .	141	2,256,881	20,103,912	31,897
Copper ore . . . . .	21	6,005,574	6,944,922	13,857
Total of principal and other mines }	2,059	948,211,648	320,379,288	236,335

The following table shows the number of smelting works and foundries in Prussia, the quantities and value of their produce in 1876, and number of persons employed at the end of the year :—

Principal Smelting works and foundries	Number of works in operation	Quantities of produce	Value of produce	Number of persons employed
		Centner	Thaler	
Iron, wrought . . . .	160	25,605,370	38,335,297	12,001
„ cast . . . . .	785	28,445,374	94,542,026	68,988
Steel . . . . .	54	7,437,704	30,823,558	22,997
Lead . . . . .	17	1,306,007	9,054,375	2,572
Silver . . . . .	2	2,269	6,499,544	335
Arsenic . . . . .	1	4,290	21,537	6
Vitriol . . . . .	1	74,959	352,715	40
Zinc . . . . .	32	1,403,589	9,511,589	5,845
Copper . . . . .	8	125,032	3,604,878	1,358
Nickel . . . . .	3	3,672	433,131	99
Sulphuric Acid . . . .	10	835,135	1,059,990	267
Total of principal and other works }	1,074	65,367,345	194,798,375	121,792

Not included in the tabular statement are salines to the number of 35, which produced 4,553,359 centner of salt, of the value of 6,125,049 mark, or 306,252*l.*, and employed 2,199 persons in 1876.

The production of coal in Prussia, after vastly increasing for about thirty years, from 1840 to 1871, reached its limit at the latter date, when there came to be an apparent exhaustion of the fields. But the years 1875 and 1876 again showed a large increase in production. The

following statement gives, after official returns, the quantities of coal raised in the kingdom during the period from 1838 to 1876 :—

Years	Tons	Years	Tons
1838-41, annual average	2,901,713	1864 . . .	21,197,266
1842-46    "   "	3,817,190	1869 . . .	29,775,781
1847-51    "   "	5,027,690	1871 . . .	32,843,288
1852-56    "   "	8,571,070	1873 . . .	32,347,909
1857-61    "   "	13,037,015	1874 . . .	31,938,683
1862 . . .	16,903,520	1875 . . .	41,759,558
1863 . . .	18,330,779	1876 . . .	43,364,968

The coal pits in the Ruhr-Düsseldorf district, which extend over more than ten miles in length, and are calculated to be able to continue their present supply for 5,000 years, contribute nearly one half of the total produce, while the coal pits of the river Saar, situated in the south-western angle of the Rhenish Provinces, and which extend their strata into Bavarian and French territory, furnish about the sixth part of the coal produce of Prussia. The coal raised in Prussia amounts to 93 per cent. of the total coal production of Germany.—(See *Comparative Tables*: 'Coal Production of the Principal States of the World.')

Prussia has a very large and complete system of railways. At the end of the year 1876, the length of the system was as follows :—

Railways	Length in kilometers
A. Lines open for traffic :—	
1. Owned by the State . . . . .	3,871
2. Owned by private companies :—	
Under State administration . . . . .	2,430
Under private administration . . . . .	8,255
B. Lines in progress of construction :—	
1. Owned by the State . . . . .	253
2. Owned by private companies :—	
Under State administration . . . . .	313
Under private administration . . . . .	1,432
Total . . . . .	16,554
English miles . . . . .	10,346

All the lines of the former territories of Hanover, Hesse, and Nassau are owned by the State, and at a period not far removed the whole of the railways of Prussia will be national property.

## II. BAVARIA.

(KÖNIGREICH BAYERN.)

### Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Ludwig II.**, King of Bavaria and Count Palatine of the Rhine, born August 25, 1845, the son of King Maximilian II. and his consort, Queen Marie, daughter of the late Prince Wilhelm of Prussia; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, March 10, 1864.

*Brother of the King.*—Prince *Otto*, born April 27, 1848.

*Mother of the King.*—*Marie*, Queen of Bavaria, born October 15, 1825, second daughter of the late Prince Wilhelm of Prussia, uncle of King Wilhelm I. of Prussia, Emperor of Germany; married to Prince Maximilian, heir-apparent of Bavaria, Oct. 12, 1842; widow, March 10, 1864; adopted Roman Catholicism, by confession of faith made in the church of Wahnhofen, October 12, 1874.

*Uncle of the King.*—Prince *Luitpold*, born March 12, 1821, General in the Bavarian army; married April 15, 1844, to Archduchess Augusta of Austria, who died April 26, 1864. Offspring of the union are three sons and one daughter, namely, 1. Ludwig, born January 7, 1845; married February 20, 1868, to Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria-Este, of the branch of Modena, born July 5, 1849 of which marriage there are issue three sons and three daughters, namely, Ruprecht, born May 18, 1869; Adelgunda, born October 17, 1870; Marie, born July 6, 1872; Karl, April 1, 1874; Franz, born October 10, 1875; and Augusta, born August 18, 1877. 2. Leopold, born February 9, 1846; married April 20, 1873, to Archduchess Gisela of Austria-Hungary, eldest daughter of the Emperor-King Franz Joseph I.; offspring of the union are two daughters, namely, Elizabeth, born January 8, 1874; and Augusta, born April 28, 1875. 3. Theresa, born November 12, 1850. 4. Arnulph, born July 6, 1852.

*Aunt of the King.*—Princess *Adelgunda*, born March 19, 1823; married March 30, 1842, to the Archduke of Austria-Este, late reigning Duke of Modena, Francisco V.; widow, October 20, 1875.

*Other relations of the King.*—1. Queen *Amalie* of Saxony, daughter of King Maximilian I. of Bavaria, born November 13, 1801; married November 21, 1822, to King Johann of Saxony; widow, October 29, 1873. 3. Queen *Marie* of Saxony, sister of the preceding, born January 27, 1805, married April 24, 1833, to King Friedrich August of Saxony; widow, August 9, 1854. 4. Princess

*Ludovica*, sister of the preceding, born August 30, 1808; married, September 9, 1828, to Duke Maximilian in Bavaria.

United with the Royal Family of Bavaria is the branch line of the Dukes in Bavaria, formerly Palatine princes of Zweibrücken-Birkenfeld. The head of this house is—

*Maximilian*, Duke in Bavaria, born December 4, 1808, General of Cavalry in the Bavarian service; married September 9, 1828, to Princess *Ludovica* of Bavaria. Issue of the marriage are three sons and five daughters, namely, 1. Prince *Ludwig*, born June 21, 1831; married, in 'morganatic' union, May 28, 1857, to Henrietta Mendel, elevated Countess von Wallersee, born July 31, 1833. 2. Princess *Helena*, born April 4, 1834, married August 24, 1858, to Prince Maximilian of Thurn-und-Taxis; widow, June 26, 1867. 3. Princess *Elisabeth*, born December 24, 1837, married April 24, 1854, to Franz Joseph I., Emperor of Austria. 4. Prince *Karl Theodor*, born August 9, 1839; married Feb. 11, 1865, to Princess Sophie of Saxony, who died March 9, 1867; married in second nuptials, April 29, 1874, to Princess Maria Josepha of Braganza, born March 19, 1857, of which union there are offspring two daughters. 5. Princess *Marie*, born October 4, 1841, married February 3, 1859, to the heir-apparent of the Two Sicilies, Francisco of Bourbon, subsequently King Francisco II. of Naples, in exile since 1862. 6. Princess *Mathilde*, born September 30, 1843, married June 5, 1861, to Louis of Bourbon, Count di Trani. 7. Princess *Sophie*, born February 22, 1847; married September 28, 1868, to Prince Ferdinand of Orleans, second son of the Duc de Nemours. 8. Prince *Maximilian*, born December 7, 1849; married September 20, 1875, to Princess *Amalia*, born October 23, 1848, daughter of Prince *Augustus*, uncle of the reigning duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and brother of King Ferdinand of Portugal.

The members of the royal house of Bavaria are descendants, in the female line, of the ancient Counts of Wittelsbach, who flourished in the twelfth century. Duke Maximilian I. of Bavaria was elevated to the rank of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, in the Thirty-Years' War, in recompense for his opposition to Protestantism; and Elector Maximilian Joseph was raised to the rank of king by Napoleon I. in 1805. The latter title was acknowledged by all the European Powers in 1815, at the Congress of Vienna.

The large income of the sovereigns of Bavaria, from private domains, and other sources, has been extensively curtailed of late, under the constitutional government. The civil list of the king, and allowances to other members of the royal family, are fixed at present at 5,415,470 mark, or 275,773*l.*, but the royal family is deriving besides a large revenue from domains.



### Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Bavaria dates from May 25, 1818; but various modifications were introduced in 1848-9. The Crown is hereditary in the male line. To the king belongs the sole executive power; but his ministers are responsible for all his acts. The legislative functions are exercised jointly by the king and Parliament, the latter consisting of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House—Chamber of ‘Reichsräthe,’ or councillors of the realm—is formed of the princes of the royal family, the crown dignitaries, the archbishops, and the heads of certain old noble families, all these being hereditary members; to which are added a Roman Catholic bishop and a Protestant clergyman nominated by the king, and an unlimited number of other members appointed by the Crown. The Lower House, or Chamber of Representatives, consists of deputies of towns and universities, and various religious corporations, chosen indirectly, the people returning ‘Wahlmänner,’ or electors, who nominate the deputies. To be a deputy, it is necessary to be past thirty, and to be in possession of an assured income, from funds, a trade, or profession; to be on the electoral lists, it is required to be twenty-five years of age, and to be rated at a minimum of 20 mark, or 1*l.* per annum. The representation of the country is calculated at the rate of one deputy to 7,000 families, or about 35,000 souls, of the whole population. In the session of 1875 there were 154 representatives.

The executive is carried on, in the name of the king, by a ‘Staatsrath,’ or Council of State, consisting of seven members, besides three princes of the blood-royal; and by the Ministry of State, divided into five departments, namely, of the Royal House and of Foreign Affairs, of Justice, of the Interior, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, and of Finance.

### Church and Education.

Rather more than seven-tenths of the population of Bavaria are Roman Catholics. The population varied very little, as regards the proportion between Roman Catholics and Protestants, during the last quarter of a century; but during the whole of this period the number of Jews diminished gradually, and there was also a slight decrease in other sects, namely, members of the Greek Church. At the census of December, 1871, the total number of Roman Catholics in the kingdom was 3,646,364, and of Protestants 1,342,592, the proportion being 712 Roman Catholics to 275 Protestants in every 1,000 of the population. At the preceding census of December,

1867, there were 3,441,029 Roman Catholics, and 1,328,713 Protestants, the proportion being 711 Roman Catholics to 275 Protestants in every 1,000 of the population.

The religious division of the population in each of the eight provinces of the kingdom was as follows at the census taken December 1, 1871:—

Provinces	Roman Catholics	Protestants	Other Sects	Jews
Upper Bavaria . . .	809,741	28,220	713	3,033
Lower Bavaria . . .	599,436	4,084	158	111
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz)	266,534	333,122	2,913	12,466
Upper Palatinate . .	455,777	40,683	180	1,221
Upper Franconia . .	228,848	308,050	120	4,045
Middle Franconia . .	125,715	446,290	694	10,830
Lower Franconia . .	469,900	101,171	488	14,573
Suabia . . . . .	499,378	78,461	665	4,369
Troops in France . .	9,035	2,374	1	14
Total . . . . .	3,464,364	1,342,592	5,832	50,662

Included under the head 'Other Sects' in the above table were 3,820 'Mennonites,' also called 'Taufgesinnte;' 360 Irvingians; 246 Greek Catholics; 217 Old Catholics; 72 Anabaptists; 63 members of the Anglican Church; and 623 adherents of 'Free Religion.' It is stated that since the census of 1871, the Old Catholics have largely increased in numbers.

As regards ecclesiastical administration, the kingdom is divided into 2 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, those of Munich and Bamberg; 6 bishoprics; 171 deaneries; and 2,756 parishes. The Protestant Church is under a General Consistory—'Ober-Consistorium'—and four provincial consistories. Of the three universities of the kingdom, two, at Munich and Würzburg, are Roman Catholic, and one, at Erlangen, Protestant. Among the Roman Catholics there is one clergyman to 464 souls; among the Protestants, one to 1,013.

Bavaria has three universities, at Munich, Würzburg, and Erlangen. (For number of professors and students in 1877-78, see *Germany*, p. 97.) Elementary schools—'Volksschulen'—exist in all parishes, and school attendance is compulsory for all children from six till the age of fourteen.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The gross public revenue of Bavaria for the financial year ending September 30, 1875, was estimated at 212,051,868 mark, or 10,602,593*l.*, with an expenditure, including cost of collecting

the revenue, to the same amount. The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were given as follows:—

Sources of Revenue	Year 1874-75
	Mark
Direct taxes . . . . .	18,739,123
Indirect „ . . . . .	33,246,343
State Railways, post telegraphs, mines, &c. . . . .	76,911,240
Domains . . . . .	36,212,277
Imperial contribution towards maintenance of army . . . . .	34,580,760
Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .	12,462,125
Total gross revenue . . . . .	212,051,868
	£10,602,593

Branches of Expenditure	Year 1874-75
	Mark
Public debt . . . . .	27,581,400
Civil list . . . . .	5,415,470
Council of state . . . . .	104,985
Diet . . . . .	346,006
Ministry of Foreign Affairs . . . . .	671,091
„ Justice . . . . .	11,764,618
„ Interior . . . . .	18,209,522
„ Finance . . . . .	2,359,553
Worship and education . . . . .	18,476,318
Army . . . . .	34,580,760
Pensions for widows and orphans . . . . .	1,689,771
Reserve fund . . . . .	899,409
Contribution to Imperial expenditure . . . . .	14,747,691
Total . . . . .	136,846,594
Charge for collection of revenue . . . . .	75,205,274
Total expenditure . . . . .	212,051,868
	£10,602,593

Bavaria has a considerable debt, created in part by the deficits of former years, and in part by the construction of public works, especially railways.

The subjoined table gives the total amount of the debt of the kingdom, distinguishing the Ordinary and the Railway Debt, the accounts of which are kept separate, from 1855 to 1876, on the 1st of January of each year:—

Years	Ordinary Debt	Railway Debt	Total	
	Florins	Florins	Florins	£
1855	134,045,964	72,369,700	206,415,664	17,201,305
1859	123,280,680	90,913,134	316,493,364	26,374,447
1862	136,293,375	104,735,559	342,903,514	28,575,292
1867	209,874,601	146,156,600	356,031,201	29,669,267
1870	261,926,754	163,428,800	425,355,554	35,446,296
1872	181,377,265	212,609,300	393,986,565	32,832,214
	Mark	Mark	Mark	
1874	232,399,043	398,345,143	630,744,186	31,337,209
1876	360,162,999	728,426,229	1,088,589,228	54,429,461

The greater number of the railways in Bavaria, constructed at a cost of 250 million florins, or 12,500,000*l.* are the property of the State.

### Area and Population.

The kingdom embraces an area of 1,377 $\frac{1}{4}$  geographical, or 29,292 English square miles, with a population of 5,024,832—comprising 2,453,353 males, and 2,571,479 females—at the census of December 1, 1875. Bavaria is divided, for administrative purposes, into eight *Regierungsbezirke*, or government districts. The following table gives the area, in English square miles, and the population of each of the eight districts, according to the two census returns of December 1, 1871, and of December 1, 1875:—

Regierungsbezirke	Area: Eng. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1871	Dec. 1875
Upper Franconia (Oberfranken)	2,702	541,063	555,043
Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz)	3,732	497,861	503,422
Lower Bavaria (Niederbayern)	4,157	603,789	622,377
Upper Bavaria (Oberbayern)	6,582	841,707	892,382
Suabia (Schwaben)	3,243	582,773	602,950
Middle Franconia (Mittelfranken)	2,918	583,666	607,593
Lower Franconia (Unterfranken)	3,243	586,132	597,056
Palatinate (Rhein Pfalz)	2,293	615,035	641,567
Bavarian troops in France	—	11,424	—
Total	29,292	4,863,450	5,022,390

It will be seen that there was an increase of population in all the districts, the increase being greatest in Upper Bavaria and least in the Palatinate, from which there is a large emigration.

The increase of population in the kingdom has been comparatively small within the last half-century, as shown in the subjoined table:—

Year of Census	Population	Increase or Decrease
1834	4,246,779	—
1837	4,315,468	Increase 68,689
1840	4,370,974	„ 55,506
1843	4,440,327	„ 69,353
1846	4,504,874	„ 64,547
1849	4,520,751	„ 15,877
1852	4,559,452	„ 38,701
1855	4,541,556	Decrease 17,896
1858	4,615,748	Increase 74,192
1861	4,689,837	„ 74,089
1864	4,807,440	„ 117,603
1867	4,824,421	„ 16,981
1871	4,863,450	„ 39,029
1875	5,022,390	„ 158,940

The great fluctuations in the rate of increase, extremely low on the whole, are referred to emigration.

The soil of the kingdom is divided among 947,010 proprietors. The division is greatest in the Rhenish Palatinate, namely, 228,976, and smallest in Upper Bavaria, viz. 109,195.

The population of the three principal towns of the kingdom was as follows at the census of Dec. 1, 1871, and of Dec. 1, 1875:—

	Dec. 1, 1871	Dec. 1, 1875
Munich (München) . . . . .	169,693	193,024
Nürnberg . . . . .	83,214	91,017
Augsburg . . . . .	51,220	57,210

It will be seen that in the capital of Bavaria there was an increase of population numbering 23,331, equal to 13·35 per cent; in Augsburg an increase of 5,926, equal to 11·55 per cent; and in Nürnberg an increase of 8,088, equal to 9·75 per cent. in the four years from 1871 to 1875.



### III. WÜRTEMBERG.

(KÖNIGREICH WÜRTEMBERG.)

#### Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Karl I.**, King of Würtemberg, born March 6, 1823; ascended the throne at the death of his father, King Wilhelm I., June 25, 1864. Married, July 13, 1846, to

*Olga*, Queen of Würtemberg, born Sept. 11, 1822, daughter of the late Czar Nicholas I. of Russia.

*Sisters of the King.*—1. Princess *Catharine*, born Aug. 24, 1821; married Nov. 20, 1845, to her cousin, Prince Friedrich of Würtemberg; widow, May 9, 1870. 2. Princess *Augusta*, born Oct. 4, 1826, married June 17, 1851, to Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar, lieutenant-general in the service of Würtemberg.

*Half-Sisters of the King.*—Offspring of the second marriage of King Wilhelm I. with Grand-Duchess Catharine of Russia. 1. Princess *Marie*, born Oct. 30, 1816; married March 19, 1840, to Count Alfred von Neipperg, eldest son of Count Adam Neipperg, and of Archduchess Maria Louise of Austria, former consort of the Emperor Napoleon I.; widow Nov. 16, 1865. 2. Princess *Sophie*, born June 17, 1818; married June 18, 1839, to King Willem III. of the Netherlands.

*Cousin of the King.*—Prince *August*, born Jan. 24, 1813, the son of Duke Paul of Würtemberg, uncle of the king, and of Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Altenburg; general of cavalry in the service of Prussia.

*Other Relatives of the King.*—1. Prince *Alexander*, born Sept. 9, 1804, the son of Duke Ludwig of Würtemberg, uncle of the king; married May 2, 1835, to Claudine, daughter of Count Rhéday of Transylvania, created at the marriage Countess von Hohenstein; widower, Oct. 1, 1841. Issue of the union are one son and two daughters, namely, Franz, born Aug. 27, 1837, created Prince von Teck Dec. 1, 1863, and married to Princess Mary of Cambridge June 12, 1866 (see 'Great Britain and Ireland,' p. 190); Claudine, born Feb. 11, 1836; and Amelia, born Nov. 12, 1838; married Oct. 24, 1863, to Baron von Hügel, captain in the Austrian

cavalry. 2. Princess *Marie*, born March 25, 1818, daughter of Duke Eugene of Würtemberg, nephew of the king; married Oct. 9, 1845, to Landgrave Karl of Hesse-Philippsthal; widow, Feb. 12, 1868. 3. Prince *Wilhelm*, brother of the preceding, born July 20, 1828; general of infantry in the service of Austria. 4. Princess *Alexandrine*, sister of the preceding, born Dec. 16, 1829. 5. Prince *Nicolaus*, brother of the preceding, born March 1, 1833; married May 8, 1868, to his cousin, Princess Wilhelmine of Würtemberg, born July 11, 1844, the daughter of Prince Eugen. 6. Princess *Louise*, sister of the preceding, born Oct. 13, 1835; married Feb. 6, 1858, to Prince Heinrich XIV. of Reuss-Schleiz. 7. Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born December 20, 1804, the son of Duke Alexander of Würtemberg, commander-in-chief of the armies of Russia; married October 17, 1837, to Princess Marie of Orléans, daughter of Louis Philippe, King of the French; widower, January 2, 1839. Offspring of the union is a son, Prince Philipp, born July 30, 1838; married January 18, 1865, to Archduchess Marie Theresa of Austria, born July 15, 1845, the daughter of Archduke Albrecht of Austria.

The former duchy of Würtemberg was erected into a kingdom by the Emperor Napoleon, by decree of Jan. 1, 1806, having been enlarged previously by the annexation of the territories of a number of small princes and ecclesiastical dignitaries. The congress of Vienna acknowledged the change, in consideration of the timely transference of the troops of King Friedrich I. to the army of the Allies. Wilhelm I., the second king, soon after his accession gained the goodwill of his subjects by the grant of a constitution, as well as the satisfactory settlement of the question of right in the royal domains, or property of the crown. The civil list of the king amounts to 1,566,742 mark, or 78,337*l.*, with an additional grant of 271,471 mark, or 13,573*l.*, for the other members of the royal family.

### Constitution and Government.

The constitution of Würtemberg bears date Sept. 25, 1819. It vests the legislative power in a Diet, or Landtag, consisting of two Houses, called together every three years, or oftener if necessary. The Upper Chamber, or House of Standesherrn, is composed of the members of the royal family, the heads of the principal noble families of the country, the representatives of certain territories and estates possessing formerly a vote in the extinct German Diet, and a number of members nominated by the king for life, which number, however, must not exceed one-third of that of the whole House. The second Chamber, or House of Deputies—*Abgeordneten*—consists of 13 members of the nobility, elected by the Ritterschaft, or landowners of the kingdom; 6 deputies of the Protestant clergy; the deputies

of the Roman Catholic clergy, comprising the bishop of the diocese of Würtemberg, and two other representatives of Roman Catholic bodies; the chancellor of the university of Tübingen; and 71 deputies of towns and rural districts. All the members of the second Chamber are chosen for six years, and they must be thirty years of age; property qualification is not necessary. To be a member of the first Chamber it is sufficient to be of age. The president of both Houses is appointed by the king; for the Upper House without restriction of person, and for the lower, from among three members elected by the deputies. The debates of the second Chamber are public, and have to be printed and distributed among the various constituencies. Whenever Parliament is not sitting, it is represented by a committee of twelve persons, consisting of the presidents of both Chambers, two members of the Upper, and eight of the Lower House. A special court of justice, called the Staats-Gerichtshof, is appointed guardian of the constitution and of the rights and privileges of the Houses of Parliament. It is composed of a president and twelve members, six of which, together with the president, are nominated by the king, while the other six are elected by the combined Chambers.

The executive of the kingdom is in a Privy Council, composed of six ministerial departments, and presided over by the king, or a member of the royal family nominated by his majesty. The heads of the six departments are the Ministers of Justice; of the Interior; of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs; of War; of Foreign Affairs; and of Finance. There are besides the members of the Ministry a number of special Privy Councillors, whom the sovereign has the right to consult on all occasions.

### Church and Education.

The census of Würtemberg, taken Dec. 3, 1871, stated the religious creed of the inhabitants as follows:—Evangelical Protestants, 1,248,838; Roman Catholics, 553,542; Dissenters of various denominations, 3,917; and Jews, 12,244. According to the census of 1871, the Protestants form 68 per cent. of the population, and the Roman Catholics 30 per cent. The 'Evangelical Protestant' Church of Würtemberg was formed in 1823, by a union of the Lutherans and the Calvinists, or Reformers. The administration of the Protestant Church is in the hands of six general superintendents, at Ulm, Ludwigsburg, Reutlingen, Hall, Heilbronn, and Tübingen. In the king is vested, according to the constitution, the supreme direction as well as the guardianship—*obersthöheitliche Schutz und Aufsichtsrecht*—of the Evangelical Protestant Church, which is considered, though not formally declared, the religion of the

State. The Roman Catholics, most numerous in the eastern part of the kingdom, comprising the circle of the Danube, are under a bishop, dependent of the Archbishop of Freiburg, in Baden, who has his seat at Rottenburg, but who, in all important matters, has to act in conjunction with a Catholic church-council—Kirchenrath—appointed by the government. The Jews likewise are under a special board, nominated by the minister of ecclesiastical affairs. Most independent of the State are the small number of Christian Dissenters, consisting chiefly of Unitarians.

Education is compulsory in Würtemberg; every child between the age of 6 and 14 must attend school; and there must be a public school in every community of 30 families. It was ascertained, according to recent official returns, that there is not an individual in the kingdom, above the age of ten, unable to read and write. There are about 2,500 elementary schools, attended by 350,000 pupils; besides numerous seminaries for imparting a classical education; four Protestant and two Roman Catholic training establishments for ministers, and seven colleges, providing a classical education, at Stuttgart, Heilbronn, Ulm, Ellwangen, Ludwigsburg, Hall, and Rottweil. The whole educational system is centred in the university of Tübingen, founded in 1477, which, in the semester of 1877-78, had 89 professors and teachers, and was attended by 1,094 students. (For number of students in each of the four faculties, in the semester of 1877-78, see *Germany*, 'Church and Education,' p. 97.)

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table gives the net amount of the public revenue of the kingdom during each of the three financial years, ending June 30, from 1873-74 to 1875-76 :—

Sources of Revenue	1873-74	1874-75	1875-76
	Florins	Mark	Mark
Domains and other state property	10,430,200	18,603,129	21,920,965
Direct taxes . . . .	5,438,799	9,740,914	9,996,010
Indirect taxes . . . .	4,896,086	9,610,113	10,007,230
Other sources . . . .	2,938,591	4,249,478	2,413,062
Total	23,705,676	42,203,634	44,337,267
	£1,975,473	£2,110,181	£2,216,863

The expenditure for the financial period ending June 30, 1876, was distributed as follows :—

Branches of Expenditure 1875-76.		Mark
Civil list of the king	.	1,836,683
Allowances to other members of the royal family	.	265,100
Public debt	.	15,892,766
Salaries and pensions	.	1,933,935
Department of Foreign Affairs.	.	165,753
" of Justice	.	3,159,175
" of the Interior	.	4,703,713
" of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.	.	7,401,154
" of Finance	.	3,034,362
Parliamentary representation	.	237,806
Miscellaneous disbursements	.	205,544
Contribution to Imperial expenditure	.	5,801,276
Total		44,337,267
		£2,216,863

The public debt of Würtemberg more than doubled within the last twenty years, owing to the establishment of the railway lines of the kingdom, the greater part of which are State property. The capital of the public debt was as follows at the end of June 1877 :—

Description of Debt		Capital
		Mark
Debt of 6 per cent.	.	1,029
Debt „ 5 „	.	44,193,720
Debt „ 4½ „	.	197,889,608
Debt of 4 per cent.	.	50,450,912
Debt „ 3½ „	.	27,569,978
Paper money	.	12,000,000
Total public debt		332,105,247
		£11,605,262

A loan of 15,000,000 mark, or 7,500,000*l.*, contracted with the house of Rothschild, at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, was added to the existing debt of Würtemberg in November 1877, raising the total to 339,605,247 mark, or 19,105,262*l.*

The debt of the kingdom, here enumerated, is divided into two portions, namely, the general debt, and the railway debt. The latter, forming the by far largest portion of the total, amounted to 171,000,000 mark, or 13,550,000*l.* at the end of June 1877.

The net income of the railways, all expenses deducted, and making allowance for wear and tear, amounts to between six and seven per cent., and the surplus is devoted to the payment of the interest of the public debt.



### Area and Population.

Württemberg has an area of 354 geographical, or 7,675 English square miles, with 1,881,505 inhabitants—907,314 males, and 974,191 females—at the enumeration of December 1, 1875. The kingdom is divided into four Kreise, or circles, the area of which, in English square miles, and number of inhabitants, was as follows at the two enumerations of December 1, 1871, and December 1, 1875:—

Kreise	Area : Eng. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1871	Dec. 1875
Jaxt (Jagst) . . . . .	1,810	384,714	390,703
Neckar . . . . .	1,286	548,750	587,834
Black Forest (Schwarzwald) . .	1,973	448,160	454,937
Danube (Donau) . . . . .	2,606	436,945	448,031
Total . . . . .	7,675	1,818,539	1,881,505

The increase of population between the two census periods, amounting on the whole to only 0·85 per cent. per annum, varied greatly in the four circles of the kingdom. It was, as will be seen, proportionately largest in the Neckar circle, and least in the Jaxt. The total increase in the kingdom during the 35 years from 1841 to 1875 was very slight, and at one period, from 1849 to 1855, there was a decline of population.

The kingdom has but four towns with more than sixteen thousand inhabitants, namely Stuttgart, the capital, which had 107,273; Ulm, fortress and principal military establishment, which had 30,222; Heilbronn, which had 20,208; and Esslingen, which had 19,602 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1875. The population, following generally agricultural pursuits, including extensive cultivation of the vine, is dispersed over a great many villages and small boroughs. Emigration, chiefly directed to the United States of America, was formerly drawing off large numbers of the people. In the three years 1872 to 1874, there was an average annual emigration of 5,000 inhabitants from the kingdom. But the emigration here, as in other parts of Germany, greatly declined in 1875, and nearly ceased in 1876.

## IV. SAXONY.

(KÖNIGREICH SACHSEN.)

## Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Albert I.**, King of Saxony, born April 23, 1828, eldest son of King Johann I. of Saxony and of his consort, Queen Amalie, daughter of King Maximilian I. of Bavaria. Educated for the military career, and entered the army of Saxony, 1846, and of Prussia, 1867. Commander of a German corps d'armée in the war against France, 1870-71. Nominated Field-Marshal in the German army, 1871. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, October 29, 1873. Married June 18, 1853, to

CAROLINE, Queen of Saxony, born Aug. 5, 1833, daughter of Prince Gustav of Vasa.

*Sister and Brother of the King.*—1. Princess *Elisabeth*, born Feb. 4, 1830; married, in 1850, to Prince Ferdinand of Sardinia; widow, Feb. 10, 1855; married, in second nuptials, Oct. 1856, to the Marchese Rapallo, of Florence; 2. Prince *Georg*, Duke of Saxony, born August 8, 1832; married May 11, 1859, to Infanta Maria, born July 21, 1843, daughter of King Ferdinand of Portugal, of which union there are issue four sons and two daughters, namely Mathilda, born March 19, 1863; Friedrich August, born May 25, 1865; Marie, born May 31, 1867; Johann Georg, born July 11, 1869; Maximilian, born November 17, 1870; and Albert, born February 25, 1875.

The royal house of Saxony counts among the oldest reigning families in Europe. It gave an emperor to Germany as early as the beginning of the tenth century; but the house subsequently spread into numerous branches, the elder of which, called the Ernestine line, is represented at this moment by the ducal families of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Weimar, while the younger, the Albertine line, lives in the rulers of the kingdom of Saxony.

King Albert I. has a civil list of 2,940,000 mark, or 127,000*l.* per annum. Exclusive of this sum are the appanages, or dotations of the princes and princesses, amounting to 511,818 mark, or 25,590*l.* a year. The formerly royal domains, consisting chiefly in extensive forests, became, in 1830, the property of the State.

## Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Saxony dates from Sept. 4, 1831; but has undergone alterations and modifications by the laws of March 31, 1849; May 5, 1851; November 27, 1860; and October 19, 1861. According to the terms of the Constitution, the crown is hereditary in the male line; but, at the extinction of the latter, also in the female line. The sovereign comes of age at the completed eighteenth year, and, during his minority, the nearest heir to the throne takes the regency. In the hands of the king is the sole executive power, which he exercises through responsible ministers. The legislature is jointly in the king and Parliament, the latter consisting of two chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the blood royal; the proprietors of eight baronial domains; twelve deputies elected by the owners of other nobiliar estates; ten noble proprietors nominated by the king for life; the burgomasters of eight towns; and the superintendents and deputies of five collegiate institutions, of the university of Leipzig, and of the Roman Catholic chapter or St. Peter at Bautzen. The Lower Chamber is made up of twenty deputies of landed proprietors; twenty-five of towns and city corporations; twenty-five of peasants and communes; and ten representatives of commerce and manufacturing industry. The qualification for a seat in the Upper House, as well as the right of election to the same, is the possession of a landed estate worth at least 3,000 mark a year; which qualification, however, is not required by the *ex officio* deputies of chapters and universities. To be a member of the Lower House, no fixed income is required; and electors are all men above twenty-five years of age who pay taxes, or contribute in any way to the public burdens. A salary is attached to the performance of the legislative functions; the members of the Upper House being allowed 20 mark, or one pound a day, during the sittings of Parliament, and the deputies to the Second Chamber 10 mark, or 10s. Both Houses have the right to make propositions for new laws, the bills for which, however, must come from the ministry. No taxes can be made, levied, or altered without the sanction of both Chambers.

The executive is in the king and a Council of Ministers, consisting of five members, namely, the President of the Council, the Ministers of the Interior, of Justice, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, and of Finance.

## Church and Education.

Although the royal family profess the Roman Catholic religion, the vast majority of the inhabitants are Protestants. At the census

of December 1, 1871, the population of Saxony was composed of 2,493,422 Lutherans; 53,642 Roman Catholics; 554 Greek Catholics; 3,467 members of other Christian sects; and 3,358 Jews. The clergy are chiefly paid out of local rates and from endowments, the budget contribution of the State to the department of ecclesiastical affairs amounting to but 85,593 thalers, or about 12,830*l.*, chiefly spent in administrative salaries. The government of the Protestant Church is entrusted to the Landes-Consistorium, or National Consistory, presided over by the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs; while the Roman Catholic congregations are under the supervision of a Papal delegate. Public education has reached the highest point in Saxony, every child, without exception, partaking of its benefits. By a law of June 6, 1835, attendance at school, or under properly qualified teachers, is made compulsory, for Roman Catholics as well as Protestants.

The kingdom has the second largest university in Germany, that of Leipzig, founded in 1409, and attended, on the average of recent years, by nearly three thousand students. (For number of professors, teachers, and students of each of the four faculties, at the university in the semester of 1877-78, see *Germany*, p. 97.)

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue of Saxony amounted to 47,492,919 mark, or 2,374,645*l.*, in the year 1874, and was balanced by the expenditure. The budget estimates for each of the years 1876 and 1877 were calculated upon a revenue of 136,380,884 mark, or 6,819,044*l.*, and an expenditure of the same amount. More than one-half of the total revenue of 1874 was derived from domains and state railways, the former producing 8,106,957 mark, or 405,347*l.*, and the latter 17,760,651 mark, or 888,032*l.* The chief branch of expenditure is that of interest on the public debt, amounting to 13,072,359 mark, or 653,617*l.*, for the year 1874.

The public debt amounted, at the end of 1876, to 340,888,050 mark, or 17,044,402*l.*, the liabilities being made up as follows:—

	Mark
3% 'Obligations,' created in 1830 . . . . .	10,630,050
4% 'Kassen-Scheine' of 1847. . . . .	19,576,500
4% ditto of 1852-68 . . . . .	142,822,800
3% ditto of 1855 . . . . .	12,436,500
4% Shares of the Saxon-Silesian Railway . . . . .	8,679,600
5% 'Obligations,' created in 1867 . . . . .	36,000,000
4% 'Kassenscheine,' created in 1869 . . . . .	59,700,000
Railway loans of 1870-71 . . . . .	15,042,600
'Kassenscheine,' not bearing interest . . . . .	36,000,000
Total . . . . .	340,888,050
	£17,044,402

The debt was incurred almost entirely for the establishment and purchase of a network of railways and telegraphs, and the promotion of other works of public utility.

### Area and Population.

Saxony has an area of 272 geographical, or 6,777 English square miles, with a population of 2,760,342—comprising 1,365,962 males, and 1,394,380 females—at the census of December 1, 1875. The kingdom is divided into four government districts, called Kreis-Hauptmannschaften, the area of which, in English square miles, and population, was as follows at each of the two enumerations of December 1, 1871, and December 1, 1875:—

Kreis-Hauptmannschaften	Area: Engl. square miles	Population	
		Dec. 1871	Dec. 1875
Dresden . . . .	2,229	677,671	749,503
Leipzig . . . .	1,230	589,377	639,731
Bautzen . . . .	1,232	330,133	339,203
Zwickau . . . .	2,086	959,063	1,031,905
Total population .	6,777	2,556,244	2,760,586

At the census of December 3, 1867, the population numbered 2,426,300. The increase in the four years 1867–71 was 129,944, being at the rate of 1·30 per cent. per annum. The increase of population during the three years 1871–75 was at the rate of 1·92 per cent. per annum. The increase from 1871 to 1875 was nearly thrice as large in the towns as in the rural districts of the kingdom.

Saxony has a comparatively large town population. There were, at the census of December 1, 1875, eight towns with a population of more than 20,000, namely:—

Dresden . . . .	197,295	Plauen . . . .	28,756
Leipzig . . . .	127,387	Freiberg . . . .	23,559
Chemnitz . . . .	78,209	Glauchau . . . .	21,743
Zwickau . . . .	31,491	Meerane . . . .	21,277

The population of Leipzig is vastly increased during the period of the great annual fairs, at New Year, Easter, and Michaelmas, notably that of Easter, which bring together merchants from all parts of the civilised world. According to a report of the British Consul-General, Baron Tauchnitz, the total quantity of goods manufactured in Germany, imported into Leipzig at the fairs in the year 1875 amounted to 378,449 zentner, or cwts. Leipzig is also the centre of the German, and to some extent European, trade in productions of the printing press.



## V. BADEN.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM BADEN.)

## Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Friedrich I.**, Grand-duke of Baden, born September 9, 1826, second son of Grand-duke Leopold I., and of Princess Sophie of Sweden. Ascended the throne of Baden at the death of his father, April 24, 1852. Married, September 20, 1856, to Grand-duchess *Louise*, born December 3, 1838, the daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Prussia. Offspring of the union are 1. *Friedrich Wilhelm*, heir-apparent, born July 9, 1857. 2. *Victoria*, born August 7, 1862. 3. *Ludwig*, born June 12, 1865.

*Brothers and Sisters of the Grand-duke.*—1. Princess *Alexandrine*, born December 6, 1820; married, May 3, 1842, to Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. 2. Prince *Wilhelm*, born December 18, 1829; married, February 11, 1863, to Princess Maria Romanovska, born October 16, 1841, daughter of the late Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg, offspring of which union are two children, namely, Marie, born July 26, 1865, and Maximilian, born July 10, 1867. 3. Prince *Karl*, born March 9, 1832; married, May 17, 1871, to Rosalie von Beust, elevated Countess von Rhena, born June 10, 1845. 4. Princess *Marie*, born November 20, 1834; married, September 11, 1858, to Prince Ernst of Leiningen. 5. Princess *Cecilia*, born Sept. 20, 1839; married, Aug. 28, 1857, to Grand-duke Michael of Russia.

The title of Grand-duke was given by Napoleon I. to Margrave Karl Friedrich of Baden in 1806, on the occasion of the alliance of the heir-apparent of Baden with Stephanie Beauharnais.

The very extensive landed property formerly belonging to the reigning family, and valued at about 50 million florins, or 4,166,000*l.*, has been made over to the State, and the Grand-duke is in the receipt of a civil list of 1,498,635 mark, or 74,931*l.*, which includes the allowances made to the princes and princesses.

## Constitution and Revenue.

The Constitution of Baden vests the executive power in the Grand-duke, and the legislative authority in a House of Parliament composed of two Chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the reigning line who are of age; the heads of ten noble families; the proprietors of hereditary landed estates worth 500,000 mark, or 25,000*l.*; the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Freiburg the superintendent of the Protestant Church; two deputies of

Universities; and eight members nominated by the Grand-duke, without regard to rank or birth. The Second Chamber is composed of 63 representatives of the people, 22 of which are elected by burgesses of towns, and 41 by the inhabitants of rural districts. Every citizen not convicted of crime, nor receiving parish relief, has a vote in the elections. To be a deputy, it is necessary to possess tax-paying property to the amount of 16,000 mark, or 800*l.*; or to hold a public office with a salary of not less than 2,500 mark, or 125*l.* The elections are indirect; the citizens nominating the Wahlmänner, or deputy-electors, and the latter the representatives. The members of the Second Chamber are elected for eight years. The Chambers have to be called together at least once every two years.

The executive is composed of five departments, headed by the 'Private Cabinet of the Grand-duke,' which office is filled by the chief of the cabinet. The departments are, of the Grand-ducal House; of the Interior; of Justice; of Finances; and of Commerce. The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their actions, both to the legislature and to every individual citizen who may choose to lodge complaints against them before the 'Oberhofgericht,' or Superior Tribunal of the country.

The budget estimates of revenue for the year 1876 amounted to 24,123,300 mark, or 1,206,160*l.*, while the expenditure was calculated at 25,770,100 mark, or 1,288,505*l.*, leaving a deficit of 1,646,800 mark, or 82,340*l.* The greater part of the revenue is derived from direct taxes, including a land tax—Grundsteuer—and an income tax. About one-fourth of the receipts come from the produce of crown lands, forests, and mines, and one-sixth from customs and miscellaneous sources. Rather more than one-third of the expenditure is set down under the head of 'General cost of administration.' The contribution to Imperial expenditure amounted to 3,241,600 mark, or 167,080*l.*, in 1876.

Nearly all the railways of Baden are the property of the State, giving a dividend, on the capital expended, of above 6 per cent. The accounts of the income and expenditure of the State railways, as well as of the Post-office and steam navigation on the Lake of Constance, are not entered in the general budget, but form a special fund. The estimated receipts of this fund in the two years 1874 and 1875 amounted to 129,329,868 mark, or 6,466,493*l.*, and the disbursements to 161,292,374 mark, or 8,064,618*l.* The deficit was caused by expenditure in the construction of new lines. The State railways left a profit of 10,259,939 mark, or 512,996*l.*, in the year 1875.

The public debt is divided into two parts, the first called the General debt, and the second the Railway debt. The General debt amounted, at the commencement of 1876, to 85,269,414

mark or 4,263,470*l.*, and the Railway debt, at the same date, to 251,330,028 mark, or 12,566,501*l.* Nearly the whole of the debt bears interest at the rate of four per cent.

### Area and Population.

Baden has an area of 277 geographical, or 5,851 English square miles, with a population of 1,507,179 at the census of December 1, 1875. The Grand-duchy is divided into four districts, the population of which was as follows at the enumerations of December 1, 1871, and December 1, 1875 :—

Districts	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1871	Dec. 1875
Seekreis (Constance) . . .	1,679	276,263	276,375
Upper Rhine . . . .	1,830	434,962	441,369
Middle Rhine . . . .	993	365,745	387,314
Lower Rhine . . . .	1,349	384,652	401,473
Total . . . .	5,851	1,461,562	1,507,179

At the census of December 3, 1867, the population of Baden numbered 1,434,970. The increase of population in the four years from 1867 to 1871 was 26,592, or 1·85 per cent., being at the rate of 0·46 per cent. per annum. In the four years from 1871 to 1875 the population increased at the rate of 0·76 per cent. per annum. The population decreased from the year 1846 till 1855. From 1846 till 1849, the decrease amounted to 4,712; from 1849 to 1852, to 8,282; and from 1852 to 1855, to the large number of 42,105, or 14,035 per annum. The decline of population was chiefly due to emigration.

Two-thirds of the population of Baden are Roman Catholics, and one-third Protestants. There are a great number of small towns dispersed over the Grand-duchy: but only three with a population of over 20,000 at the census of December 1, 1875, namely, Mannheim with 46,452; Karlsruhe, the capital, with 42,895; and Pforzheim, manufacturing place, with 23,692 inhabitants.

## VI. MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.)

### Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Friedrich Franz II.**, Grand-duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, born February 28, 1823, the son of Grand-duke Paul Friedrich and Princess Alexandrine of Prussia. Studied philosophy and theology at the University of Bonn, 1840-42; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, March 7, 1842. Married, November 3, 1849, to Princess *Augusta* of Reuss-Schleiz, who died March 3, 1862. Married, in second nuptials, May 12, 1864, to Princess *Anna*, daughter of the late Grand-duke Ludwig II. of Hesse-Darmstadt, who died April 15, 1865. Married, in third nuptials, July 4, 1868, to Princess *Marie*, born January 29, 1850, daughter of the reigning Prince Adolph of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Issue of the first marriage are:—1. *Friedrich Franz*, heir-apparent, born March 19, 1851. 2. *Paul Friedrich*, born September 19, 1852. 3. *Marie*, born May 14, 1854; married, August 28, 1874, to Grand-Duke Vladimir, second son of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia. 4. *Johann*, born December 8, 1857. Issue of the second marriage is a daughter, *Anna*, born April 7, 1865. Issue of the third marriage are:—1. *Mathilda*, born August 10, 1869; 2. *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born April 5, 1871; and 3. *Adolf*, born Oct. 10, 1873.

The Grand-ducal house of Mecklenburg is the only reigning family in Europe of Slavonic origin, and claims to be the oldest sovereign house in the Western world. In their full title, the Grand-dukes style themselves Princes of the Vandals; and they trace their descent to Genseric, King of the Vandals, who conquered Spain in the fifth century, and, going over to Africa, took Carthage in 439.

### Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The political institutions of the Grand-duchy are of an entirely feudal character. The fundamental laws are embodied in the 'Union' of 1523, the 'Reversales' of 1572 and 1622, and the charters of 1755 and Nov. 28, 1817. The whole legislative power and part of the executive is in the hands of the proprietors of Rittergüter, or knight's estates, numbering 622. Seldom more than one-fourth of these, however, exert their privileges and take their seats in the Diet. To these representatives of their own property are joined forty members, nearly all burgomasters, delegated by the municipalities and corporate bodies of a like number of towns. The great bulk of the

population is without political rights. The Diet is permanent, being represented, if not in actual session, by a committee of twelve members, presided over by three marshals of the nobility, whose office is hereditary in their families. It forms every two years a joint assembly with the Diet of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, for common legislation.

The executive is represented in a ministry appointed by and responsible alone to the Grand-duke. There are four departments, called respectively the Ministry of the Grand-ducal House and of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry of the Interior; the Ministry of Justice, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs; and the Ministry of Finances. There exists no general budget for the Grand-duchy. At the commencement of 1877 the public debt was estimated at 42,000,000 mark, or 2,100,000*l.*, more than one-half of which sum had been raised in loans for the construction of railways.

The population of the Grand-duchy amounted to 553,785—comprising 270,450 males, and 283,284 females—at the census of Dec. 1, 1875, living on an area of 4,834 English square miles. There is no other administrative division than that springing from the ownership of the soil, in which respect the country is divided into Grand-ducal Domains, embracing about one-fifth of the total area of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Knight's Estates—'Rittergüter'—comprising two-fifths; Convent Estates—'Klostergüter'—embracing one-fifth; and Town Estates, comprising the remaining fifth of the land. The Domains contain rather more than one-third of the total population of the Grand-duchy, and the Town Estates another third.

There has been a gradual decrease of population in recent years, although the average density is only 114 inhabitants per English square mile, and the soil moreover very fertile. At the census of December 3, 1867, the population of the Grand-duchy numbered 560,628, and at the next enumeration, of December 1, 1871, the number had fallen to 557,707, being a decrease of 2,921, or one-half per cent. of the population in the four years 1867–71. At the census of December 1, 1875, the population was found to have further declined to 553,785, being a loss of 3,922, or of 0.18 per cent. per annum. Previous to 1876, emigration carried off large numbers of the inhabitants.

Nearly all the inhabitants are Protestants. There are two towns with a population of over 20,000, namely, Rostock, with 34,172, and Schwerin, the capital, with 27,989 inhabitants, at the census of December 1, 1875.

---



## VII. HESSE.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM HESSEN.)

## Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Ludwig IV.**, Grand-duke of Hesse, born September 12, 1837, the son of Prince Karl, eldest brother of Grand-duke Ludwig III; and of Princess Elizabeth of Prussia. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his uncle, Grand-duke Ludwig III., June 13, 1877. Married, July 1, 1862, to Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria, of Great Britain and Ireland. Issue of the union are, five daughters and one son, namely, Victoria, born April 5, 1863; Elizabeth, born Nov. 1, 1864; Irene, born July 11, 1866; Ludwig, born Nov. 25, 1868; Alice, born June 6, 1872, and Marie, born May 24, 1874.

*Brothers of the Grand-duke.*—1. Prince *Heinrich*, born Nov. 28, 1838. 2. Prince *Wilhelm*, born Nov. 16, 1845.

*Mother of the Grand-duke.*—Princess *Elizabeth*, born June 18, 1815, eldest daughter of the late Prince Wilhelm of Prussia; married, Oct. 22, 1836, to Prince Karl, son of Grand-duke Ludwig II. of Hesse; widow, March 20, 1877.

*Uncle and Aunt of the Grand-duke.*—1. Prince *Alexander*, born July 15, 1823; field-marshal lieutenant in the service of Austria; married, Oct. 28, 1851, to Countess Julia von Hauke, born Nov. 12, 1825, on whom the title of Princess of Battenberg has been conferred. Offspring of the union are four sons and one daughter, called Princes and Princess of Battenberg.—2. Princess *Maria*, born Aug. 8, 1824; married, April 28, 1841, to Grand-duke Alexander of Russia, present Emperor Alexander II.

The former Landgraves of Hesse had the title of Grand-duke given them by Napoleon I., in 1806, together with a considerable increase of territory. At the congress of Vienna this grant was confirmed, after some negotiations. The reigning family are not possessed of much private property, and dependent almost entirely upon the grant of the civil list, amounting to 1,314,857 mark, or 65,742*l.*, the sum including allowances to the princes and the maintenance of the grand-ducal court.

## Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution bears date Dec. 17, 1820; but was somewhat modified in 1848, and again in 1856. The legislative power is vested, in part, in two Chambers, called the Upper and the Lower

House of Representatives. The former is composed of the princes of the reigning family, the heads of a number of noble houses, the Roman Catholic bishop, the chief Protestant superintendent, the Chancellor of the University of Giessen, and a number of life-members, not exceeding ten, nominated by the Grand-duke. The Lower House consists of 6 deputies of noble landowners; 10 deputies of towns; and 34 representatives of villages and rural districts. The members of the Lower House are chosen by an indirect mode of election—the original voters, or ‘Urwähler,’ first polling the electors, or ‘Wahlmänner,’ and these, in their turn, the representatives. The Chambers have to meet at least once every three years.

The executive is represented by a ministry divided into four departments, namely, of the Grand-ducal House and Foreign Affairs; of the Interior; of Justice; and of Finance.

The budget is granted for the term of three years by the Chambers, and the estimates seldom differ much from the actual revenue and expenditure. The revenue for the financial period 1873–75 was given at 12,051,470 mark, or 1,052,573*l.*, per annum, and the expenditure at 17,931,549 mark, or 869,577*l.*, per annum, thus leaving an annual surplus of 3,119,920 mark, or 155,996*l.* The public debt, incurred mainly in recent years for the construction of a network of State railways, amounted to 25,382,000 mark, or 1,269,100*l.*, at the end of 1876.

The area of Hesse embraces 2,866 English square miles, on which lived at the last census 882,349 inhabitants. The Grand-duchy is administratively divided into three provinces, Upper Hesse, Rhenish Hesse, and Starkenburg, the area and population of which was as follows at the two enumerations of December 1, 1871, and December 1, 1875:—

Provinces	Area Engl. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1871	Dec. 1875
Upper Hesse (Oberhessen) .	1,270	253,042	255,632
Rhenish Hesse (Rheinessen) .	530	249,951	259,164
Starkenburg . . . . .	1,066	349,901	369,422
Total population . . . . .	2,866	852,894	884,218

At the census of December 3, 1867, the population numbered 831,939. The increase of population in the four years from 1867 to 1871 was at the rate of 0·62 per cent. per annum, while in the four years from 1871 to 1875 the increase was at the rate of 0·85 per cent. per annum.

The two largest towns of the Grand-duchy are Mayence, or Mainz, with 57,847, and Darmstadt, the capital, with 43,937 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1875.

## VIII. OLDENBURG.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM OLDENBURG.)

## Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Peter I.**, Grand-duke of Oldenburg, born July 8, 1827, the son of Grand-duke August, and of Princess Ida of Anhalt-Bernburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Feb. 27, 1853; married, Feb. 10, 1852, to *Elisabeth*, born March 26, 1826, daughter of Prince Joseph of Saxe-Altenburg. Issue of the union are:—1. Prince *August*, heir-apparent, born Nov. 16, 1852; married, August 14, 1877, to Princess *Elizabeth*, born Feb. 8, 1857, second daughter of Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia. 2. Prince *Georg*, born June 27, 1855.

*Brother and Sister of the Grand-duke.*—1. Princess *Friederike*, born June 8, 1820, married, Aug. 15, 1855, to Freiherr Max von Washington. 2. Prince *Elimar*, born Jan. 23, 1844, colonel in the service of Prussia.

*Cousin of the Grand-duke.*—Prince *Peter*, born Aug. 26, 1812, the son of Prince Georg, brother of the late Grand-duke August of Oldenburg, and of Princess Catharine, daughter of the late Czar Paul of Russia; general of infantry in the service of Russia, and President of the department of Ecclesiastical Affairs in the Imperial Senate; married, April 23, 1837, to Princess *Therese* of Nassau; widower, Dec. 8, 1871. Issue of the union are:—1. Princess *Alexandra*, born June 2, 1838; married, Feb. 6, 1856, to Grand-duke Nicholas, brother of Czar Alexander II. of Russia. 2. Prince *Nicolaus*, born May 9, 1840, general in the service of Russia; married May 29, 1863, to Marie Bulazel, elevated Countess von Osternburg, born July 8, 1845; offspring of the union are a son and a daughter called Count and Countess von Osternburg. 3. Prince *Alexander*, born June 2, 1844; general in the service of Russia; married, Jan. 19, 1868, to Princess *Eugenie*, born April 1, 1845, daughter of the late Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg; offspring of the union is a son, *Peter*, born Nov. 17, 1868. 4. Prince *Constantine*, born May 9, 1850; captain in the army of Russia. 5. Princess *Therese*, born March 30, 1852.

The ancient house of Oldenburg, which has given sovereigns to Denmark, Scandinavia, and Russia, is said to be descended from Wittekind, the celebrated leader of the heathen Saxons against Charlemagne. In the fifteenth century, a scion of the House of Oldenburg, Count Christian VIII., was elected King of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The main line became extinguished with Count Günther, in 1667, whereupon the territory of the family fell to the King of Denmark, who made it over to Grand-duke Paul of Russia, in exchange

for pretended claims upon Schleswig-Holstein. The Grand-duke then gave Oldenburg to his cousin, Prince Friedrich August of Holstein-Gottorp, with whose descendants it remained till December 1810, when Napoleon incorporated it with the kingdom of Westphalia. But the Congress of Vienna not only gave the country back to its former sovereign, but, at the urgent demand of Czar Alexander I., added to it a territory of nearly 400 square miles, with 50,000 inhabitants, bestowing at the same time upon the prince the title of Grand-duke. Part of the new territory consisted of the principality of Birkenfeld, on the left bank of the Rhine, close to the French frontier, and some three hundred miles distant from Oldenburg. In 1854, Grand-duke Peter sold a district of 5,000 Morgen, or 3,154 acres, on the North Sea, with the harbour of Jahde, converted into a naval port, to Prussia, for the sum of 500,000 thaler, or 74,800*l*. The Grand-duke has a civil list of 125,000 mark, or 12,500*l*., besides an allowance of 125,000 mark from the public domains, making his total income 25,000*l*. He draws also a revenue of 6,000*l*. from private estates of the family in Holstein.

### Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

A Constitution was given to the Grand-duchy Feb. 18, 1849, which, revised by a decree of Nov. 22, 1852, grants liberty of the press, trial by jury, and equality of all citizens in political and social matters. The legislative power is exercised by a Landtag, or Diet, elected for three years, by the vote of all citizens paying taxes, and not condemned for felony by a court of justice. The mode of election is indirect. The first electors choose a delegate, and the delegates of several districts appoint one deputy, the whole number being 33, or one for every 10,000 inhabitants. The executive is vested, under the Grand-duke, in a responsible ministry of three departments.

The budget estimates for the year 1875 were calculated upon a total public revenue of 6,762,750 mark, or 338,137*l*., and an expenditure of the same amount. The chief item of revenue is from the produce of State property; while in expenditure the civil list and the interest of the public debt, take the largest sums. The debt amounted, at the beginning of 1875, to 34,975,340 mark, or 1,748,767*l*.

The area of Oldenburg embraces 2,417 Engl. square miles, with a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1875, of 319,314 inhabitants. At the census of Dec. 1, 1871, the population numbered 314,591, the increase of population amounting to 0·35 per annum in the years 1871-75, while in the four preceding years, 1867 to 1871, the increase was only 0·05 per annum.

## IX. BRUNSWICK.

(HERZOGTHUM BRAUNSCHWEIG.)

### Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Wilhelm I.**, Duke of Brunswick, born April 25, 1806, the second son of Duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Brunswick, and of Princess Marie of Baden. Undertook provisionally the Government of Brunswick in consequence of the insurrection of September 7, 1830, and subsequent flight of his brother, the reigning Duke *Karl*, October 12, 1830; ascended the throne, April 25, 1831.

The ducal house of Brunswick, now on the point of becoming extinct, the reigning sovereign, only representative of the family, being unmarried, was long one of the most ancient and illustrious of the Germanic Confederation. Its ancestor, Henry the Lion, possessed, in the twelfth century, the united duchies of Bavaria and Saxony, with other territories in the north of Germany; but having refused to aid the Emperor Friedrich Barbarossa in his wars with the Pope, he was, by a decree of the Diet, deprived of the whole of his territories with the sole exception of his allodial domains, the principalities of Brunswick and Lüneburg. Their possessions were, on the death of Ernest the Confessor, divided between the two sons of the latter, who became the founders of the lines of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel and Brunswick-Lüneburg, the former of which is represented at present in the ducal house of Brunswick, while the latter is merged in the royal family of Great Britain.

A law of succession to the throne of Brunswick, sanctioned by the Diet, was promulgated in March 1873. It provides, under guarantee of the German Emperor, that at the demise of the reigning Duke, the Grand-duke of Oldenburg shall assume the regency. If, previous to the throne becoming vacant, the regent refuses the regency, or if the regency becomes inoperative from other causes, the present Duke shall, jointly with the Diet of Brunswick, nominate another regent from among the number of reigning German Sovereigns. A new regent will be proposed to the Diet by the Cabinet in the place of the Grand-duke of Oldenburg in case the regency appointed after the vacation of the throne should from any cause whatever become inoperative.

The present Duke of Brunswick is one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, being in possession of vast private estates, including the principality of Oels, in Silesia, and large domains in the district of Glatz, in Prussia. It is reported that the Duke has bequeathed the



whole of these estates to the Emperor of Austria. The Duke's civil list, amounting on the average to 1,000,000 mark, or 50,000*l.*, per annum in recent years, is not set down in the budget, but is paid out of a special fund, the 'Kammercasse,' the revenues of which are derived from the State domains, and from the interest of an invested capital of 3,000,000 mark, or 150,000*l.*

### Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution of Brunswick bears date October 12, 1832, but was modified by the fundamental law of November 28, 1851. The legislative power is vested in one Chamber, consisting of forty-six members. Of these, twenty-one are elected by the highest-taxed landed proprietors; three by the Protestant clergy; ten by the inhabitants of towns, and twelve by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets every three years, and the deputies hold their mandate for two sessions. The executive is represented by a responsible Ministry, consisting of two departments, namely, the Ministry of State and of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of the Interior.

The budget is voted by the Chamber for the period of three years. For the period 1876 to 1878 the estimates of revenue per annum were 7,700,133 mark, or 1,385,006*l.*, with an annual expenditure of the same amount. Not included in the budget estimates, as already stated, is the civil list of the Grand-duke. The public debt of the duchy, at the commencement of 1877, was 91,874,442 mark, or 4,593,722*l.*, four-fifths of which sum was contracted for the establishment of railways.

The duchy has an area of 1,526 English square miles, with a population of 327,493 inhabitants, according to the census of December 1, 1875. There were 312,170 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1871, the increase in the four years 1871-75 being at the high rate of 1.26 per cent. per annum. At the census of December 3, 1867, the population numbered 302,801, the increase in the four years 1867-71 being at the rate of 0.73 per cent. per annum. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants of the duchy are members of the Lutheran Church.

The capital of the duchy, the town of Brunswick, or Braunschweig, had 65,938 inhabitants at the census of Dec. 1, 1875.

---

## X. SAXE-WEIMAR.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-WEIMAR.)

## Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Karl Alexander**, Grand-duke of Saxe-Weimar, born June 24, 1818, the son of Grand-duke Karl Friedrich and of Grand-duchess Marie, daughter of the late Czar Paul I. of Russia. Succeeded his father, July 8, 1853; married, October 8, 1842, to *Sophie*, born April 8, 1824, daughter of the late King Willem II. of the Netherlands. Issue of the union are:—1. Prince *Karl August*, heir-apparent, born July 31, 1844; married, August 26, 1873, to Princess Pauline, born July 25, 1852, eldest daughter of Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar. 2. Princess *Marie*, born January 20, 1849. 3. Princess *Elisabeth*, born February 28, 1854.

*Sisters of the Grand-duke*.—1. Princess *Marie*, born February 3, 1808; married, May 26, 1827, to Prince Karl of Prussia. 2. Princess *Augusta*, born September 30, 1811; married, June 11, 1829, to Prince Wilhelm, now Emperor Wilhelm I. of Germany.

*Cousins of the Grand-duke*.—1. Prince *Eduard*, born October 11, 1823, the son of the late Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, brother of Grand-duke Karl Friedrich; entered the British army as ensign, June 1, 1841; captain, May 19, 1846; major, June 20, 1854; lieutenant-colonel in the Grenadier Guards and aide-de-camp to the Queen, May 18, 1855; married, November 27, 1851, to Lady Augusta Catherine, born January 14, 1827, daughter of the late Charles Gordon-Lennox, fifth Duke of Richmond. 2. Prince *Hermann*, born August 4, 1825, brother of the preceding; married, June 17, 1851, to Princess Augusta, born October 4, 1826, youngest daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Württemberg. Issue of the union are two daughters and four sons. 3. Prince *Gustav*, born June 28, 1827, brother of the preceding; major-general in the Austrian army; married in 'morganatic' union, February 14, 1870, to Signora Pierina Marcolchia, elevated Freiin (Countess) von Neupurg.

The family of the Grand-duke stands at the head of the Ernestine or elder line of the princely houses of Saxony, which include Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, while the younger, or Albertine line, is represented by the Kings of Saxony. Saxe-Weimar was formed into an independent duchy towards the end of the sixteenth century, when Elector Johann Wilhelm of Saxony divided his territory between his two sons, Friedrich Wilhelm and Johann, giving the former Saxe-Altenburg and the latter Saxe-Weimar. At the Congress of Vienna a considerable increase of

territory, together with the title of Grand-duke, was awarded to Duke Karl August, known as patron of German literature.

The Grand-duke has a large private fortune, part of which he obtained in dowry with his consort, Princess Sophie of the Netherlands. He has also a civil list of 840,000 mark, or 42,000*l.*, amounting to nearly one-seventh of the revenues of Saxe-Weimar.

### Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution of the Grand-duchy was granted May 5, 1816; but slightly altered by the law of October 15, 1849. According to this charter the legislative power is vested in a House of Parliament represented by one Chamber. It is composed of 31 members, of whom ten are chosen by the proprietors of nobiliar estates; ten by the towns; ten others by the inhabitants of rural districts, and one by the Senate of the University of Jena. At the general election, which takes place every seventh year, not only the representatives themselves are chosen, but likewise a substitute for every member, who has to take his place in case of illness, death, or prolonged absence. The ten members for the nobility are elected directly by all proprietors of Rittergüter, or noble estates, even ladies being allowed to vote. In the representation of towns and rural districts the mode of election is indirect. The whole body of voters choose a certain number of delegates, in the proportion of one to every fifty houses, and these deputies elect the member for the place. The Chamber meets every three years.

The executive, acting under the orders of the Grand-duke, but responsible to the representatives of the country, is divided into three departments. The budget is granted by the Chamber for a period of three years. That from 1875 to 1877 comprised an annual income of 6,319,970 mark, or 315,998*l.*, and an annual expenditure of 6,283,190 mark, or 314,158*l.*, leaving a surplus of 36,780 mark, or 1,840*l.*, for each year. The public debt amounted to 10,636,000 mark, or 531,800*l.*, on January 1, 1877.

The Grand-duchy has an area of 1,421 English square miles, with a population of 292,933 at the census of December 1, 1875. During the four years from 1871 to 1875 the increase of population was at the rate of 0·58 per cent. per annum, while in the preceding four years, from 1867 to 1871, the increase was at the rate of 0·29 per cent. per annum. The great majority of the inhabitants are Protestants.

The town of Weimar, capital and largest town of the Grand-duchy, had 17,522 inhabitants at the census of Dec. 1, 1875.

## XI. MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.)

### Reigning Sovereign.

**Friedrich Wilhelm I.**, Grand-duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born Oct. 17, 1819, the son of Grand-duke Georg and of Princess Marie of Hesse-Cassel; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Sept. 6, 1860; married, June 24, 1843, to *Augusta*, born July 19, 1822, the daughter of the late Duke Adolphus of Cambridge. Offspring of the union is a son, Prince *Adolf Friedrich*, heir-apparent, born July 22, 1848, Rittmeister in the cavalry of Prussia.

The reigning house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was founded, in 1701, by Duke Adolf Friedrich, youngest son of Duke Adolf Friedrich II. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. There being no law of primogeniture at the time, the Diet was unable to prevent the division of the country, which was protested against by subsequent Dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The Congress of Vienna permitted Duke Karl Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Strelitz to adopt the title of Grand-duke, notwithstanding the exceedingly limited extent of his territory. He is, however, one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, more than one-half of the country being his own private property.

### Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The country is divided into two separate provinces, the first of which, Stargard, has a Diet composed of landowners, while the second, Ratzeburg, has no representative institutions whatever. The Stargard Diet periodically joins the legislative assembly of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Only the possession of a Rittergut, or knight's estate, gives right to a seat in the Diet, to which the 'privileged' towns may add, if called upon, seven deputies. There are sixty-two Rittergut proprietors in the province of Stargard, only a small number of whom, however, choose to take their seats.

The executive is entirely in the hands of the Grand-duke, and is exercised by him through one 'Minister of State,' which appointment, however, has at times been vacant for several years. Accounts of public income and expenditure are never made known, and the whole state revenue forms the civil list of the Grand-duke.

The population, which, according to the census of December 1,

1875, numbered 95,673, is decreasing steadily, through emigration, although there is a lesser density than in any other State of the German Empire, only 95 inhabitants living on the square mile. Between the last census period, 1861-75, the decrease of population was at the rate of 0.35 per cent. per annum, while during the previous period, 1867-71, the decrease was at the rate of 0.46 per annum. The area of the country is 997 English square miles, the ownership of which territory is divided between the sovereign, the feudal proprietors, and the corporations of certain towns, in the following manner:—527 square miles belong to the Grand-duke; 353 to the titled and untitled nobles, and 117 to the town corporations.

## XII. SAXE-MEININGEN.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-MEININGEN.)

### Reigning Sovereign.

**Georg II.**, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, born April 2, 1826, the son of Duke Bernhard I. Succeeded, on the abdication of his father, September 20, 1866. Married, May 18, 1850, to Princess Charlotte of Prussia, who died March 30, 1855. Offspring of this union are a son and a daughter:—1. Prince *Bernhard*, born April 1, 1851; married June 1, 1877, to Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, Prince Imperial of Germany and Crown Prince of Prussia; 2. Princess *Marie Elizabeth*, born September 23, 1853. Married, in second nuptials, October 23, 1858, to Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, born July 7, 1839, who died February 10, 1872. Offspring of this second marriage are two sons, *Ernst*, born September 27, 1859, and *Friedrich*, born October 12, 1861. Married, for the third time, in 'morganatic' union, March 18, 1863, to Fräulein Ellen Franz, elevated to the rank of Freifrau (Countess) von Heldburg.

The line of Saxe-Meiningen was founded by Duke Bernhard, third son of Ernst I. of Saxony, surnamed the Pious, the friend and companion in arms of King Gustaf Adolf of Sweden. The duchy was only one-third its present size up to the year 1826, when, by the extinction of the ancient family of Saxe-Gotha, the territories of Hildburghausen and Saalfeld fell to the present duke. He has a civil list of 380,000 mark, or 19,000*l.*, paid out of the produce of the State domains.

### Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The charter of the duchy bears date August 23, 1829. It provides for a legislative organisation, consisting of one Chamber of twenty-



four representatives. Eight of these are elected by the proprietors of nobiliar estates; eight by the inhabitants of towns, and eight by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets every three years, and new elections take place every six. A small property qualification is requisite to become a member.

The ministry, which is responsible to the Chamber, consists of four departments, namely, of the Ducal House; of the Interior and Finance; of Justice; and of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.

The budget estimates for the two financial years 1876-77 stated the revenue at 3,800,000 mark, or 190,000*l.*, and the expenditure at the same amount. Nearly one-half of the public revenue is drawn from State domains, formerly belonging to the ducal family. The chief items of expenditure are the interest of the public debt, and the civil list of the duke; which latter, however, is not entered in the budget estimates, but paid out of the revenue of the domains as a first charge thereon. The debt, at the end of 1876, amounted to 10,528,320 mark, or 526,416*l.*, exclusive of a state guarantee on 8,000,000 mark, or 400,000*l.*, employed in the construction of a line of railway through the duchy.

The area of the duchy extends over 933 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1875, of 194,494 inhabitants. During the four years 1871-75 the population increased at the rate of 0.80 per cent. per annum, while during the preceding four years, 1867-71, the increase was at the rate of 0.88 per cent. per annum. The vast majority of the inhabitants of the duchy are Protestants.

---

### XIII. ANHALT.

(HERZOGTHUM ANHALT.)

#### Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Friedrich**, Duke of Anhalt, born April 29, 1831, the son of Duke Leopold of Anhalt, and of Princess Friederike of Prussia. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, May 22, 1871; married, April 22, 1854, to Princess *Antoinette* of Saxe-Altenburg, born April 17, 1838. Offspring of the marriage are four sons and two daughters; namely, 1. Prince *Leopold*, born July

18, 1855; 2. Prince *Friedrich*, born August 19, 1856; Princess *Elisabeth*, born Sept. 7, 1857; 4. Prince *Eduard*, born April 18, 1861; 5. Prince *Aribert*, born June 18, 1864; and 6. Princess *Alexandra*, born April 4, 1868.

The Dukes of Anhalt trace their origin to Bernhard, son of the celebrated Albert the Bear, Margrave of Brandenburg, who died in 1211. The family, in the course of time, split into numerous branches, now reduced to the present line. At the establishment of the Germanic Confederation, in 1815, there were three reigning Dukes of Anhalt, namely of Anhalt-Cöthen, Anhalt-Bernburg, and Anhalt-Dessau. The first of these lines became extinct in 1847, and the second on August 19, 1863, leaving the former house of Anhalt-Dessau the sole heir of the family territory. In 1806, the Princes of Anhalt took the title of Dukes, on joining the Confederation of the Rhine. The Duke of Anhalt has a civil list of 580,000 mark, or 29,000*l.*, including the allowances to the younger members of the house. The family has, besides, very large private estates in Saxony, Eastern Prussia, and the Crimea, embracing an area of more than 200 square miles.

### Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The duchy has a Constitution, proclaimed Sept. 17, 1859, and modified by a decree of Sept. 17, 1863, which gives legislative power to a Diet composed of 36 members, of whom 12 are representatives of the nobility and great landowners, 12 of the towns, and 12 of the rural districts. The executive power is entirely in the hands of the duke, who governs through a Minister of State.

The financial accounts of the years 1876 stated the public income at 6,765,000 mark, or 338,250*l.*, and the expenditure at 6,829,500 mark, or 341,475*l.* More than a third of the revenue is derived from State property, and the rest chiefly from indirect taxes. The largest item in the expenditure is the civil list of the ducal house. The public debt amounted, on Jan. 1, 1877, to 7,445,417 mark, or 372,270*l.*

The duchy comprises an area of 869 English square miles, with a population of 213,565, according to the census of December 1, 1875. In the four years, 1871-75, the increase of population was at the rate of 1.23 per cent. per annum, while during the preceding four years, 1867-71, the increase was at the rate of 0.80 per cent. per annum. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants belong to the reformed Protestant Church.

## XIV. SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-COBURG-GOTHA.)

### Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Ernst II.**, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born June 21, 1818, the son of Duke Ernst I. of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg and of Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg. Studied philosophy and political economy at the University of Bonn, 1834-36; entered into the military service of Saxony, 1836; travelled in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Northern Africa, 1838-40. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, Jan. 29, 1844. Married, May 3, 1842, to Princess *Alexandrine*, born Dec. 6, 1820, the daughter of the late Grand-duke Leopold of Baden.

The Duke being childless, heir-apparent is his nephew, Prince *Alfred*, duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844, the son of Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Victoria I., Queen of Great Britain. (See page 189.)

The immediate ancestor of the reigning family of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, formerly called Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, and previously Saxe-Coburg, was Prince Albrecht, second son of Duke Ernst, surnamed the Pious, who died in 1699. A dispute about his heritage lasted through three generations, and was only settled, towards the end of the eighteenth century, by a re-distribution of the territories of the Saxon princes. A new division took place in 1826, on the extinction of the line of Saxe-Gotha, and it was then that the house of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg exchanged its name for that of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The family is in possession of a large private fortune, accumulated chiefly by Duke Ernst I. of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, whom the Congress of Vienna made a present of the principality of Lichtenberg, in return for his services as commander of the fifth *corps d'armée* in the year 1813. This principality he sold, Sept. 22, 1834, to the King of Prussia, for a sum of two million thaler, and other advantages. Besides a vast private income, Duke Ernst II. has a comparatively large civil list. It is paid out of the revenue of the domains, and amounts to 100,000 thaler, or 15,000*l.*, at a minimum, and more in case these estates produce above 134,079 thaler, or 20,112*l.* a year. The proprietorship of these domains, which, according to the decision of the highest legal authorities in Germany, belong to the State and not to the reigning family, gave rise for a time to animated disputes between the Government and the legislature of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. A compromise was finally arrived at, by the terms of which the reigning Duke has a civil list of 100,000 thaler

out of the income of the domains, and the surplus of 34,079 thaler is paid into the public exchequer, while the rest is divided between the Duke and the State.

### Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Staatsgrundgesetz, or fundamental law of the duchy, proclaimed May 3, 1852, vests the legislative power in two separate assemblies, one for the province of Coburg and the other for the province of Gotha. The Coburg Chamber consists of eleven, and that for Gotha of nineteen members, chosen in as many electoral divisions, by the indirect vote of all the inhabitants. Every man above the age of twenty-five, who pays taxes, has a vote, and any citizen above thirty may be elected a deputy. New elections take place every four years. The two assemblies meet separately every year; and every second year they unite into one Chamber, to which the Coburg Diet deposes seven, and that of Gotha fourteen members. The 'United Parliament' meets alternately at the town of Coburg and at Gotha.

The budget is voted for the term of four years, and in the financial accounts a distinction is made between Crown-revenue, derived from the domains, and State-revenue. In recent years the Crown-revenue produced an annual surplus of from 25,000*l.* to 26,000*l.*, divided in the proportion above mentioned between the Duke and the public exchequer. In the budget estimates for 1873-77, the Crown-revenue for Coburg was set down at 223,700 florins, or 18,642*l.*, and that for Gotha at 607,083 thaler, or 91,062*l.*, per annum. The annual State-revenue and expenditure for the period 1873-77 was fixed for Coburg at 483,245 florins, or 40,270*l.*, and for Gotha at 716,000 thaler, or 102,400*l.* The public debt, in 1877, amounted to 173,509 florins for Coburg, and to 471,443 thaler for Gotha, being a total of 85,175*l.*

The area of the duchy is 816 English square miles, of which 230 belong to the province of Coburg, and 586 to Gotha. At the census of December 1, 1875, the total population numbered 182,599, the increase during the four years, 1871-75 amounting to 1.17 per cent. per annum. In the preceding four years, 1867-71, the increase was at the rate of 0.80 per cent. per annum. Nearly the whole of the population are Protestants.

The town of Gotha had 22,928, and Coburg 14,567 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1875. There are no other towns in the duchy.

## XV. SAXE-ALTENBURG.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-ALTENBURG.)

### Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Ernst**, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, born September 16, 1826, the son of Duke Georg of Saxe-Altenburg and Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, August 3, 1853; married, April 28, 1853, to Princess *Agnes*, born June 24, 1824, the daughter of Duke Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau. Issue of the union is a daughter, Princess Marie, born August 2, 1854; married, April 19, 1873, to Prince Albrecht of Prussia. Heir-apparent is the only brother of the Duke, Prince *Moritz*, born October 24, 1829, and married, October 15, 1862, to Princess Augusta of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he has issue four daughters and a son, *Ernst*, born Aug. 31, 1871.

The reigning family of Saxe-Altenburg, formerly called Saxe-Hildburghausen, dates its origin from the year 1482, when the separation took place between the Ernestine and Albertine lines of Saxony. Up to the year 1826, Saxe-Altenburg formed part of Saxe-Gotha, and was then, by a general exchange of territories among the Saxon princes, made over to the Hildburghausen family. The Duke has a civil list of 143,000 thaler, or 21,450*l.*, amounting to above one-sixth of the revenue of the whole country. On December 20, 1862, the Chamber raised the ducal income to this sum—from 128,000 thaler, or 19,200*l.*, which it had been previously—on condition that the whole of the domains, formerly belonging to the reigning family, should be made over definitely to the State.

### Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution bears date April 29, 1831, but was altered at subsequent periods. It vests the legislative authority in a Chamber composed of twenty-four representatives, of which eight are chosen by the Ritterschaft, or land-holding nobility, eight by the inhabitants of towns, and eight by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets every three years, and the deputies are elected for two sessions.

The executive is divided into three departments, namely, of the Ducal House; the Interior; of Justice; and of Finance. The budget is voted for three years, the last period of 1875-77 exhibiting an annual revenue of 2,223,561 mark, or 111,178*l.*, and an expenditure of the same amount. Very nearly two-thirds of the revenue are derived from the State domains, and the remainder from indirect taxes. The public debt at the commencement of



1877 amounted to 2,431,651 mark, or 121,587*l.*, a moiety of which consisted in notes, not bearing interest.

Saxe-Altenburg has an area of 509 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1875, of 145,844 inhabitants. The increase of population was at the rate of 0·65 per cent. per annum in the four years 1871–75, and at the rate of 0·12 per cent. per annum in the four years 1867–71. The inhabitants of the duchy are of Slavonic origin, and the customs and dress of the nationality are still prevailing in the rural districts, although the Slavonic dialect has disappeared since the middle of the sixteenth century. The peasants are reputed to be more wealthy than in any other part of Germany, and the rule prevails among them of the youngest son becoming the heir to the landed property of the father. Estates are kept for generations in the same family, and seldom parcelled out. The rural population, however, has been declining in numbers for the last thirty years.

## XVI. WALDECK.

(FÜRSTENTHUM WALDECK.)

### Reigning Sovereign.

**Georg Victor**, Prince of Waldeck, born Jan. 14, 1831, the son of Prince Georg Friedrich and Princess Emma of Anhalt-Bernburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, under the guardianship of his mother, May 14, 1845; married, Sept. 26, 1853, to Princess *Helena*, born Aug. 12, 1831, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau. Offspring of the union are five daughters and one son, namely:—1. *Pauline*, born Oct. 19, 1855. 2. *Marie*, born May 23, 1857. 3. *Emma*, born Aug. 2, 1858. 4. *Helena*, born Feb. 17, 1861. 5. *Friedrich*, heir-apparent, born Jan. 20, 1865. 6. *Elizabeth*, born September 6, 1873.

The Prince has a civil list of 245,000 thaler, or 36,735*l.*, being more than one-half of the total revenue of the principality.

After the war between Austria and Prussia, at the end of 1866, Prince Georg Victor made an offer to abdicate the throne in favour of the King of Prussia, but the proposal was not accepted by the latter. Consequent upon further negotiations, a 'Treaty of Accession' (Accessionsvertrag) was signed by the Prince on July 10, 1867, by which he surrendered his chief sovereign rights to King Wilhelm I., retaining merely nominal power.

## Constitution and Population.

The charter of the principality was granted Aug. 17, 1852. It provides for a legislative assembly of forty-one members, of which number eighteen are chosen by the nobility, thirteen by the inhabitants of towns, and ten by the people of the rural districts. On October 22, 1867, the assembly approved the 'Treaty of Accession' concluded between the reigning Prince and King Wilhelm I., which made the administration of the country over to Prussia, restricting the authority of the representatives to purely local affairs.

The principality embraces an area of 466 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of December 1, 1875, of 54,743. At the preceding census, of Dec. 1, 1871, the inhabitants numbered 56,224, so that there was a decrease of 1,551, being at the rate of 0·70 per cent. per annum. In the four years, 1867-71, the decrease was at the rate of 0·56 per annum.

---

## XVII. LIPPE.

(FÜRSTENTHUM LIPPE.)

### Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Waldemar**, Prince of Lippe, born April 18, 1824, the second son of Prince Leopold, and of Princess Emilie of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, Dec. 10, 1875; married, Nov. 9, 1858, to Princess Sophie, born August 7, 1834, daughter of the late Margrave Wilhelm of Baden. Heir-apparent is the Prince's brother, Prince *Hermann*, born Jan. 16, 1831, formerly captain in the Hanoverian army.

The house of Lippe is a younger branch of the ancient family of Lippe, formed in the latter part of the sixteenth century. The Prince has a civil list amounting to about 10,000*l.*, which is stated to be insufficient for the expenses of the court. Owing to financial distress, the late Prince, on May 17, 1850, sold a part of his territory, the Lippstadt, to Prussia, for a life-annuity of 9,000 thaler, or 1,350*l.*

### Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

A charter of rights was granted to Lippe by decree of July 6, 1836. It includes a representative organisation; but nearly the whole legislative as well as executive power remains in the hands of the

Prince. The Chamber of Deputies consists of twenty-one members, seven of which are elected by the territorial nobility, and the other fourteen by the inhabitants of towns and rural districts. The discussions are kept secret. To the Chamber belongs the right of voting, in part, the supplies; otherwise its functions are consultative. The Prince governs through one irresponsible minister.

The public revenue for the year 1876 amounted to 664,161 mark, or 33,208*l.*, and the expenditure to 733,524 mark, or 36,676*l.*, leaving a deficit of 69,363 mark, or 3,468*l.* The public debt, on December 31, 1876, was 1,400,000 mark, or 70,000*l.*

The population, at the census of December 1, 1875, numbered 112,452 souls, living on an area of 445 English square miles. At the preceding census of Dec. 1, 1871, the inhabitants numbered 111,135, showing an increase at the rate of only 0.20 per cent. per annum.

---

## XVIII. SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.)

### Reigning Sovereign.

**Georg**, Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, born Nov. 23, 1838; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Prince Albert, November 26, 1869. Heir-apparent of the Prince is his cousin, Prince *Günther*, born June 3, 1860.

The Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt line is a younger branch of the house of Schwarzburg, being descended from Johann Günther, who died in the middle of the seventeenth century. The present sovereign has a civil list of 240,000 mark, or 12,000*l.*, exclusive of the revenue of the State domains, property of the reigning family.

### Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The fundamental law of the principality is the constitution of March 21, 1854, modified November 16, 1870. For all legislative measures the Prince has to obtain the consent of a Chamber of Representatives of sixteen members, four of whom are elected by the highest-assessed inhabitants, and the rest returned by the general population. The deputies meet every three years, and their mandate expires at the end of two sessions.

There are triennial budgets. For the period 1873-75, the public income was settled at 2,641,047 florins, or 220,087*l.*, and the expenditure for the three years was fixed by the Chamber at 2,601,536 florins, or 216,795*l.* Former financial periods showed small deficits. There is a public debt of 1,848,000 florins, or 154,000*l.*

The population numbered 76,676 at the census of December 1, 1875, living on an area of 340 English square miles. From 1871 to 1875 the increase of population was at the rate of 0·38, and from 1867 to 1871 at the rate of 0·14 per cent. per annum.

## XIX. SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.)

### Reigning Sovereign.

**Günther II.**, Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, born Sept. 24, 1801; succeeded to the throne, in consequence of the abdication of his father, Prince Günther I., Aug. 19, 1835; married, in first nuptials, in 1827, to Princess *Marie* of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, who died in 1833; and, secondly, in 1835, to Princess *Mathilda* of Hohenlohe - Oehringen, from whom he was divorced in 1852. Issue of the first marriage are:—1. Princess *Elisabeth*, born March 22, 1829. 2. Prince *Karl*, born Aug. 7, 1830; colonel in the service of Prussia; married, June 12, 1869, to Princess *Marie* of Saxe-Altenburg. 3. Prince *Leopold*, born July 2, 1832.

The princes of the House of Schwarzburg belong to a very ancient and wealthy family, which gave an emperor to Germany in the fourteenth century. It was partly on account of this lineage that the small territory of the house was left undisturbed at the Congress of Vienna, instead of being 'mediatised,' like that of a number of other formerly sovereign princes. The civil list of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen amounts to 440,000 thaler, or 22,000*l.*, being nearly one-fourth of the revenue of the country. The Prince is, moreover, in possession of a very large income from private estates in Bohemia and Mecklenburg, purchased mostly by the late sovereign, Günther I., who carried on a monopoly as brewer in his dominions.

### Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The principality has a constitution, granted July 5, 1857, under which restricted legislative rights are given to a Diet composed of

15 members, 5 of whom are appointed by the Prince, 5 nominated by certain highly-taxed landowners and others, and 5 elected by the inhabitants in general. The sole executive and part of the legislative power is in the hands of the Prince, who exercises his authority through a government divided into three departments.

The budget accounts are settled for the term of three years. In the period 1872-75, the annual revenue amounted to 1,916,196 mark, or 95,809*l.*, and the annual expenditure to 1,903,002 mark, or 95,050*l.* There is a public debt of 920,000 florins, or 76,660*l.*

The area of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen embraces 318 English square miles, containing a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1875, of 67,480 souls. The census of 1871 gave the number of inhabitants at 67,191, showing an increase at the rate of 0.11 per cent. per annum. The whole population is Protestant.

---

## XX. REUSS-SCHLEIZ.

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS-SCHLEIZ).

### Reigning Sovereign.

**Heinrich XIV.**, Prince of Reuss-Schleiz, born May 28, 1832, the son of Prince Heinrich LXVII., and of Princess Adelaide; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, July 10, 1867; married, Feb. 6, 1858, to Princess *Louise* of Württemberg. Offspring of the marriage are two children, *Heinrich*, born Nov. 10, 1858; and *Elisabeth*, born Oct. 27, 1859.

The reigning house of Reuss-Schleiz forms a younger branch of the Reuss family. As in Reuss-Greiz (see p. 173), the greater part of the territory of the principality is the private property of the reigning family.

All the princes are called Heinrich, and, to distinguish them, they have numbers attached to their names, beginning and ending in each century. Number one is given to the first prince of the branch born in the century, and the numbers follow in the order of birth until the century is finished, when they begin again with number one. Thus the late prince, who was born in 1789 and died in 1867, was Heinrich LXVII., and his son, the reigning prince, born in 1832, is Heinrich XIV., being respectively the 67th and 14th prince of Reuss-Schleiz, born in the 18th and 19th centuries.



### Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The principality has a constitution, proclaimed Nov. 30, 1849, and modified April 14, 1852, and June 20, 1856. Under it restricted legislative rights are granted to a Diet of nineteen members, of whom four are elected by the chief landowners, and the remainder by the inhabitants in general. The Prince has the sole executive and part of the legislative power. In the administration of the State a cabinet of three members acts under his direction. The public income was 729,600 mark, or 36,480*l.*, in the year 1876, with an expenditure of the same amount. There is a public debt of 2,000,550 mark, or 100,027*l.*, nearly one-half consisting of paper money.

The census of December 1, 1875, gave a population of 92,375, on an area of 297 English square miles. On December 1, 1871, the population numbered 89,032, showing an increase at the rate of 0·92 per cent. per annum. All the inhabitants are Protestants.

## XXI. SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.)

### Reigning Sovereign.

**Adolf**, Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, born Aug. 1, 1817, the son of Prince Georg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Nov. 21, 1860; married, Oct. 25, 1844, to Princess *Hermina*, born Sept. 29, 1827, daughter of the late Prince Georg of Waldeck. There are offspring:—1. *Hermina*, born Oct. 5, 1845. 2. *Georg*, born Oct. 10, 1846. 3. *Hermann*, born May 19, 1848. 4. *Ida*, born July 28, 1852. 5. *Otto*, born Sept. 13, 1854. 6. *Adolf*, born July 20, 1859.

The reigning house of Lippe is descended from a count of the same name, who lived in the sixteenth century, acquiring some small territorial possessions in Westphalia. The civil list of the reigning Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe amounts to 25,000*l.*, or about three-fourths of the revenue of the whole principality.

### Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The principality has a constitution, dated November 17, 1868, under which there is a legislative Diet of 15 members, two of whom are appointed by the Prince, one nominated by the nobility, one by the clergy, one by certain functionaries, and the rest elected by the people. To the Prince belongs part of the legislative and all the executive authority. He acts through a minister, called the President of the Government.

The financial accounts for 1874 stated the revenue at 618,659 mark, or 30,912*l.*, and the expenditure at 489,937 mark, or 24,496*l.* There was in 1874 a public debt of 1,400,000 mark, or 70,000*l.*, consisting almost entirely of paper money.

The last census, of Dec. 1, 1875, gave a population of 33,133 souls, on an area of 212 English square miles. From 1871 to 1875 the inhabitants increased at the rate of 0.75 per cent. per annum.

## XXII. REUSS-GREIZ.

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS-GREIZ.)

### Reigning Sovereign.

**Heinrich XXII.**, Prince of Reuss-Greiz, born March 28, 1846, the son of Prince Heinrich XXI., and of Princess Caroline of Hesse-Homburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, November 8, 1859; assumed the government, on coming of age, March 28, 1867. Married, October 8, 1872, to Princess Ida, born July 28, 1852, daughter of the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe.

The princely family of Reuss traces its descent to the Emperor Heinrich I. of Germany, surnamed 'The Fowler,' who died in 936. All the heads of the house, ever since the commencement of the eleventh century, have been called Heinrich. At first the succeeding generations were distinguished by descriptive appellations, such as 'The Rich', 'The Stout', 'The Valiant,' and so forth; but subsequently they adopted numbers. In the year 1701 it was settled, in a family council, that the figures should not run higher than a hundred, beginning afterwards again at one. The present sovereign of Reuss-Greiz has no civil list. He is very wealthy, the greater part of the territory over which he reigns being his private property.

### Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The constitution, bearing date March 28, 1867, provides for a legislative body of 12 members, 3 nominated by the sovereign, 2 by the nobility, 3 elected by towns, and 4 by rural districts. The public revenue, balanced by the expenditure, amounted to 489,894 mark, or 24,494*l.*, in 1876. There is a public debt of 1,309,500 mark, or 65,475*l.*

The population of the principality amounted, at the census of Dec. 1, 1875, to 46,985 souls, living on an area of 148 English square miles. At the census of 1871 the population numbered 45,094, showing an increase at the rate 1.03 per cent. per annum.

### XXIII. HAMBURG.

(FREIE STADT HAMBURG.)

#### Constitution and Revenue.

The present constitution of the state and free city of Hamburg was published on the 28th September 1860, and came in force on the 1st of January 1861. According to the terms of this fundamental law, the government—*Staatsgewalt*—is intrusted, in common, to two Chambers of Representatives, the Senate and the *Bürgerschaft*, or House of Burgesses. The Senate, which exercises chiefly, but not entirely, the executive power, is composed of eighteen members, one-half of which number must have studied jurisprudence, while seven out of the remaining nine must belong to the class of merchants. The members of the Senate are elected for life by the House of Burgesses; but a senator is at liberty to retire at the end of six years. A first and second burgomaster, chosen annually in secret ballot, preside over the meetings of the Senate. No burgomaster can be in office longer than two years; and no member of the Senate is allowed to hold any public office whatever. The House of Burgesses consists of 192 members, 84 of whom are elected in secret ballot by the votes of all tax-paying citizens. Of the remaining 108 members, 48 are chosen, also by ballot, by the owners of house property in the city valued at 3,000 marks, or 187*l.*, over and above the amount for which they are taxed; while the other 60 members are deputed by various guilds, corporations, and courts of justice. All the members of the House of Burgesses are chosen for six years, in such a manner that every three years new elections take place for one-half the number. The House of Burgesses is represented, in permanence, by a *Bürger-Ausschuss*, or Committee of the House, consisting of twenty deputies, of whom no more than five are allowed to be members of the legal profession. It is the special duty of the committee to watch the proceedings of the Senate, and the general execution of the articles of the constitution, including the laws voted by the House of Burgesses. In all matters of legislation, except taxation, the Senate has a veto; and, in case of a constitutional conflict, recourse is had to an assembly of arbitrators, chosen in equal parts from the Senate and the House of Burgesses.

The revenue of the State is mainly derived from direct taxes, chief among them an income-tax, the amount of which upon each contributor is left to self-assessment. Disbursements for public works, including the maintenance of free and unobstructed navigation on the river Elbe—the jurisdiction over which belongs entirely

to Hamburg, although the river flows from the port to its mouth through the territories of Prussia—form the principal part of the expenditure. The following table gives, according to the budget estimates, the sources of revenue and branches of expenditure of the State during the year 1876:—

<i>Sources of Revenue, 1876.</i>				Mark	£
Domains and State lottery . . . . .				6,524,200	326,210
Stamps and taxes . . . . .				15,142,800	757,140
Official fees (Gebühren) . . . . .				1,041,900	52,095
Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .				1,414,400	70,720
Total revenue . . . . .				24,123,300	1,206,165
<i>Branches of Expenditure, 1876.</i>					
Senate and Burgesses . . . . .				518,700	25,935
Interest on State debt . . . . .				6,710,000	335,500
Administration of Finance . . . . .				1,866,700	93,335
Trade and Navigation . . . . .				2,166,000	108,300
Board of Works . . . . .				3,270,400	163,520
Education and Public Charities . . . . .				3,667,400	183,370
Justice and Police . . . . .				3,905,800	195,290
Foreign Consulates . . . . .				47,000	2,350
Contribution to Imperial expenditure . . . . .				3,241,600	162,080
Miscellaneous disbursements . . . . .				376,500	18,825
Total expenditure . . . . .				25,770,100	1,288,505

It will be seen that the revenue being 1,206,165*l.*, and the expenditure 1,288,505*l.*, there was an estimated deficit of 82,340*l.* in the year 1875. The deficit was covered by the surplus of former years.

For the privilege of remaining a 'Free Port,' and exempt from the customs of the Zollverein, Hamburg has to pay an annual sum, assessed for the year 1876 at 2,046,000 mark, or 102,300*l.*, equal to a charge of 7*s.* 6*d.* per head of population.

The public debt of Hamburg on the 1st of January, 1877, amounted to 125,678,520 mark, or 6,283,926*l.* The debt was incurred chiefly for the construction of public works, a considerable part of it being devoted, after the great fire in 1842, to the rebuilding of the destroyed city on a new plan.

### Population and Commerce.

The state embraces a territory of 148 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of December 1, 1875, of 388,618 inhabitants. Included in the census returns were two battalions of Prussian soldiers, forming the garrison of Hamburg. The state consists of three divisions, viz. the city proper with its suburbs, the district of Geest, and the townships of Bergedorf and

Ritzbüttel, the population of each of which districts was as follows on December 1, 1875 :—

	Inhabitants
City of Hamburg, with suburbs . . . . .	345,801
Rural districts and Bergedorf . . . . .	35,888
Cuxhaven and Ritzbüttel . . . . .	6,929
Total . . . . .	388,618

The increase of population has been very considerable since the census of 1867. In the four years from 1867 to 1871 the population of the State increased at the high rate of 2·59 per cent. per annum, and in the subsequent four years, from 1871 to 1875, at the still higher rate of 3·41 per cent. per annum. A large stream of the German emigration to America—which, however, has been rapidly declining in recent years—flows through Hamburg. The number of emigrants was 47,294 in 1869; 32,556 in 1870; 42,224 in 1871; 74,406 in 1872; 69,176 in 1873; 43,443 in 1874; 31,810 in 1875; and 28,729 in 1876. Of the emigrants of 1876, there went 15,997 to the United States, and 1,822 to Australasia. In the years 1875 and 1876 the immigrants into Hamburg from Transatlantic countries came up to nearly one-third of the number of emigrants.

The commercial intercourse of the United Kingdom with Hamburg is very important, embracing more than one-half of the total commerce with Germany.

The total number of vessels which entered the port of Hamburg in the year 1876 was 5,433, with an aggregate tonnage of 2,227,682. The vessels entering with cargoes under the British flag numbered 2,063, with a tonnage of 1,110,501, and cargoes valued at 4,488,000*l.*; and the vessels which cleared, with cargoes, under the British flag, numbered 1,408, with a tonnage of 642,664, and cargoes valued at 10,000,000*l.*

The total number of vessels which belonged to the port of Hamburg, was as follows on Jan. 1, 1877 :—

	Number	Tonnage
Steamers . . . . .	96	83,826
Sailing vessels . . . . .	343	131,072
Total . . . . .	439	214,898

At the commencement of 1871, the number of vessels belonging to Hamburg was 439, with an aggregate tonnage of 184,496, so that in the six years there was an increase of 30,402 in tonnage. The mercantile navy of Hamburg was more than eight times as large as that of the kingdom of Belgium, and nearly double, in tonnage, of that of Denmark and Belgium together, in the year 1877.



**XXIV. LÜBECK.**

(FREIE STADT LÜBECK.)

**Constitution, Revenue, and Population.**

The free city and state of Lübeck is governed according to the constitution of Dec. 29, 1851. The main features of this charter are two representative bodies—the Senate, exercising the executive, and the Bürgerschaft, or House of Burgesses, exercising the legislative authority. The Senate is composed of fourteen members, elected for life, and presided over by two burgomasters, who hold office for two years each, and retire in rotation. There are 120 members in the House of Burgesses, chosen by all citizens who are members of any of the twelve colleges, or guilds of the town. A committee of thirty burgesses, presided over by a chairman elected for two years, has the duty of representing the legislative assembly in the intervals of the ordinary sessions, and of carrying on all active business. The House of Burgesses has the initiative in all measures relative to the public expenditure, foreign treaties, and general legislation; while the Senate, entrusted chiefly with the executive government, has also to give its sanction to the passing of every new law.

The high court of appeal for the three Free Cities of Germany, reorganised by treaty of Nov. 30, 1866, after the incorporation of Frankfort-on-the-Main with Prussia, is established at Lübeck. It is composed at present, under a convention signed July 2, 1872, of a President, nominated by the Senates of the three Free Cities, and six councillors, three of whom are chosen by Hamburg, two by Bremen, and one by Lübeck. The supervision of the Court is in the Senate of the three cities, passing in rotation from one to the other on the 22nd July of every year. Hamburg has the term ending July 22, 1878.

The estimated revenue for the year 1876 amounted to 2,576,758 mark, or 128,837*l.*, and the expenditure to the same amount. Nearly one-third of the revenues are derived from public domains, chiefly forests; another third from excise duties; and the rest mostly from direct taxation. Of the expenditure, one-half is for the interest and reduction of the public debt, the latter amounting, at the commencement of 1877, to 25,684,280 mark, or 1,284,214*l.* Rather more than one-fifth of the public liabilities were contracted in 1806, at the time of the French occupation; while the rest consist mainly of a 4% loan of 1850, and a 3½% loan of 1863.

According to the census of December 1, 1875, the state con-

prises a territory of 127 square miles, with a population of 56,912, including a Prussian garrison. The city proper had 39,743, and the rural districts, composed of scattered portions of territory surrounded by Prussia and Mecklenburg, 12,415 inhabitants at the date of the census. In the four years from 1871 to 1875, the population increased at the rate of 2·18 per cent. per annum, and in the preceding four years, from 1867 to 1871, at the rate of 1·47 per cent. per annum.

Lübeck possessed, at the commencement of 1877, forty-two sea-going vessels, of 8,058 tons, including twenty-two steamers, of 4,409 tons. In the year 1876, there entered the port of Lübeck 2,537 vessels, of 436,100 tons, and there cleared 1,997 vessels, of 422,700 tons. The number of vessels arriving under the British flag in 1876 was 35, of an aggregate tonnage of 9,850. The direct trade of Lübeck is chiefly with Russia, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, and Great Britain. Returns of the extent of commerce of the free city with Great Britain are included under Germany. (See pp. 182–85.)

---

## XXV. BREMEN.

(FREIE STADT BREMEN.)

### Constitution and Revenue.

The free city of Bremen is governed, under a constitution proclaimed March 5, 1849, and revised Feb. 21, 1854, by a Senate of eighteen members, forming the executive, and the Bürgerconvent, or Convent of Burgesses, of 150 members, invested with the power of legislation. The Convent is returned by the votes of all the citizens, divided into classes. The citizens who have studied at a university return 16 members; the merchants 48 members; the common traders and shop-keepers 24 members, and the other tax-paying inhabitants of the Free City the rest. The Convent elects the eighteen members of the Senate, ten of whom at least must be lawyers. Two burgo-masters, the first elected for six years and a half, and the second for four years, direct the affairs of the Senate, through a Ministry divided into eight departments—namely, Foreign Affairs, Church and Education, Justice, Finance, Police, Medical and Sanitary Administration, Military Affairs, and Commerce and Shipping. All the ministers are senators.

The estimated revenue for the year 1876 amounted to 11,983,400 mark, or 599,170*l.*, and the expenditure to 11,999,540 mark, or 599,977*l.*, thus leaving a deficit of 16,140 mark, or 807*l.* Very

nearly one-half the revenue is raised by indirect taxes; while about the same amount is expended for interest and reduction of the public debt. The latter amounted, in January 1877, to 90,385,521 mark, or 4,519,276*l*. The whole of the debt, which bears interest at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., was incurred for constructing railways, harbour, and other public works.

### Population and Commerce.

The population of the State amounted, on Dec. 1, 1875, to 142,200, inclusive a Prussian garrison. The increase of population from 1871 to 1875 was larger than in any other State of Germany, amounting to the high rate of 3·82 per cent. per annum. In the four years from 1867 to 1871, the increase was 2·59 per cent. per annum. The state embraces an area of 106 English square miles.

Bremen, with Bremerhaven, is, next to Hamburg, the chief outlet of German emigration. The number of emigrants who left the port was 63,519 in 1869; 61,877 in 1870; 60,516 in 1871; 80,418 in 1872; 63,167 in 1873; 30,633 in 1874; 24,503 in 1875; and 21,665 in 1876. The emigrants of 1876 comprised 10,972 natives of Germany, or not quite one-half the total, the other half being composed of natives of Austria-Hungary, Russia, Switzerland, and other countries. All the emigrants of 1876, with the exception of 69, went to the United States. In the two years 1875 and 1876, upwards of 20,000 persons returned to Bremen from transatlantic countries.

The number of merchant vessels belonging to the State of Bremen on Jan. 1, 1877, was 255, of 196,011 tons, the number including 58 steamers, of an aggregate burthen of 57,676 tons. Nearly all the steamers sailing under the Bremen and German flag belong to the Navigation Company called the 'North-German Lloyd,' which has a fleet of large ships, mainly built on the Clyde, running between Bremen and various ports in North and South America, with smaller steamers running between Bremerhaven and British ports.

In the year 1876 there arrived at the port of Bremen 2,720 vessels, of 920,904 tons, and there cleared 2,799 vessels, of 861,807 tons. The arrivals included 374 British vessels, of 162,064 tons, and the departures 290 British vessels, of 113,869 tons. Three-fourths of the commerce of Bremen are carried on under the German and British flags. Next to that of Hamburg, the port of Bremen is the largest for the international trade of Germany.

## ALSACE-LORRAINE.

(REICHSLAND ELSASS-LOTHRINGEN.)

### Constitution and Revenue.

The fundamental laws, under which the Reichsland, or Imperial Land, of Alsace-Lorraine is governed, were voted by the Reichstag of Germany June 3, 1871, June 20, 1872, and June 25, 1873. By Art. 1 of the law of June 3, 1871, it is enacted, 'the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, ceded by France in the Peace preliminaries of February 26, 1871, under limits definitely fixed in the Treaty of Peace of May 10, 1871, shall be for ever united with the German Empire.' The Constitution of the German Empire was introduced in Alsace-Lorraine on the 1st of January 1874. An annual report has to be made to the Reichstag on the general affairs of the provinces and the development of the administration. All laws must receive the assent of the Imperial government.

The administration of Alsace-Lorraine is under a governor-general, bearing the title of Oberpräsident.

*Oberpräsident of Alsace-Lorraine.*—Eduard von Möller, born at Minden, Westphalia, 1814; studied jurisprudence at Heidelberg and Berlin; Oberpräsident of the government district of Cologne, 1848–66; Oberpräsident of the province of Hesse-Nassau, 1866–71; appointed Oberpräsident of Alsace-Lorraine, Nov. 1871.

Under the Oberpräsident of Alsace-Lorraine are three district governors, bearing the title of Bezirkspräsidenten, resident at Strassburg, Colmar, and Metz.

The budget estimates of public revenue of Alsace-Lorraine in the year 1876, amounted to 43,781,299 mark, or 2,189,064*l.*; and the estimates of expenditure to the same. Nearly one-half of the total revenue is derived from customs and indirect taxes, while the largest branch of expenditure—amounting to 6,408,475 mark, or 320,423*l.*, in the estimates for 1876—is for public education and ecclesiastical affairs.

### Area and Population.

The Reichsland has an area of 5,580 English square miles, with a population, in 1875, of 1,531,804, being 227 individuals per

English square mile. Alsace-Lorraine is administratively divided into three Bezirke, or districts, called Ober-Elsass, Unter-Elsass, and Lothringen, the first of which is subdivided into seven, and the other two each into eight Kreise, or circles. The following table gives area, in English square miles, and the population of each of the districts at the two last enumerations, the census of December 1, 1871, and the census of December 1, 1875:—

Districts	Area	Population	
	Eng. sqr. miles	Decem. 1871	Decem. 1875
Ober-Elsass . . .	1,353	458,873	452,642
Unter-Elsass . . .	1,844	600,406	597,850
Lothringen . . .	2,383	490,459	481,312
Total . . .	5,580	1,549,738	1,531,804

The decrease of population during the four years from 1871 to 1875 amounted to 0·23 per cent. per annum. During the preceding five years from December 1866 to December 1871, there was a decrease of population at the rate of 0·84 per cent. per annum, ascribed partly to the war and partly to emigration.

At the census of December 1, 1871, there were in the Reichsland 1,234,588 Roman Catholics, 271,198 Protestants, 2,863 members of other Christian sects, and 40,938 Jews. According to an official estimate, 200,000 of the inhabitants are of French origin (*Sprachstamme*), and 1,350,000 of German origin.

The three principal towns of the Reichsland are Strassburg, capital of Ober-Elsass, Mühlhausen, capital of Unter-Elsass, and Metz, capital of Lothringen. At the census of 1875, Strassburg had 94,346, Mühlhausen 58,513, and Metz 45,673 inhabitants.

### Trade and Commerce of Germany.

The trade and commerce of the Empire are under the administration and guidance of special laws and rules, emanating from the Zollverein, or Customs' League which embraces the whole of the states of Germany, with the exception of the two cities of Hamburg and Bremen. The privilege of Hamburg and Bremen to remain 'free ports,' conceded in 1868, was ratified in the Imperial Constitution of April 16, 1871, the 34th article of which enacts that the two Hanse towns shall remain 'outside the common line of customs'—*ausserhalb der gemeinschaftlichen Zollgrenze*—'until they themselves demand admittance.' The administration of the



Zollverein, according to a treaty signed July 8, 1867, and in force from January 1, 1868, till December 31, 1877, is at Berlin.

There was, previous to the year 1871, a twofold representation of the Zollverein, that of governments, in the Zollverein Council, and that of populations, in the Zollverein Parliament, the members of which latter body were elected in the same manner as the deputies to the North German Federal diet, and met in annual session at the beginning of the year. Under the constitution of April 16, 1871, the functions of the Zollverein Parliament merged in the Reichstag of the Empire. The Zollverein Council has three committees sitting permanently, namely, for finance, for taxes and customs, and for trade. All the receipts of the Zollverein are paid into a common exchequer, and distributed, *pro rata* of population, among the states of the Empire. The chief sources of revenue are customs duties, mainly on imports, and taxes upon spirits, wine, sugar manufactured from beet-roots, and tobacco.

The subjoined tabular statement exhibits the growth of the commercial intercourse between Germany and the United Kingdom, giving the total value of the direct exports from all the states of the Empire, including the Hanse Towns, to Great Britain and Ireland, and the total value of the direct imports of British home produce into them, in each of the ten years 1867 to 1876 :—

Years	Exports from Germany to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Germany
	£	£
1867	18,331,725	22,674,140
1868	17,653,553	22,841,745
1869	17,927,192	20,416,168
1870	15,404,218	27,434,520
1871	19,263,319	12,654,814
1872	19,231,873	31,618,749
1873	19,926,451	27,270,342
1874	19,947,195	24,799,846
1875	21,836,401	23,287,883
1876	21,115,189	20,082,262

The annual sums here given do not represent the total value of the commercial intercourse between Germany and Great Britain, but only that of the *direct* trade. There are no returns showing the value of the exports and imports passing in transit, chiefly by way of the Netherlands, between Germany and the United Kingdom. (See page 338.)

The following table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling, of the principal articles exported direct from Germany to the United Kingdom, in each of the two years 1875 and 1876 :—

Exports from Germany to Great Britain	1875	1876
	£	£
Animals, oxen and bulls . . . .	1,074,318	1,125,141
„ cows and calves . . . .	338,281	362,892
„ sheep and lambs . . . .	662,720	612,764
„ swine and hogs . . . .	10,050	7,415
Bacon and hams . . . .	1,339,024	1,269,456
Bristles . . . .	149,174	142,027
Butter . . . .	643,906	677,466
Chemical manufactures and products	226,079	273,548
Corn, wheat . . . .	3,147,530	1,331,521
„ barley . . . .	549,835	213,837
„ peas and beans . . . .	290,497	134,202
„ wheatmeal and flour . . . .	647,378	769,074
Cotton, raw . . . .	55,696	28,263
„ manufactures . . . .	220,806	226,434
Flax, dressed or undressed . . . .	196,890	96,312
Glass, flint . . . .	63,102	82,186
„ manufactures, unenumerated . . . .	341,148	436,749
Hides, not tanned . . . .	99,772	134,773
„ tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed . . . .	317,775	342,957
Hops . . . .	446,153	189,922
Painters' colours and pigments . . . .	161,939	162,634
Paper and pasteboard . . . .	179,615	221,592
Pork, salted . . . .	67,218	63,464
Rags and other materials for making paper . . . .	100,902	102,291
Seeds, clover and grass . . . .	237,815	329,047
„ flax and linseed . . . .	228,693	122,078
„ tares and lentils . . . .	75,898	81,455
Skins and furs of all sorts . . . .	185,783	198,960
Spirits, unenumerated, not sweetened	180,930	139,672
Sugar, refined and candy . . . .	12,108	48,562
„ unrefined . . . .	583,546	1,688,786
Toys . . . .	229,980	245,882
Wood and timber, hewn . . . .	712,340	841,725
„ „ sawn or split . . . .	254,188	237,751
„ „ staves . . . .	249,896	356,903
Wool, sheep and lambs' . . . .	509,131	577,450
Woollen manufactures . . . .	465,835	512,418
Woollen rags . . . .	159,320	188,663
Yarn for weaving . . . .	557,080	512,473
All other articles . . . .	5,864,050	6,026,444
Total . . . .	21,836,401	21,115,189

The following table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling, of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures imported from the United Kingdom into Germany, in each of the years 1875 and 1876 :—

Imports of British Produce into Germany	1875	1876
	£	£
Alkali, soda . . . . .	320,829	303,583
Apparel and haberdashery . . . . .	81,330	59,368
Bags and sacks, empty . . . . .	151,083	212,138
Caoutchouc, manufactures of . . . . .	156,293	137,750
Chemical products and preparations . . . . .	350,577	339,563
Coals, cinders, and fuel . . . . .	1,272,624	1,122,666
Cotton yarn . . . . .	2,721,599	2,401,534
„ piece goods . . . . .	1,353,024	1,091,381
„ hosiery and small-wares . . . . .	608,685	525,862
Earthen and china ware . . . . .	95,758	91,881
Fish, herrings . . . . .	784,633	579,011
Hardwares and cutlery unenumerated . . . . .	267,165	236,104
Leather, wrought and unwrought . . . . .	454,535	422,313
Linen yarn . . . . .	509,769	319,361
„ piece goods . . . . .	398,854	338,743
„ other sorts . . . . .	170,478	146,683
Jute manufactures of all kinds . . . . .	447,477	493,968
Machinery, steam engines . . . . .	231,023	91,412
„ other sorts . . . . .	776,553	607,763
Metals:—		
Iron, wrought and unwrought . . . . .	1,922,838	1,765,592
Copper, wrought and unwrought . . . . .	363,288	310,786
Lead, pig, pipe, and sheet . . . . .	49,710	29,677
Oil, seed . . . . .	524,969	583,550
Silk, thrown, twist, and yarn . . . . .	69,830	91,816
„ manufactures . . . . .	123,369	107,677
Skins and furs of all sorts . . . . .	69,794	108,418
Tin, unwrought . . . . .	77,038	37,237
Wool, sheep and lambs' . . . . .	300,701	230,773
Woollen and worsted yarn . . . . .	2,591,628	2,098,519
Woollen manufactures:—		
Cloths, coatings, &c. . . . .	1,520,403	1,474,627
Worsted stuffs . . . . .	1,513,832	1,071,514
Flannels and carpets . . . . .	96,132	80,653
Of other sorts . . . . .	175,770	134,434
All other articles . . . . .	2,736,292	2,435,905
Total . . . . .	23,287,883	20,082,262

The Free Towns, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, are the chief gates of commercial intercourse of Germany with the United Kingdom.

The results of an agricultural census taken on the 10th of January, 1873, showed that at that date there were in the Empire 3,352,231 horses; 13,315 mules and donkeys; 15,776,702 head of cattle; 24,999,706 sheep; 7,124,088 swine; 2,320,002 goats; and 2,333,484 beehives. The number of families possessing live stock—Viehbesitzende Haushaltungen—was found to be 5,028,023, and

of these there were 2,965,856 devoted, partly or wholly, to agricultural pursuits.

The mercantile navy of Germany, on the 1st of January 1877, numbered 4,809 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 1,103,650. Of this total there were 318 steamers, of 180,946 tons. The following was the distribution of the shipping belonging to the principal ports on the 1st of January 1877 :—

Principal Ports	Sailing Vessels and Steamers		Steamers	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Hamburg . . . .	439	214,898	96	83,826
Bremen . . . .	255	196,011	58	57,676
Rostock . . . .	374	106,580	8	3,795
Stettin . . . .	222	48,660	43	8,522
Danzig . . . .	114	48,840	8	3,293
Stralsund . . . .	292	49,879	1	237
Barth . . . .	231	42,937	—	—
Memel . . . .	91	30,911	6	320
Elsbeth . . . .	123	37,094	1	20
Papenburg . . . .	158	22,916	—	—
Geestemünde . . . .	57	27,313	6	1,487
All other ports . . . .	2,453	277,611	91	21,770
Total . . . .	4,809	1,103,650	318	180,946

At the close of 1876 the railways of the Empire completed and open for public traffic had a total length of 27,413 kilometres, or 17,133 English miles. Of this total, 12,604 kilometres, or 7,878 English miles, belonged to the State.

The total number of telegraphic despatches in the year 1876 was 10,649,994, of which 7,172,124 were inland, and 3,477,870 foreign. The length of telegraph lines in the Empire at the end of 1876 was 38,793 kilometres (or 24,317 English miles), and of telegraph wires 142,000 kilometres (or 88,750 English miles). The total receipts of 1876 amounted to 10,258,529 mark, or 512,920*l.*, and the expenditure to 15,958,543 mark, or 797,927*l.* There were 4,532 telegraph stations at the end of 1876.

The Imperial post office carried 516,407,730 letters, 78,586,580 post cards, 7,523,180 patterns, 92,867,490 stamped wrappers, and 310,421,781 newspapers, in the year 1876. The total receipts of the post office in 1876 amounted to 116,967,739 mark, or 5,848,387*l.*, and the total expenditure to 109,414,845 mark, or 5,470,742*l.*, leaving a surplus of 7,552,894 mark, or 377,645*l.*

## Diplomatic Representatives.

### 1. OF GERMANY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Ambassador*.—Count Georg von Münster, accredited Jan. 26, 1873.

*Councillor of Embassy*.—Baron Egen von der Brincken.

*Secretaries*.—Count Wilhelm von Redern; Dr. V. E. R. von Bojanowski; Count Fritz von Dönhoff.

*Military Attaché*.—Major von Vietinghof.

*Director of Chancery*.—Wilhelm Adolph Schmettau.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

*Ambassador*.—Right Hon. Lord Odo W. Russell, G.C.B., born in 1829; British Envoy to Rome, 1858–70; Assistant Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1870–71. Appointed Ambassador to Germany, October 16, 1871.

*Secretaries*.—Hugh G. Macdonell; Henry Nevill Dering; Hon. W. J. G. Napier.

*Military Attaché*.—Major-General C. P. B. Walker, C.B.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures generally in use throughout the whole of Germany, and their British equivalents, are—

### MONEY.

#### *Old denominations.*

The <i>Thaler</i> , of 30 <i>Groschen</i> , approximate value	=	3s.
„ <i>Gulden</i> , or florin, of 60 <i>Kreuzer</i>	„	= 1s. 8d.
„ <i>Mark Current</i> of Lübeck	„	= 1s. 3d.
„ <i>Mark Banco</i> of Hamburg	„	= 1s. 6d.
„ <i>Reichs Thaler</i> of Bremen	„	= 3s. 4d.

#### *New denomination.*

The *Mark*, of 100 *Pfennig*, approximate value. = 1s.

On January 1, 1872, a law for the uniformity of coinage throughout the Empire, passed by the Reichstag, was published by the Imperial government. Under this law the standard of value is gold. The same law ordered the substitution of the mark, as the general coin, to commence on the 1st of January, 1875. There are gold 10-mark pieces and 20-mark pieces, the former called Krone, or crown, and the latter Doppel-Krone, or double-crown.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The French metrical system of weights and measures came into force in Germany on January 1, 1872. The names of the decimal weights and measures and the British equivalents are:—



The <i>Gramme</i> . . . . .	= 15·434 grains troy.
„ <i>Kilogramme</i> of 2 <i>Pfund</i> . . . . .	= 2·205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Centner</i> of 50 <i>Kilogramme</i> . . . . .	= 110 „ „
„ <i>Quintal</i> of 2 <i>Centner</i> . . . . .	= 220 „ „
„ <i>Tonne</i> of 20 <i>Centner</i> . . . . .	= 2200 „ „
„ <i>Liter, Mass</i> . . . . .	= 1·76 Imperial pints.
„ <i>Meter, Stab</i> . . . . .	= 3·28 feet or 39·37 inches.
„ <i>Kilometer</i> . . . . .	= 1093 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs.
„ <i>Hektar</i> . . . . .	= 2·47 acres.
„ <i>Quadrat, or Square Kilometer</i> . . . . .	= 247 acres, or $2\frac{3}{5}$ sq. k. to 1 sq. mile.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Germany.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Deutscher Reichs- und Königl. Preussischer Staats-Anzeiger. Berlin, 1877.

Königlich Preussischer Staats-Kalender für 1877. 8. Berlin, 1877.

Preussische Statistik, herausgegeben vom Königlich Statistischen Bureau in Berlin. fol. Berlin, 1877.

Jahrbuch der amtlichen Statistik des Preussischen Staates. 4 vols. 8. Berlin, 1865, 1867, 1869, and 1876.

Die Gemeinden und Gutsbezirke des Preussischen Staates und ihre Bevölkerung. Nach den Urmaterialien der allgemeinen Volkszählung v. 1. December 1871 bearbeitet, u. zusammengestellt vom Königlich statistischen Bureau. 8. Berlin, 1873.

Zeitschrift des Königl. Preussischen statistischen Büreaus, redigirt von Dr. Engel. 4. Berlin, 1877.

Der Viehstand der Gemeinden und Gutsbezirke im Preussischen Staate. Nach den Urmaterialien der Viehzählung v. 10. Januar 1873, bearbeitet vom Königlich Preussischen statistischen Bureau. 8. Berlin, 1875.

Statistik des deutschen Reiches. Herausgegeben vom Kaiserlichen statistischem Amte. 4. Berlin, 1873-77.

Staatshandbuch für das Königreich Sachsen. Dresden, 1877.

Hof- und Staats-Handbuch des Königreichs Bayern. 8. München, 1877.

Königlich Württembergisches Hof- und Staats-Handbuch, herausgeg. von dem Königl. Statistisch-topographischem Bureau. 8. Stuttgart, 1877.

Hamburgischer Staats-Kalender auf das Jahr 1877. 4. Hamburg, 1877.

Report by Mr. MacDonell, British Secretary of Embassy, on the Finances of the German Empire, dated Berlin, Jan. 1, 1876; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Dudley E. Saurin on the Industry and Agriculture of Württemberg, dated Stuttgart, Decem. 20, 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Hertslet on the Trade of the Province of Silesia, dated Königsberg, Oct. 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Consuls on British Trade abroad.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Consul Annesley on the Commerce of Hamburg; by Mr. Consul Hertslet on the Trade of Königsberg; by Mr. Consul Ward, on the Trade of Bremen; by Mr. Vice-Consul Meden on the Trade of Cuxhaven; by

Mr. Consul-General Crowe on the Trade of the Rhenish Provinces; by Mr. Vice-Consul Humbert on the Trade of Breslau; by Mr. Vice-Consul Kruge on the Commerce of Danzig; by Mr. Vice-Consul Kruse on the Trade of Kiel; and by Mr. Vice-Consul Behncke on the Trade of Lübeck; dated January-February, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Consul-General Crowe on the Commerce and Customs Tariff of Germany; by Mr. Vice-Consul Kruse on the Trade of Kiel; by Consul-General Baron Tauchnitz on the Trade of Leipzig; and by Mr. Consul Blackwell on the Commerce and Shipping of Stettin, dated April-May, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Consul Annesley on the Commerce and Population of Hamburg, and by Mr. Vice-Consul Richter on the Trade of Memel, dated August-September, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part VI. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Vice-Consul Kruge on the Trade of Danzig, and by Mr. Consul Hertslet on the Trade of Königsberg-Pillau, dated September, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul Ward on the Commerce of Bremen; by Mr. Vice-Consul Kruge on the Trade of Danzig; by Mr. Consul-General Crowe on the Trade of the Rhenish Provinces; by Mr. Consul Annesley on the Commerce and Shipping of Hamburg; by Mr. Vice-Consul Kruge, on the Trade of Kiel; by Mr. Consul Hertslet on the Trade of Königsberg; and by Mr. Vice-Consul Behncke on the Commerce and Shipping of Lübeck, dated January-June, 1877; in 'Commercial Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part III. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Germany with the United Kingdom; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Engel* (Dr. Ernst): Die Verluste der Deutschen Armeen im Kriege gegen Frankreich 1870 und 1871. Fol. Berlin, 1873.

*Fircks* (A. Freiherr von), Die Volkskraft Deutschland's und Frankreich's. Statistische Skizze. 8. Berlin, 1875.

*Gothaischer* genealogischer Hof-Kalender auf das Jahr 1877. 32. Gotha, 1877.

*Neumann* (G.), Das Deutsche Reich in geographischer, statistischer und topographischer Beziehung. 2 vols. 8. Berlin, 1872-74.

*Nicolson* (A.), A Sketch of the German Constitution, and of the Events in Germany from 1815 to 1871. 8. London, 1875.

*Petermann* (Th.), Zeitschrift des Königlich Sächsischen Statistischen Büreaus, 22 Jahrgang. 4. Leipzig, 1877.

*Wagner* (Dr. H.), Die Entwicklung des Deutschen Eisenbahnnetzes. In Dr. A. Petermann's 'Mittheilungen.' No. VI. 1873. 4. Gotha, 1873.

*Waitz* (Georg), Deutsche Verfassungsgeschichte. 5 vols. 8. Kiel, 1871-74.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.)

### Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Victoria I.**, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, born at Kensington Palace, London, May 24, 1819, the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III., and of Princess Victoria of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, widow of Prince Emich of Leiningen. Ascended the throne at the death of her uncle, King William IV., June 20, 1837; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Married, Feb. 10, 1840, to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; widow, Dec. 14, 1861.

*Children of the Queen.*—1. Princess *Victoria*, born Nov. 21, 1840; married, Jan. 25, 1858, to Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, eldest son of Wilhelm I., Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia. There are offspring three sons and four daughters (see Prussia: Reigning Sovereign and Family). 2. Prince *Albert Edward*, heir-apparent, born Nov. 9, 1841; married, March 10, 1863, to Princess *Alexandra*, eldest daughter of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, present King Christian IX. of Denmark. Issue, two sons and three daughters:—Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864; George, born June 3, 1865; Louise, born Feb. 20, 1867; Alexandra, born July 6, 1868; and Maud, born Nov. 26, 1869. 3. Princess *Alice*, born April 25, 1843; married, July 1, 1862, to Prince Ludwig of Hesse. (See 'Hesse,' page 152). 4. Prince *Alfred*, born Aug. 6, 1844; entered the royal navy. Aug. 31, 1858; created duke of Edinburgh, May 24, 1866; married Jan. 21, 1874, to Grand-duchess Marie of Russia, only daughter of Emperor Alexander II.; issue, a son, Alfred, born October 15, 1874, and two daughters, Marie, born October 29, 1875; and Victoria, born November 25, 1876. 5. Princess *Helen*a, born May 25, 1846; married, July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born Jan. 22, 1831, formerly captain in the Prussian army. Issue, two sons, and two daughters—Christian, born April 14, 1867, Albert John, born Feb. 26, 1869; Victoria, born May 3, 1870; and Louise, born Aug. 12, 1872. 6. Princess *Louise*, born March 18, 1848; married, March 21, 1871, to John Douglas Sutherland, Marquis of Lorne, born Aug. 6, 1845, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll. 7. Prince *Arthur*, born May 1, 1850; created Duke of Connaught 1874. 8. Prince *Leopold*, born April 7, 1853. 9. Princess *Beatrice*, born April 14, 1857.

*Cousins of the Queen.*—1. *George V.*, ex-King of Hanover, born at London, May 27, 1819, the son of Duke Ernest Augustus of Cumberland, fifth son of King George III. 2. Prince *George*, Duke of Cambridge, born at Hanover, March 26, 1819, the son of Duke Adolphus of Cambridge, sixth son of King George III.; field-marshal commanding-in-chief the British army. 3. Princess *Augusta*, sister of the preceding, born at Hanover, July 19, 1822; married, June 28, 1843, to Grand-duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. 4. Princess *Mary*, sister of the preceding, born at Hanover, Nov. 27, 1833; married, June 12, 1866, to Prince Franz von Teck, born Aug. 27, 1837, son of Prince Alexander of Würtemberg, and of Claudine Rhéday, Countess von Hohenstein. Issue, one daughter, and three sons, Victoria, born May 26, 1867, Albert, born Aug. 13, 1868, Franz Joseph, born Jan. 9, 1870, and Alexander, born April 14, 1874.

*Aunt of the Queen.*—Princess *Augusta*, born at Cassel, July 25, 1797, the daughter of Landgrave Friedrich of Hesse-Cassel; married, May 7, 1818, to Duke Adolphus of Cambridge, youngest son of King George III.; widow, July 8, 1850.

The queen reigns in her own right, holding the crown both by inheritance and election. Her legal title rests on the statute of 12 & 13 Will. III. c. 3, by which the succession to the crown of Great Britain and Ireland was settled, on the death of King William and Queen Anne, without issue, on the Princess Sophia of Hanover, and the 'heirs of her body, being Protestants.' The inheritance thus limited descended to George I., son and heir of Princess Sophia, she having died before Queen Anne; and it has ever since continued in a regular course of descent.

The civil list of the queen consists in a fixed Parliamentary grant, and amounts to much less than the income of previous sovereigns. By the Revolution of 1688, the duty of the king to bear the expenses of government out of the State income allotted to him was abolished, and certain portions of the income of the country were assigned to the king to meet the expenses of the royal household. Under George I. this sum amounted at times to 1,000,000*l.* sterling. If it did not reach 800,000*l.* the deficiency was covered by Parliament. In 1777, the civil list of the king was fixed at 900,000*l.*, and the income over and above that sum from the hereditary possessions of the Crown passed to the Treasury. But at this period the king had to pay from the civil list the salaries of the judges and ambassadors, and other government officers. Under William IV. the civil list was relieved of many burthens, and fixed at 510,000*l.* By 39-40 Geo. III. c. 88, it was settled that the king might have a private and separate estate. It is established by 1-2 Vict. c. 2, that as long as Queen Victoria lives, all the



revenues of the Crown shall be a part of the Consolidated Fund, but that a civil list shall be assigned to the queen. In virtue of this Act, which received the royal sanction Dec. 23, 1837, the queen has granted to her an annual allowance of 385,000*l.* 'for the support of Her Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.' By the same statute, the application of this allowance is limited in a prescribed form. The Lords of the Treasury are directed to pay yearly 60,000*l.* into Her Majesty's Privy Purse; to set aside 231,260*l.* for the salaries of the royal household, 44,240*l.* for retiring allowances and pensions to servants, and 13,200*l.* for royal bounty, alms, and special services. This leaves an unappropriated surplus of 36,300*l.*, which may be applied in aid of the general expenditure of Her Majesty's Court. It is provided that whenever the civil list charges in any year exceed the total sum of 400,000*l.*, an account of the expenditure, with full particulars, shall be laid before Parliament within thirty days. The queen has also paid to her the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, which in the year 1876 amounted to 73,370*l.*, being 5,097*l.* more than in the preceding year. The salaries, law charges, taxes, charities, and other disbursements in 1876 amounted to 30,370*l.*, and the payment made to Her Majesty for the year was 43,000*l.*, or 2,000*l.* more than in the preceding year. The payment to Her Majesty in 1867 amounted to 29,000*l.*; in 1868 to 27,880*l.*; in 1869, 1870, and 1871 to 31,000*l.*; in 1872 to 40,000*l.*; in 1873 to 41,000*l.*; in 1874 to 42,000*l.*; and in 1875 to 41,000*l.*

The annual grant of 385,000*l.* to Her Majesty is paid out of the Consolidated Fund, on which are charged likewise the following sums allowed to members of the royal family:—25,000*l.* a year to the Duke of Edinburgh; 15,000*l.* to the Duke of Connaught; 8,000*l.* to Prince Leopold; 8,000*l.* to Princess Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia; 6,000*l.* to Princess Ludwig of Hesse; 6,000*l.* to Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; 6,000*l.* to Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne; 6,000*l.* to the Duchess of Cambridge; 3,000*l.* to the Grand-duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; 5,000*l.* to Princess Teck, formerly Princess Mary of Cambridge; and 12,000*l.* to Duke George of Cambridge.

The heir-apparent of the Crown has, by 26 Vict. c. 1, settled upon him an annuity of 40,000*l.* The Prince of Wales has besides as income the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall. Previous to the year 1840, these revenues amounted to between 11,000*l.* and 16,000*l.* per annum; but since that period they have greatly risen. The income of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year 1876 was 99,827*l.*, the salaries and other expenses came to 29,452*l.*, and the sum of 70,375*l.* was paid over for the use of the Prince of Wales. In 1867,



the sum paid over amounted to 54,927*l.*; in 1866 to 55,252*l.*; in 1870 to 62,574*l.*; in 1871 to 62,484*l.*; in 1872 to 62,348*l.*; in 1873 to 62,515*l.*; in 1874 to 65,901*l.*; and in 1875 to 67,141*l.* The Princess of Wales has settled upon her by 26 Vict. cap. 1, the annual sum of 10,000*l.*, to be increased to 30,000*l.* in case of widowhood. Both the parliamentary grants of the Prince and Princess of Wales are paid out of the Consolidated Fund, which bears a total yearly charge of 142,000*l.* for annuities to members of the Royal Family.

The following is a list of the sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Great Britain, with date of their accession, from the union of the crowns of England and Scotland:—

<i>House of Stuart.</i>		<i>House of Stuart-Orange.</i>	
James I.	1603	William and Mary	1689
Charles I.	1625	William III.	1694
<i>Commonwealth.</i>		<i>House of Stuart.</i>	
Parliamentary Executive	1649	Anne	1702
Protectorate	1653	<i>House of Hanover.</i>	
		George I.	1714
		George II.	1727
		George III.	1760
		George IV.	1820
<i>House of Stuart.</i>		William IV.	1830
Charles II.	1660	Victoria	1837
James II.	1685		

The average duration of the reigns of these rulers of Great Britain—exclusive of the period of the Commonwealth, but including the actual reign of her present Majesty—amounting in the aggregate to two and three quarter centuries, has been twenty years.

### Constitution and Government.

The supreme legislative power of the British empire is by its constitution given to Parliament. 'The power and jurisdiction of Parliament,' says Sir Edward Coke, 'is so transcendent and absolute that it cannot be confined, either for causes or persons, within any bounds.' And, repeating the words, Sir William Blackstone adds, that it is 'the place where that absolute despotic power, which must in all governments reside somewhere, is entrusted by the constitution of these kingdoms.' The sovereign is not only the head, but also the beginning and the end—caput, principium, et finis—of Parliament; he alone can summon Parliament; and no Parliament, save on the demise of a sovereign, can assemble of its own accord. Parliament is summoned by the writ of the sovereign issued out of Chancery, by advice of the privy council, at least thirty-five days previous to its assembling. On a vacancy occurring whilst Parliament is sitting, a writ for the election of a new member is issued upon motion in the House. If the vacancy occurs during the recess, the writ is issued at the instance of the Speaker. By

4 Edw. III. c. 14, it was enacted, 'It is accorded that Parliament shall be holden every year once or more often if need be.' Also by 36 Edw. III. c. 10, it was directed, 'that a Parliament be holden every year if need be.' By 16 Chas. I. c. 1, it was enacted, that if the king neglected to call a Parliament for three years, the chancellor or keeper of the great seal might issue writs for summoning the peers and for the election of the commons; that if the chancellor or keeper should neglect to do it, any twelve of the peers might summon the Parliament; that if the peers should neglect to issue the necessary summons, the sheriffs of the counties and other magistrates respectively might proceed to the election; and should they refuse, then that the freeholders of each county might elect their members, and that the members so chosen should be obliged, under severe penalties, to attend. This Act was deemed such an invasion of the prerogative, that it was repealed on the Restoration by 16 Chas. II. c. 1. But the latter Act contains a provision that Parliament shall not in future be intermitted for above three years at the most. By 1 Will. and Mary, sess. 2, c. 2, it was enacted, 'that Parliaments shall be holden frequently.' As, however, the Mutiny Act and the Budget are only granted for a year, the Crown, since the Revolution, is compelled to summon a Parliament annually. By ancient right and usage, lying at the foundation of the constitution, the House of Commons has the exclusive control over taxation, and at its will may grant or refuse supplies to the Crown.

It has become customary of late for Parliaments to meet in annual session extending over the first six months of the year. Every session must end with a prorogation, and by it all bills which have not been brought to a conclusion fall to the ground. Both Houses of legislature must be prorogued at the same time. The prorogation takes place either by the sovereign in person, or by commission from the Crown, or by proclamation. The Lower House appears at the bar, and if the sovereign be present, the speaker reports upon the labours of the session; the royal assent is then given to bills of the closing session, and a speech from the sovereign is read; whereupon the chancellor prorogues the Parliament to a certain day. Parliament resumes business, however, as soon as it is summoned by royal proclamation on a certain day, which may be at a date earlier than the original date of prorogation appointed. Should the term of prorogation elapse, and no proclamation be issued, Parliament cannot assemble of its own accord. The royal proclamation which summons Parliament in order to proceed to business must be issued six days before the time of meeting. A dissolution is the civil death of Parliament; it may occur by the will of the sovereign, expressed in person or by com-

missioners, or, as is most usual during the recess, by proclamation, or, finally, by lapse of time. Formerly, on the demise of the sovereign, Parliament stood dissolved by the fact thereof; but this was altered in the reign of William III. to the effect of postponing the dissolution till six months after the accession of the new sovereign, while the Reform Act of 1867 settled that the Parliament 'in being at any future demise of the Crown shall not be determined by such demise, but shall continue as long as it would otherwise have continued unless dissolved by the Crown.' Other statutes enact that if, at the time of the demise, the Parliament be adjourned or prorogued, it shall immediately assemble; and that, in the case of the demise of the sovereign between the dissolution of a Parliament and the day appointed by the writs of summons for the meeting of a new one, the last preceding Parliament shall meet again, but for not longer than six months.

The present form of Parliament, as divided into two Houses of legislature, the Lords and the Commons, dates from the time of Edward II., and it has been, except during the period of the Commonwealth, a fundamental principle of the constitution, that every Parliament shall consist of an Upper and a Lower House of legislature.

The Upper House consists of peers who hold their seats—

- 1st. By virtue of hereditary right;
- 2nd. By creation of the Sovereign;
- 3rd. By virtue of office—English bishops;
- 4th. By election for life—Irish peers;
- 5th. By election for duration of Parliament—Scottish peers.

In early times the summons of peers to attend Parliament depended in a great measure, if not entirely, on the royal will; and according to Camden, after the battle of Evesham every baron was expressly forbidden to appear in Parliament without special writ. However, it has long since been held that every hereditary peerage confers the right of a seat in the Upper House. Any person giving proof that his ancestor was called by 'writ of summons' may claim to sit as hereditary peer. New peerages are created by royal patent, the peer being summoned by the writ issued in pursuance thereof '*ad consulendum et defendendum regem*;' and the peerage rights are acquired whether the individual summoned takes his seat in the Upper House or not. Should a question arise as to the legal capacity of a peer to be admitted to the sittings of the Upper House, the sovereign is prayed for a writ through a secretary of state; the attorney-general supports the petition, and, if willing to allow it, it is ordinarily complied with. If the matter is doubtful, he recommends it to be referred to the

Upper House, which resolves itself into a committee of privilege, Upon a report to the House the latter declares its opinion by way of address. Hereditary peers may, by a 'standing order' of the Upper House, take their seat without further preliminary; peers newly created or summoned have to be 'introduced.' The privilege of the members of the Upper House, including the bishops, of voting by proxy, was suspended by a 'standing Order'—number XXXII.—passed on the 31st of March, 1868.

The Crown is unrestricted in its power of creating peers, and the privilege has been largely used by modern governments to fill the House of Lords. In consequence of certain terms in the Act of Union—5 Anne, c. 8—limiting the right of election of the Scottish representative peers to the then existing peers of Scotland, it is understood that the sovereign cannot create a new Scottish peerage; and such peerages are in fact never created except in the case of the younger branches of the royal family, though extinct peerages may be revived or forfeited peerages restored. By the Irish Act of Union—39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 67—the sovereign is restricted to the creation of one new Irish peerage on the extinction of three of the existing peerages; but when the Irish peers are reduced to 100, then on the extinction of one peerage another may be created.

The House of Lords, in the session of 1877, consisted of 503 members, of whom 5 were peers of the Blood Royal, 2 archbishops, 21 dukes, 19 marquesses, 113 earls, 24 viscounts, 24 bishops, 251 barons, 16 Scottish representative peers, and 28 Irish representative peers. The list included a number of minors, and several peers whose names appear in double on the 'Roll of the House of Lords' as representatives of official together with hereditary dignities. The number of names on the 'Roll' was 393 in 1830; 457 in 1840; 448 in 1850; 458 in 1860; and 497 in 1876. More than two-thirds of these hereditary peerages were created in the present century. The three oldest existing peerages date from the latter part of the thirteenth century; while four go back to the fourteenth, and seven to the fifteenth century. Of peerages of the sixteenth century, there exist 12; of the seventeenth, 35; of the eighteenth, 95; and of the present nineteenth century, 341. In the thirty-nine years from the accession of Queen Victoria till the end of June 1877, there were issued 147 patents of peerage, so that, with the addition of the spiritual lords, 2 archbishops and 24 bishops, all of whom were appointed during the period, 164 members of the House of Lords, or very nearly one-third of the whole number, owe their seats to nominations under Her Majesty.

The Lower House of legislature, representing, in constitutional theory, all the 'Commons of England,' has consisted, since 49 Hen.



III., of knights of the shire, or representatives of counties; of citizens, or representatives of cities; and of burgesses, or representatives of boroughs, all of whom indistinctly vote together. At the accession of Henry VIII., the total number of constituencies in England and Wales was 147. In this reign the number was considerably increased, chiefly by the addition of representatives for Wales; and in all the following reigns, up to the Restoration, large additions to the borough franchises were made. Previous to this period, members of Parliament had to be paid by their constituencies; but the practice growing up of members bearing their own expenses, many ancient boroughs, which had formerly been exempted from the returns on account of their poverty, became desirous of resuming their franchises. The additions from Edward VI. to Charles I. were almost entirely of borough members. In the fourth Parliament of Charles I., the number of places in England and Wales for which returns were made, exclusive of counties, amounted to 210; and in the time of the Stuarts, the total number of members of the House of Commons was about 500. The number of members was not materially altered from that time until the union with Scotland, in the reign of Queen Anne, when 45 representatives of Scotland were added. The next considerable change was at the union with Ireland, at the commencement of the present century, when the House of Commons was increased by 100 Irish representatives. The number of members of the House since that period has remained nearly the same, fluctuating around the figure 650, with a slight tendency to gradual increase, through the extension of the suffrage and the formation of new classes of constituencies, such as universities. (See pp. 198-200.)

By the statute of 2 Will. IV. c. 45, commonly called the Reform Bill of 1832, the English county constituencies were increased from 52 to 82, by dividing several counties into separate electoral divisions, and the number of county members was augmented from 94 to 159. In Scotland and Ireland, the county representation remained the same as before. By the Reform Act, 56 English boroughs, containing a population, in 1831, of less than 2,000 each, and returning together 111 members, were totally disfranchised, while 30 other boroughs, containing a population of less than 4,000 each, were reduced to sending one representative instead of two. On the other hand, 22 new boroughs, containing each 25,000 inhabitants, received the franchise of returning two members, and 20 other new boroughs, containing each 12,000 inhabitants and upwards, that of returning one member. In Scotland, the town members were increased from fifteen to twenty-three, so that the number of representatives became eight more than the number assigned to Scotland at the Union.



The next great change in the constituency of the House of Commons, after the Act of 1832, was made by the Reform Bill of 1867-68. The most important provisions of the new Act as regards England are clauses 3 and 4, the first establishing household suffrage in boroughs, and the second occupation franchise in counties. Clause 3 enacts that 'Every man shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a borough, who is qualified as follows:—(1) Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; (2) Is on the last day of July in any year, and has during the whole of the preceding 12 calendar months been, an inhabitant occupier, as owner or tenant, of any dwelling-house within the borough; (3) Has during the time of such occupation been rated as an ordinary occupier in respect of the premises so occupied by him within the borough to all rates made for the relief of the poor in respect of such premises; (4) Has before the 20th day of July in the same year *bonâ fide* paid an equal amount in the pound to that payable by other ordinary occupiers in respect of all poor-rates that have become payable by him in respect of the said premises up to the preceding 5th day of January, and which have been demanded of him in manner hereinafter mentioned; or as a lodger has occupied in the same borough separately, and as sole tenant for the twelve months preceding the last day of July in any year the same lodgings, such lodgings being part of one and the same dwelling-house, and of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of 10*l.* or upwards, and has resided in such lodgings during the twelve months immediately preceding the last day of July, and has claimed to be registered as a voter at the next ensuing registration of voters: provided, that no man shall, under this section, be entitled to be registered as a voter by reason of his being a joint occupier of any dwelling-house.' Clause 4 enacts that 'Every man shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a county who is qualified as follows:—(1) Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; and who shall be seised at law or in equity of any lands or tenements of copyhold or any other tenure whatever, except freehold, for his own life, or for the life of another, or for any lives whatsoever, or for any larger estate of the clear yearly value of not less than five pounds over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same, or who shall be entitled either as lessee or assignee to any lands or tenements of freehold or of any other tenure whatever, for the unexpired residue, whatever it may be, of any term originally created for a period of not less than 60 years of the clear yearly value of not less than five pounds over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same; (2) Is on the last day of July in any year, and has during the twelve months immediately

preceding been, the occupier, as owner or tenant, of lands or tenements within the county of the ratable value of 12*l.* or upwards; (3) Has during the time of such occupation been rated in respect to the premises so occupied by him to all rates made for the relief of the poor in respect of the said premises; and (4) Has before the 20th day of July in the same year paid all poor rates that have become payable by him in respect of the said premises up to the preceding 5th day of January.'

The Reform Acts for Scotland and Ireland, passed in the session of 1868, differ in some important respects from that of England. By the Act for Scotland, the franchise in burghs is conferred upon every male person of full age, and subject to no legal incapacity, who has been for twelve months an occupier, as owner or tenant, of any dwelling, unless at any time during that period he shall have been exempted from poor-rates on the ground of poverty, or shall have failed to pay his poor-rates, or shall have been in the receipt of parochial relief within twelve months. The lodger franchise in Scotland consists in the permission of any lodger to vote who has occupied in the same burgh separately, and as sole tenant, for twelve months, a lodging of the clear annual value, if let unfurnished, of ten pounds or upwards, and has claimed to be registered as a voter. In Scottish counties, the ownership franchise is five pounds, clear of any deduction in the shape of burdens, with a residential qualification of not less than six months. The Reform Act for Ireland made no alteration in the county franchise, but reduced that of boroughs to a 4*l.* rating occupation, qualified as in England.

It appears from the last annual return made by order of the House of Commons, that in June 1877, the total constituency in England and Wales numbered 2,377,761 of which 850,587 were electors in counties, 1,514,716 in boroughs, and 12,458 in Universities. In Ireland the Parliamentary electors numbered 231,265, namely, 173,919 in counties, 53,953 in boroughs, and 3,393 in Trinity College, Dublin. In Scotland there were 302,313 electors, of which 88,594 in counties, 202,852 in burghs, and 10,867 in Universities. The annual returns of the number of electors show the great progress of towns. The total number of the county voters of the United Kingdom, which in June 1876 was 1,104,075, is but 4·6 per cent. more than the number on the registers in June 1871; but the borough voters, 1,737,159 in 1876, increased since 1871 by above a quarter of a million, or more than 18 per cent., that is to say, four times as fast as the county constituencies. The borough electors of England and Wales increased from 1,250,019 in 1871 to 1,514,716 in 1877; in 1871 they were less than half the entire constituency of the United Kingdom, but in 1877 the borough voters of England and Wales were more by 59,047 than half the entire constituency of the United Kingdom.

Under an Act passed in the session of 1872, and which is to continue in force till December 31, 1880, all elections for members of Parliament must be by secret vote and ballot. The law enacts that the ballot-paper must show the names of the candidates for election, with a number printed on the back, and a counterfoil attached having the same number; and that 'at the time of voting the ballot-paper shall be marked on both sides with an official mark and delivered to the voter within the polling place, and the number of such voter on the register of voters shall be marked on the counterfoil, and the voter having secretly marked his vote on the paper, and folded it up so as to conceal his vote, shall place it in a closed box in the presence of the officer presiding at the polling station after having shown to him the official mark at the back.' The first election under the Ballot Act took place in August 1872.

The sole qualifications required to be a member of Parliament are to be a native of the United Kingdom and to have attained the age of twenty-one. 'Naturalised' foreigners are not eligible, except when the privilege has been conferred by Act of Parliament. All the judges of the United Kingdom, except the Master of the Rolls in England; all priests and deacons of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland, and Roman Catholic clergymen; all government contractors; and all sheriffs and returning officers for the localities for which they act, are disqualified both from voting and from sitting as members. No English or Scottish peer can be elected to the House of Commons, but Irish peers are eligible. No persons convicted of treason or felony can sit in Parliament.

To preserve the independence of members of the House of Commons, it was enacted, by statute 6 Anne, that, if any member shall accept any office of profit from the Crown, his election shall be void, and a new writ issue; but he is eligible for re-election if the place accepted be not a new office, created since 1705. This provision has been made the means of relieving a member from his trust, which he cannot resign, by his acceptance of the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, a nominal office in the gift of the Government.

In the session of 1877, the House of Commons numbered 650 members, returned as follows by the three divisions of the United Kingdom:—

ENGLAND AND WALES:		Members
52 counties and Isle of Wight	.	187
200 cities and boroughs	.	293
3 universities	.	5
Total of England and Wales		485
SCOTLAND:		
33 counties	.	32
22 cities and burgh districts	.	26
4 universities	.	2
Total of Scotland		60

IRELAND :						Members
32 counties	.	.	.	.	.	64
33 cities and boroughs	.	.	.	.	.	39
1 university	.	.	.	.	.	2
Total of Ireland						105
Total of United Kingdom						650

It is stated in a Parliamentary paper issued in the session of 1872, that whereas the existing distribution of representation prescribes England and Wales to return 493 members, Scotland 60 members, and Ireland 105 members, the numbers, if regulated by population, would be 476 for England and Wales, 70 for Scotland, and 112 for Ireland: if regulated by contributions to revenue, 514 for England and Wales, 79 for Scotland, and 65 for Ireland; and if regulated by the mean of the two numbers, 494 for England and Wales, 75 for Scotland, and 89 for Ireland.

The following is a table of the duration of Parliaments of the United Kingdom, from the period of the Union :—

Reign	Parliament	When met	When dissolved	Existed		
				Y.	M.	D.
George III. . .	1st	27 Sept. 1796	29 Jan. 1802	5	11	18
" . . .	2nd	31 Aug. 1802	24 Oct. 1806	4	1	25
" . . .	3rd	15 Dec. 1806	29 Apr. 1807	0	4	15
" . . .	4th	22 June 1807	24 Sept. 1812	5	3	7
" . . .	5th	24 Nov. 1812	10 June 1818	5	6	16
" . . .	6th	4 Aug. 1818	29 Feb. 1820	1	6	25
George IV. . .	7th	23 Apr. 1820	2 June 1826	6	1	9
" . . .	8th	14 Nov. 1826	24 July 1830	3	8	10
William IV. . .	9th	26 Oct. 1830	22 Apr. 1831	0	5	28
" . . .	10th	14 June 1831	3 Dec. 1832	1	5	20
" . . .	11th	29 Jan. 1833	30 Dec. 1834	1	11	1
" . . .	12th	19 Feb. 1835	18 July 1837	2	5	0
Victoria . . .	13th	14 Nov. 1837	23 June 1841	3	7	9
" . . .	14th	11 Aug. 1841	23 July 1847	5	11	6
" . . .	15th	21 Sept. 1847	1 July 1852	4	11	9
" . . .	16th	4 Nov. 1852	20 Mar. 1857	4	4	16
" . . .	17th	30 Apr. 1857	23 Apr. 1859	1	11	23
" . . .	18th	31 May 1859	6 July 1865	6	1	6
" . . .	19th	6 Feb. 1866	31 July 1868	2	5	25
" . . .	20th	10 Dec. 1868	24 Jan. 1874	5	1	14
" . . .	21st	5 Mar. 1874	—	—	—	—

The union of Ireland with England was carried into effect January 1, 1800, and the Parliament which sat the same month, and which included the members from Ireland, is styled the first Imperial Parliament. The Parliament which assembled January 29, 1833, is generally styled the first Reformed Parliament.

The powers of Parliament are politically omnipotent within the United Kingdom and its colonies and dependencies. Parliament can make new laws, and enlarge, alter, or repeal those existing.



The parliamentary authority extends to all ecclesiastical, temporal, civil, or military matters, as well as to altering or changing the constitution of the realm. Parliament is the highest Court of law, over which no other has jurisdiction.

The executive government of Great Britain and Ireland is vested nominally in the Crown ; but practically in a committee of ministers, commonly called the Cabinet, which has come to absorb the function of the ancient Privy Council, or 'the King in Council,' the members of which, bearing the title of Right Honourable, are sworn 'to advise the King according to the best of their cunning and discretion,' and 'to help and strengthen the execution of what shall be resolved.' Though not the offspring of any formal election, the Cabinet is virtually appointed by Parliament, and more especially by the House of Commons, its existence being dependent on the possession of a majority in the latter assembly. As its acts are liable to be questioned in Parliament, and require prompt explanation, it is essential that the members of the Cabinet should have seats in either the Upper or the Lower House, where they become identified with the general policy and acts of the Government.

The member of the Cabinet who fills the position of First Lord of the Treasury, and combined with it sometimes that of Chancellor of the Exchequer, is the chief of the ministry, and therefore of the Cabinet. It is at his recommendation that his colleagues are appointed; and he dispenses, with hardly an exception, the patronage of the Crown. Every Cabinet includes the following nine members of the administration: the First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the five Secretaries of State. A number of other ministerial functionaries, varying from two to eight, have usually seats in the Cabinet, those most frequently admitted being the Chief Commissioner of Works and Buildings, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Trade, Vice-President of Privy Council, the Postmaster-General, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the President of the Local Government Board. The selection usually falls upon those amongst the last-mentioned functionaries whose rank, talents, reputation, and political weight, render them the most useful auxiliaries, or whose services, while in opposition, may have created the strongest claims to become members of the Cabinet. It has occasionally happened that a statesman possessing high character and influence accepted a seat in the Cabinet without undertaking the labours and responsibilities of any particular office. Although the Cabinet has been regarded during several generations as an essential part of the institutions of Great Britain, yet it continues to be unknown to the law. The names of the members who compose it are never officially



announced ; no record is kept of its resolutions or meetings, nor has its existence been recognised by any Act of Parliament.

The present Cabinet, appointed February 21, 1874, consists of twelve members. It was temporarily reduced to eleven by the resignation, August 12, 1876, of the Earl of Malmesbury, who held the office of Lord Privy Seal, which was not filled, its functions being assumed by the First Lord of the Treasury. The Cabinet was brought back to the original number by the admission, November 6, 1876, of the Chief Secretary for Ireland. The following is a list of the members of the Cabinet :—

1. *First Lord of the Treasury*.—Benjamin Earl of *Beaconsfield*, born December 21, 1805, eldest son of Isaac D'Israeli, Esq., D.C.L., author of '*Curiosities of Literature*,' and other works ; educated at private schools for the profession of literature, and published numerous works of fiction ; M.P. for Maidstone, 1837–41 ; M.P. for Shrewsbury, 1841–47 ; M.P. for Buckinghamshire since 1847. Chancellor of the Exchequer, March to December 1852 ; again March 1858 to June 1859 ; and again July 1866 to February 1868. First Lord of the Treasury, February 25 to December 2, 1868 ; appointed again First Lord, February 21, 1874 ; elevated to the Peerage, under the title of Earl of Beaconsfield, August 15, 1876.

2. *Lord High Chancellor*.—Lord *Cairns*, formerly Sir Hugh McCalmont Cairns, born 1819, son of the late William Cairns, Esq., of Cultra, Co. Down, Ireland ; educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and graduated LL.D. 1842 ; called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, London, 1844 ; M.P. for Belfast, 1852–66 ; Solicitor-General, 1858–59 ; Attorney-General and Lord Justice of Appeal, 1866–68 ; Lord High Chancellor, February 28 to December 2, 1868.

3. *Lord President of the Council*.—Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, Duke of *Richmond*, born February 27, 1818, eldest son of the fifth Duke of Richmond ; educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, and graduated B.A. 1839 ; entered the army in the Royal Horse Guards, 1840 ; M.P. for West-Sussex, 1841–60 ; President of the Poor Law Board, March to June 1859 ; succeeded to the dukedom, October 1860 ; President of the Board of Trade, March 1867 to December 1868.

4. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.—Right Hon. Sir Stafford Henry *Northcote*, Bart., C.B., born 1818, eldest son of Henry Stafford Northcote, Esq. ; educated at Balliol College, Oxford, and graduated M.A. 1842 ; called to the Bar of the Inner Temple, London, 1847 ; private secretary to the Right Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone, January to June, 1859 ; President of the Board of Trade, July 1866 to March 1867 ; Secretary of State for India, March 1867 to December 1868 ; Member of the High Joint Commission under the Treaty of Washington, September—October 1871 ; M.P. for Dudley, 1855–57 ; M.P. for Stamford, 1858–66 ; M.P. for North Devon since 1866.

5. *Secretary of State for the Home Department*.—Right. Hon. Richard Assheton Cross, born 1823, son of William Cross, Esq., of Red Sear, near Preston; educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the Bar of the Inner Temple, 1849; M.P. for Preston, 1857–62; M.P. for South-West Lancashire since 1868.

6. *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*.—Right Hon. Edward Henry Smith-Stanley, Earl of *Derby*, born 1826, eldest son of the fourteenth Earl; educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated M.A. 1848; Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, February to December 1852; Secretary of State for the Colonies, February to May, 1858; Secretary of State for India, May 1858 to June 1859; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, July 6, 1866, to December 2, 1868; succeeded to the earldom, 1869.

7. *Secretary of State for the Colonies*.—Right Hon. Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, Earl of *Carnarvon*, born 1831, eldest son of the third Earl; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Feb. 1858 to June 1859; Secretary of State for the Colonies, July 1866 to March 1867.

8. *Secretary of State for India*.—Right Hon. Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoigne-Cecil, Marquis of *Salisbury*, born 1830, eldest son of the second Earl; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; M.P. for Stamford, 1853–68; succeeded to the earldom, 1868; Secretary of State for India, July 1866 to March 1867.

9. *Secretary of State for War*.—Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, born 1814, son of John Hardy, Esq., of Bradford; educated at Shrewsbury and at Oriel College, Oxford; Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, 1858–59; President of the Poor Law Board, July 1866 to March 1867; Secretary of State for the Home Department, May 1867 to December 1868; M.P. for Leominster, 1856–65; M.P. for the University of Oxford since 1865.

10. *First Lord of the Admiralty*.—Right Hon. William Henry Smith, born 1825, son of Mr. William Henry Smith, bookseller and newsvendor, London; educated at private schools; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1874–77; M.P. for Westminster since 1868. Appointed First Lord of the Admiralty August 8, 1877.

11. *Postmaster-General*.—Right Hon. Lord John James Robert Manners, born 1818, younger son of the fifth Duke of Rutland; educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; Commissioner of Works and Buildings, March to December 1852, again March 1858 to June 1859, and July 1866 to December 1868; M.P. for Newark, 1811–47; M.P. for Colchester, 1850–57; M.P. for Leicestershire, North, since 1857.

12. *Chief Secretary for Ireland*.—Right Hon. Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, born 1837, eldest son of Sir Michael Hicks

Hicks-Beach, Bart., educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board, February to December 1868; M.P. for East Gloucestershire since 1864.

The following is a list of the heads of the various administrations of Great Britain since the accession of the House of Hanover:—

First Lords of the Treasury	Dates of Appointment
Robert Walpole . . . . .	October 10, 1714
James Stanhope . . . . .	April 10, 1717
Earl of Sunderland . . . . .	March 16, 1718
Sir Robert Walpole . . . . .	April 20, 1720
Earl of Wilmington . . . . .	February 11, 1742
Henry Pelham . . . . .	July 26, 1743
Duke of Newcastle . . . . .	April 21, 1754
Earl of Bute . . . . .	May 29, 1762
George Grenville . . . . .	April 16, 1763
Marquis of Rockingham . . . . .	July 12, 1765
Duke of Grafton . . . . .	August 2, 1766
Lord North . . . . .	January 28, 1770
Marquis of Rockingham . . . . .	March 30, 1782
Earl of Shelburne . . . . .	July 3, 1782
Duke of Portland . . . . .	April 5, 1783
William Pitt . . . . .	December 27, 1783
Henry Addington . . . . .	March 7, 1801
William Pitt . . . . .	May 12, 1804
Lord Grenville . . . . .	January 8, 1806
Duke of Portland . . . . .	March 13, 1807
Spencer Perceval . . . . .	June 23, 1810
Earl of Liverpool . . . . .	June 8, 1812
George Canning . . . . .	April 11, 1827
Viscount Goderich . . . . .	August 10, 1827
Duke of Wellington . . . . .	January 11, 1828
Earl Grey . . . . .	November 12, 1830
Viscount Melbourne . . . . .	July 14, 1834
Sir Robert Peel . . . . .	December 10, 1834
Viscount Melbourne . . . . .	April 18, 1835
Sir Robert Peel . . . . .	September 1, 1841
Lord John Russell . . . . .	July 3, 1846
Earl of Derby . . . . .	February 27, 1852
Earl of Aberdeen . . . . .	December 28, 1852
Viscount Palmerston . . . . .	February 8, 1855
Earl of Derby . . . . .	February 26, 1858
Viscount Palmerston . . . . .	June 18, 1859
Earl Russell . . . . .	November 6, 1865
Earl of Derby . . . . .	July 6, 1866
Benjamin Disraeli . . . . .	February 27, 1868
William Ewart Gladstone . . . . .	December 9, 1868
Benjamin Disraeli . . . . .	February 21, 1874

The above list shows the average duration of each Ministry to be of three years and eight months, or about the same as the average duration of Parliaments.

## Church and Education.

The Established Church of England is Protestant Episcopal. Its fundamental doctrines and tenets are embodied in the Thirty-nine Articles, agreed upon in Convocation in 1562, and revised and finally settled in 1571. But though the Episcopal is the State religion, all others are fully tolerated, and civil disabilities do not attach to any class of British subjects.

The Queen is by law the supreme governor of the Church, possessing the right, regulated by the 4th section of the statute 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20, to nominate to the vacant archbishoprics and bishoprics, the form being to send to the dean and chapter of the vacant see the royal licence, or *congé d'élire*, to proceed to the election, accompanied by the Queen's letter naming the person to be elected; and afterwards the royal assent and confirmation of the appointment is signified under the Great Seal. But this form applies only to the sees of old foundation; the bishoprics of Gloucester and Bristol, Chester, Peterborough, Oxford, Ripon, and Manchester, are conferred direct by letters patent from the Crown. The Queen, and the First Lord of the Treasury in her name, also appoints to such deaneries, prebendaries, and canonries as are in the gift of the Crown.

There are 2 archbishops and 26 bishops in England. The former are the chiefs of the clergy in their provinces, and have within them the inspection of the bishops, as well as of the inferior clergy, for which purpose they undertake visitations, which are now, however, practically episcopal, not archiepiscopal, and made only as bishops within their own dioceses. They have, assisted by at least two other bishops, the confirmation and consecration of the bishops. They have also each his own particular diocese, wherein they exercise episcopal, as in their provinces they exercise archiepiscopal, jurisdiction. For the management of ecclesiastical affairs, the provinces have each a council, or convocation, consisting of the bishops, archdeacons, and deans, in person, and of a certain number of proctors, as the representatives of the inferior clergy, each chapter, in both provinces, sending one, and the parochial clergy of each diocese in the province of Canterbury, and of each archdeaconry in the province of York, sending two. These councils are summoned by the respective archbishops, in pursuance of the Queen's mandate. When assembled, they must also have the Queen's licence before they can deliberate; as well as the sanction of the Crown to their resolutions, before they are binding on the clergy. In the province of Canterbury, the Convocation forms two Houses; the archbishop and bishops sitting together in the Upper House, and the inferior clergy in the Lower. In the province of York, all sit together in one House.



England is distributed into 200 extra-parochial places, and about 12,000 parishes. In every parish there is a parish church, presided over by a rector, who holds the living. Whoever is in full possession of all the rights of such parish church is called 'parson'—*persona ecclesiæ*—and constitutes a jural person. During his life he has the freehold of the parsonage, the glebe-lands, the tithes, and other dues. Occasionally these dues are 'appropriated,' that is, the benefice is perpetually annexed to some spiritual corporation, which, either sole or aggregate, is the patron of the living. Such corporation appoints a vicar, to whom the spiritual duty belongs, in the same manner as, in parsonages not appropriated, to the rector. The patronage—*advocatio, advowson*—is ranked under the head of real property. Advowsons are either *appendant* or *in gross*; *appendant* when annexed to the possession of a manor, and passing by a grant of the manor only, without any other authority. But when the advowson has been once separated from the property of the manor, it is called *advowson in gross*. The owner of the advowson is invested with the same privileges as in landed property. When an alien purchases a right of presentation, the Crown has to present; if a Catholic, it is exercised by either university in turn. Since 1835 the right of presentation of corporate towns has been abolished. Besides the right of presentation pertaining to the Queen, the Lord Chancellor, the Prince of Wales, the higher clergy, the chapters, and the universities, there are about 3,850 lords, gentlemen, and ladies in the enjoyment of private patronage.

No information regarding the number of persons belonging to the Episcopal Church and those adhering to other religious creeds in England is given in the last official census. It is estimated that in the middle of the year 1877 the population of England and Wales claiming membership with the Established Church was about 13,500,000, leaving about 11,000,000 to other creeds. Among the Protestant dissenters the most prominent bodies and religious organisations are the Wesleyans, or so-called Methodists, the Independents, or Congregationalists, and the Baptists. The Wesleyan Body, subdivided into members of the Old and New Connexion, Primitive and Free Church Methodists, Bible Christians, and various other sects, is stated to possess above 9,000 places of worship; the Independents 3,500; and the Baptists 2,000. Of more or less importance, among the other Protestant dissenters, are the Unitarians, the Moravians, and the members of the Society of Friends. There are altogether 122 religious denominations in Great Britain, the names of which have been given in to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

The number of Roman Catholics in England is estimated at one million. There are thirteen dignitaries of the Roman Catholic



Church in England and Wales, namely, one archbishop and twelve bishops, presiding over as many 'dioceses,' united in the so-called 'Province of Westminster.' In Scotland, the Roman Catholic Church has three 'Apostolic Vicariates,' in three 'districts,' the Eastern, the Western, and the Northern. In June 1877, there were 1,039 Roman Catholic chapels in England and Wales, and 233 in Scotland. The number of officiating Roman Catholic clergy at the same date was 1,810 in England and Wales, and 258 in Scotland.

The Church of Scotland differs in many and important respects from the Episcopal Church of England. The Scottish Church is a perfect democracy, all the members being equal, none of them having power or pre-eminence of any kind over another. There is in each parish a parochial tribunal, called a kirk session, consisting of the minister, who is always resident, and of a greater or smaller number of individuals, of whom, however, there must always be two selected as elders. The principal duty of the latter is to superintend the affairs of the poor, and to assist in visiting the sick. The session interferes in certain cases of scandal, calls parties before it, and inflicts ecclesiastical penalties. But parties who consider themselves aggrieved may appeal from the decisions of the kirk session to the presbytery in which it is situated, the next highest tribunal in the church. The General Assembly, which consists partly of clerical and partly of lay members, chosen by the different presbyteries, boroughs, and universities, comprises 386 members, and meets annually in May, sitting for ten days, the matters not decided during this period being left to a commission.

The dissenters from the Church of Scotland are very numerous, being estimated as comprising from one-half to two-thirds of the entire population. The largest body is the Free Church formed from a secession in 1843. Next is the United Presbyterian Church, recently formed from the amalgamation of several bodies of seceders, some dating as far back as 1741. There are also bodies of Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Unitarians. The Roman Catholics have increased largely of late years, chiefly from the influx of Irish population. There is an Episcopal Church which includes a large portion of the nobility and gentry, and is said to be growing. Its members were estimated, in 1876, at 65,000.

The number of Jews in Great Britain was estimated, in June 1876, at 51,250, of which number 39,883 resided in London.

The census of Ireland, taken on the 3rd April, 1871, stated that there were 4,141,933 Roman Catholics, 683,295 persons returning themselves as belonging to the 'Church of Ireland,' or as 'Protestant Episcopalians,' 558,238 Presbyterians, 41,815 Methodists, 4,485 Independents, 4,643 Baptists, 3,834 Quakers, 258 Jews, and 19,035 individuals of other persuasions.

The Roman Catholic Church is under four archbishops, of Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam, and twenty-three bishops. Eight of the bishops, viz. Ardagh, Clogher, Derry, Down and Connor, Dromore, Kilmore, Meath, and Raphoe, are suffragan to Armagh. Dublin has but three suffragans, viz. Kildare and Leighlin united, Ferns, and Ossory. Six are suffragan to Cashel, namely Ardfert and Aghadoe—usually called the Bishop of Kerry, Cloyne, and Ross—Cork, Killaloe, Limerick, Waterford, and Lismore. Tuam has four suffragans, viz. Achonry, Clonfert, Killala, and Galway. The bishop of the united dioceses of Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora is alternately suffragan to the archbishops of Tuam and Cashel. The wardenship of Galway, formerly an exempt jurisdiction, subject only to the triennial visitation of the archbishop of Tuam, has been lately erected into a bishopric, under its former archiepiscopal jurisdiction. On the death of a bishop, the clergy of the diocese elect a vicar-capitular, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction during the vacancy. They also nominate one of their own body, or sometimes a stranger, as successor to the vacancy, in whose favour they postulate or petition the Pope. The bishops of the province also present the names of two or three eligible persons to the Pope. The new bishop is generally chosen from among this latter number; but the appointment virtually rests with the cardinals, who constitute the congregation *de propaganda fide*. Their nomination is submitted to the Pope, by whom it is usually confirmed. In cases of old age or infirmity, the bishop nominates a coadjutor, to discharge the episcopal duties in his stead; and his recommendation is almost invariably attended to. The emoluments of a bishop arise from his parish, which is generally the best in the diocese, from licences of marriage, &c., and from the cathedraicium. The last is an annual sum, varying from 2*l.* to 10*l.*, according to the value of the parish, paid by the incumbent, in aid of the maintenance of the episcopal dignity. The parochial clergy are nominated exclusively by the bishop. The incomes of all descriptions of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland arise partly from fees on the celebration of births, marriages, and masses; and partly, and principally, from Christmas and Easter dues, and other voluntary offerings. All places of worship are built by subscription.

The established Protestant Church of Ireland, formerly in union with the Church of England, under two archbishops, and ten bishops, ceased to be a state establishment by Act of Parliament, 32 and 33 Vict., cap. 42, which decreed that 'on and after January 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland shall cease to be established by law.'

Public education has made vast progress in Great Britain within the last quarter of a century, though, according to the test of education supplied by grown-up persons signing their names or having to make their mark, a great difference exists in the prevalence of

elementary knowledge in different counties of England. The last returns, issued in September 1877, and referring to 1875, show that in the latter year over 18 per cent. of the males and more than 25 per cent. of the females who were married—the number of marriages in England and Wales being 201,212 (see p. 243)—made marks instead of signing their names to the marriage register. On the average of every 100 marriages in 1841 the proportion of men who signed the register with their names was 33, and the proportion of women was 49; but in 1869 the proportion of men was 20, and the proportion of women was 28. In some parts of England and South Wales, however, scarcely more than one-half of the women who were married from 1869 to 1875 could write or sign their names. In South Wales more than half the women had to make their ‘marks’; and in Staffordshire Monmouthshire, Hertfordshire, and North Wales the illiterate condition of the people was little better. The counties in which the highest proportion of women wrote their names were Westmoreland, Surrey, Sussex, Rutland, Middlesex, Hants, Kent, and Berks—the counties taking rank in the order here given. The percentages of men who could write their names to the marriage register in the year 1875 were highest in Westmoreland, Middlesex, Rutland, Northumberland, Surrey, the North Riding of Yorkshire and the East Riding of Yorkshire. In London the percentage was as high as 91, while among the women the percentage was 87. A full comparison of the lists shows that the uneducated are found in greater numbers among mining and manufacturing populations than in the agricultural portions of the kingdom. The returns are not quite so favourable as regards Ireland. It is stated by the Registrar-General in his report for 1875, issued in 1877, that in that year 34 per cent. of the men and 40 per cent. of the women whose marriages were registered in Ireland, signed the register by making their marks, instead of writing their names, or 37 per cent., reckoning men and women together. In England, in the same year, as above stated, the ratios were only a little over 18 per cent. of the men and 25 per cent. of the women.

An important measure towards the further spread of education in England was passed by Parliament in the session of 1870. By 33 Victoria, cap. 75, entitled ‘An Act to provide for Public Elementary Education in England and Wales,’ it is ordered that ‘there shall be provided for every school district a sufficient amount of accommodation in public elementary schools available for all the children resident in such district, for whose elementary education efficient and suitable provision is not otherwise made.’ It is enacted further that all children attending these ‘public elementary schools,’ whose parents are unable, from poverty, to pay anything towards their education, shall be admitted free, and the expenses so incurred

be discharged from local rates. The new schools are placed in each district under 'School boards,' invested with great powers, among others that of making it compulsory upon parents to give all children between the ages of five and thirteen the advantages of education.

The following table, compiled from official returns, relating to the Primary Schools in Great Britain, gives a view of the progress of education within the years 1868 to 1876:—

Years ended 31st August	Number of Schools inspected	Number of Children who can be accommodated	Average number of Children in attendance
England and Wales (including Isle of Man and Roman Catholic Schools for Great Britain)			
1868 . . .	8,051	1,724,569	1,060,082
1869 . . .	8,592	1,838,416	1,153,572
1870 . . .	8,986	1,950,641	1,255,083
1871 . . .	9,521	2,092,984	1,345,802
1872 . . .	10,751	2,397,745	1,445,326
1873 . . .	11,911	2,683,467	1,570,741
1874 . . .	13,084	2,952,479	1,710,806
1875 . . .	14,067	3,229,112	1,863,176
1876 . . .	14,875	3,483,789	2,007,732
Scotland, exclusive of Roman Catholic Schools			
1868 . . .	1,843	246,041	181,698
1869 . . .	1,745	237,928	179,214
1870 . . .	1,963	264,594	198,448
1871 . . .	1,944	264,041	201,393
1872 . . .	1,962	267,412	206,099
1873 . . .	2,043	279,719	212,989
1874 . . .	2,587	391,592	274,588
1875 . . .	2,890	407,002	312,346
1876 . . .	2,912	462,986	332,545
Total for Great Britain			
1868 . . .	9,894	1,970,610	1,241,780
1869 . . .	10,337	2,076,344	1,332,786
1870 . . .	10,949	2,215,235	1,453,531
1871 . . .	11,465	2,357,025	1,547,195
1872 . . .	12,713	2,665,157	1,651,425
1873 . . .	13,954	2,963,186	1,783,730
1874 . . .	15,671	3,344,071	1,985,394
1875 . . .	16,957	3,636,114	2,175,522
1876 . . .	17,787	3,946,775	2,340,277

The annual parliamentary grants to primary schools in Great Britain, which amounted to 30,000*l.* in 1840, rose to 180,110*l.* in 1850; to 668,873*l.* in 1858; and to 774,743*l.* in 1862.



In 1863, the grant was reduced to 721,386*l.*; in 1864, to 655,036*l.*; in 1865, to 636,306*l.*; in 1866 to 649,006*l.*; in 1867, to 682,201*l.*; and in 1868 to 680,429*l.*; while in 1869 it was raised again to 840,711*l.*; in 1870 to 914,721*l.*; in 1871 to 1,038,624*l.*; in 1872 to 1,268,350*l.*; in 1873 to 1,313,078*l.*; in 1874 to 1,424,878*l.*; in 1875 to 1,566,271*l.*; in 1876 to 1,881,728*l.*; and in 1877 to 2,127,730*l.*

In the financial year ending the 31st of March 1876, the actual expenditure in England and Wales from the Parliamentary grant for elementary education amounted to 1,532,610*l.*, being an increase of 175,863*l.* over the previous year. The greater part of the expenditure of 1875-76 was for schools connected with the Church of England, the total amounting to 879,945*l.*, being an increase of 57,379*l.* over the previous year. British, Wesleyan, and other schools received 253,816*l.* in 1875-76, being 17,929*l.* more than in 1874-75; Roman Catholic schools, 81,110*l.*, being an increase of 7,228*l.*; and Board-schools, 173,778*l.*, being an increase of 83,547*l.* The expenses of administration amounted to 140,050*l.* in 1875-76, being an increase of 13,908*l.* over the previous year.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The following statement gives the official account of the gross public revenue of the United Kingdom for the financial year ending March 31, 1877:—

Sources of Revenue	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs . . . . .	—			19,922,000	0	0
Excise . . . . .	—			27,736,000	0	0
Stamps . . . . .	—			10,890,000	0	0
Land Tax and House Duty . . . . .	—			2,532,000	0	0
Property and Income Tax . . . . .	—			5,280,000	0	0
Post Office . . . . .	—			6,000,000	0	0
Telegraph Service . . . . .	—			1,305,000	0	0
Crown Lands (Net) . . . . .	—			410,000	0	0
Miscellaneous:—						
Military and Naval extra Receipts, } and Proceeds of Old Stores sold . }	906,769	1	9			
Amount received from the Revenues } of India on account of Charges for } British Troops . . . . . }	868,329	19	9			
Interest on Public Loans . . . . .	654,572	6	11			
Interest on the Purchase Money of } the Suez Canal Shares . . . . . }	139,110	2	3			
Allowance out of Profits of Issue } received from Bank of England . }	138,578	0	0			
Saving on vote of credit for Ashantee } war . . . . . }	12,196	17	7			
Other Miscellaneous Receipts . . . . .	1,770,479	11	10			
				4,490,036	0	1
Total Income . . . . .				78,565,036	0	1



The following statement exhibits the official account of the gross expenditure of the United Kingdom for the financial year ending March 31, 1877 :—

Branches of Expenditure					
Debt:		Gross Expenditure			
		£	s.	d.	
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt . . . . .	21,585,981	16	5		
Terminable Annuities . . . . .	5,374,198	9	6		
Interest of Exchequer Bills . . . . .	103,912	1	0		
Interest of Bank Advances for Deficiency . . . . .	8,127	6	6		
New Sinking Fund . . . . .	624,780	6	7		
					27,700,000 0 0
Interest on Local Loans . . . . .					142,921 4 7
Interest, &c., on Exchequer Bonds (Suez) . . . . .					149,912 10 0
Charges on Consolidated Fund:					
Civil List . . . . .	406,709	19	9		
Annuities and Pensions . . . . .	316,668	17	10		
Salaries and Allowances . . . . .	96,850	0	6		
Courts of Justice . . . . .	631,791	8	9		
Miscellaneous Charges . . . . .	143,018	8	9		
					1,595,038 15 7
Supply Services:					
Army . . . . .	15,251,354	18	3		
Charges for troops in India . . . . .	170,000	0	0		
Army Purchase Commission . . . . .	498,362	0	1		
Navy . . . . .	11,364,383	2	3		
Ashantee Expedition . . . . .	2,017	5	0		
Miscellaneous Civil Services . . . . .	13,333,851	4	11		
Customs and Inland Revenue . . . . .	2,766,279	9	1		
Post Office . . . . .	2,159,218	0	8		
Telegraph Service . . . . .	1,141,000	0	0		
Packet Service . . . . .	850,889	6	2		
					48,537,355 6 5
Total Expenditure . . . . .					78,125,227 16 7
Excess of Income over Expenditure in the year ended					
31st March, 1877 . . . . .					439,808 3 6
					78,565,036 0 1

It will be seen that the total gross revenue of the United Kingdom in the year ended March 31, 1877, amounted to 78,565,036*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* The total expenditure was 78,125,227*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, showing an excess of income of 439,808*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* The balance in the Exchequer was 5,988,650*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* on March 31, 1877.

The budget estimates for the financial year ending March 31, 1878—laid by the Chancellor of the Exchequer before the House of Commons on April 12, 1877—were as follows:—

## ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1877-78.

	£
National Debt . . . .	28,000,000
Interest on Local Loans . .	220,000
Charge of Suez Canal Loan . .	200,000
Consolidated Fund Charges . .	1,600,000
Army . . . . .	14,538,700
Home Charges of Forces in India . . . . .	1,000,000
Army Purchase . . . . .	500,000
Navy . . . . .	10,979,829
Civil Services . . . . .	13,726,198
Customs and Inland Revenue . . . . .	2,767,165
Post Office . . . . .	3,261,461
Telegraph Service . . . . .	1,232,814
Packet Service . . . . .	767,877

Total Expenditure . . 78,794,044

## ESTIMATED REVENUE, 1877-78.

	£
Customs . . . . .	19,850,000
Excise . . . . .	27,500,000
Stamps . . . . .	10,920,000
Land Tax and House Duty . .	2,560,000
Income Tax . . . . .	5,540,000
Post Office . . . . .	6,100,000
Telegraph Service . . . . .	1,300,000
Crown Lands . . . . .	410,000
Interest on Public Loans . .	750,000
County Court Fees . . . . .	338,000
Annuity on Suez Canal Shares . . . . .	199,000
Miscellaneous . . . . .	3,553,000
Total Revenue . . . . .	79,020,000
Total Expenditure . . . . .	78,794,044

Total Estimated Surplus . . 225,956

The budget estimates for the financial year 1877-78 differed but slightly on the whole, as well as in their details, from those of the year 1876-77.

The following table shows the total amounts of the estimated and actual gross public revenue for the sixteen years from 1862 to 1877, together with the proportion of actual receipts per head of population of the United Kingdom:—

Years ended	REVENUE			Proportion of receipts per head of population		
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual receipts at the Exchequer	More (+) or less (—) than Budget			
	£	£	£	£	s.	d.
March 31, 1862 . . . . .	70,283,000	69,674,479	— 608,521	2	8	3
„ 1863 . . . . .	70,050,000	70,603,561	+ 553,561	2	8	4
„ 1864 . . . . .	68,171,000	70,208,964	+ 2,037,964	2	7	9
„ 1865 . . . . .	67,128,000	70,313,436	+ 3,185,436	2	7	7
„ 1866 . . . . .	66,392,000	67,812,292	+ 1,420,292	2	5	7
„ 1867 . . . . .	67,013,000	69,434,568	+ 2,421,568	2	6	5
„ 1868 . . . . .	69,970,000	69,600,218	— 369,782	2	6	2
„ 1869 . . . . .	73,150,000	72,591,991	— 558,009	2	7	9
„ 1860 . . . . .	73,515,000	75,434,252	+ 1,919,252	2	9	3
„ 1871 . . . . .	67,634,000	69,945,220	+ 2,311,220	2	5	4
„ 1872 . . . . .	72,315,000	74,708,314	+ 2,393,314	2	7	3
„ 1873 . . . . .	71,846,000	76,608,770	+ 4,762,770	2	8	2
„ 1874 . . . . .	73,762,000	77,335,657	+ 3,573,657	2	8	3
„ 1875 . . . . .	74,425,000	74,921,873	+ 496,873	2	6	3
„ 1876 . . . . .	76,625,000	77,131,693	+ 506,693	2	7	1
„ 1877 . . . . .	78,412,000	78,565,036	+ 153,036	2	7	6

The following table shows the total amount of the estimated and

actual gross public expenditure for the sixteen years from 1862 to 1877, with the difference between the calculated and real expenses, and the proportion of actual payments per head of population of the United Kingdom:—

Years ended	EXPENDITURE			Proportion of expenditure per head of population of the United Kingdom		
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual payments out of the Exchequer	More (+) or less (—) than Budget			
	£	£	£	£	s.	d.
March 31, 1862 .	71,487,000	71,116,485	— 370,515	2	9	11
„ 1863 .	70,108,000	69,302,008	— 805,992	2	8	2
„ 1864 .	68,283,000	67,056,286	— 1,226,714	2	6	2
„ 1865 .	67,249,000	66,462,206	— 786,794	2	5	4
„ 1866 .	67,249,000	65,914,357	— 1,434,643	2	4	8
„ 1867 .	67,031,000	66,780,396	— 250,604	2	4	0
„ 1868 .	71,287,000	71,236,242	— 50,758	2	6	7
„ 1869 .	77,858,000	74,971,816	— 2,885,184	2	8	8
„ 1860 .	68,498,000	68,864,752	+ 366,752	2	4	0
„ 1871 .	69,486,000	69,548,539	+ 62,539	2	4	3
„ 1872 .	72,433,000	71,490,020	— 942,980	2	5	0
„ 1873 .	71,663,000	70,714,448	— 948,552	2	4	5
„ 1874 .	75,511,815	76,466,510	+ 954,695	2	7	7
„ 1875 .	74,527,000	74,328,040	— 198,960	2	5	10
„ 1876 .	76,741,000	76,621,773	— 119,227	2	6	10
„ 1877 .	78,901,000	78,125,227	— 775,773	2	7	2

The expenditure for the six years ending March 31, 1867, was, irrespective of the amount paid for fortifications, provided for by annuities under the Acts 23, 24, 25, and 26 Vict., and not estimated in the budgets. The expenditure for the financial periods 1868 and 1869 included supplemental votes for the Abyssinian expedition to the amount of 5,600,000*l.*, and the expenditure for the year 1873–74 was inclusive of the sum of 3,200,000*l.* paid for ‘Alabama Claims’ under the Treaty of Washington. Finally, the expenditure for the year 1875–76 included disbursements not covered by money raised, to the amount of 276,566*l.*, for the army, and for arrangements for the purchase of Suez Canal shares.

It will be seen from the above tables that, during the fifteen financial years, ending March 31, from 1862 to 1877, in the first there was a deficiency of revenue, the amount being 1,442,006*l.*; and that in each of the five subsequent years there was a large surplus—viz. 1,301,553*l.* in 1863; 3,152,678*l.* in 1864; 3,851,230*l.* in 1865; 1,897,935*l.* in 1866; and 2,654,172*l.* in 1867. But in the year ending March 31, 1868, there was again a considerable deficit, namely, 1,636,024*l.*, which increased to 2,380,825*l.* in the year ending March 31, 1869, the deficit of both periods being due entirely

to the expenditure of the expedition to Abyssinia. The financial year 1869-70 showed a surplus of 6,569,500*l.*; the year 1870-71 a surplus of 396,681*l.*; the year 1871-2 a surplus of 3,218,294*l.*; the year 1872-73 a surplus of 5,894,322*l.*; the year 1873-74 a surplus of 869,147*l.*; the year 1874-75 a surplus of 593,833*l.*; the year 1875-76 a surplus of 509,920*l.*; and finally, the financial year 1876-77 a surplus of 439,809*l.*

During the greater part of the period, there was an almost uninterrupted reduction of taxation. The changes made in taxation in the fifteen years, from 1862-63 to 1876-77, were as follows:—

Years, ending Mar.31.	Taxes repealed or reduced	Estimated Amount	Taxes imposed	Estimated Amount
1863	Customs :—	£	Excise :—	£
	Hop duty repealed.	98,671	Brewers' licences :—	230,000
	Excise :		—increased .	
	Hop duty repealed	250,000	Victuallers' occa-	2,000
	Stamps . . . . .	5,000	sional licences	
			Duty on chicory :—	20,500
			increased .	
			Stamps :—increa-	
			sed or imposed . }	
	Total . . . . .	353,671	Total . . . . .	252,500
1864	Customs :—		Customs :—	
	Duties reduced :		Duty on chicory : }	6,811
	Tea . . . . .	1,641,541	—increased . }	
	Tobacco . . . . .	74,055	Excise :—	
	Charges on bills	180,723	Chicory :—increased	1,000
	of lading re-		Stage carriages	11,000
	pealed . . . . .		Beer dealers :—ad-	2,000
	Property tax re-	2,750,000	ditional licence }	
	duced . . . . .		Beer retailers . . .	10,000
	Total . . . . .	4,646,319	Total . . . . .	30,811
1865	Customs :—		Excise :—	
	Reduced :		Occasional licen-	1,000
	Sugar & molasses	1,741,272	ces to retailers }	
	Confectionery . .	3,112	Sugar used in	6,000
	Excise :—		brewing :—Duty	
	Tea licences reduced	15,000	increased . . . }	110,000
	Stamps :—		Licences :—vari-	
	Various reductions	365,000	ous trade, imp. }	2,000
	Property tax red.	1,230,000	Chicory duty in-	
			creased . . . . .	
	Total . . . . .	3,354,384	Total . . . . .	119,000

Years, ending Mar. 31	Taxes repealed or reduced	Estimated Amount	Taxes imposed	Estimated Amount
1866	Customs :— Tea duty reduced . 2,224,981 Stamps :— Fire ins. duty red. . 520,000 Property tax red. . 2,600,000 Total . . 5,344,981	£	Customs :— Sugar-cane juice } duty increased }  Total . .	£ 1,576  1,576
1867	Customs & Excise :— Various reductions	601,462	Nil . . . .	—
1868	Stamps :— Marine Insu- } rances reduced . } Assessed Taxes :— Dog duty reduced . 105,000 Total . . 315,000	210,000	Excise :— Dog licences . . 150,000  Taxes :— Income-tax incr. . 1,450,000 Total . . 1,600,000	150,000  1,450,000 1,600,000
1869	Nil . . . .	—	Taxes :— Income-tax incr. . 1,450,000	1,450,000
1870	Customs & Excise :— Various reductions  Stamps :— Fire Ins. repealed 1,000,000 Various taxes rep. . 166,983  Income-tax reduced . 1,450,000 Total . . 4,848,670	1,231,687	Customs :— Beer, spruce: in- } creased . }  Excise :— Licences imposed in lieu of Assessed Taxes repealed . 1,112,886  Total . . 1,113,000	114  1,112,886 1,113,000
1871	Customs :— Sugar reduced . 2,783,281 Excise :— Licences repealed . 40,000 Stamps :— Stamp upon News- } papers repealed } 120,000 Stamps reduced . 201,400 Income-tax reduced . 1,500,000 Total . . 4,644,681		Customs :— Spirits, perfumed, } increased . }  Excise :— Licence to carry } Guns imposed } 75,000 Sugar used in } Brewing, in- } creased . . } 70,000  Total . . 147,338	2,338  75,000 70,000 147,338



Years, ending Mar. 31	Taxes repealed or reduced	Estimated Amount	Taxes imposed	Estimated Amount
1872	Customs :— Various small re- ductions . }  Total . .	£ 45  45	Customs :— Duties imposed . Taxes :— Income-tax inc. . Total . .	£ 131 3,050,000 3,050,131
1873	Customs :— Chicory reduced . Coffee „ . Total Customs .  Excise :— Chicory reduced . Income Tax reduced Total . .	51,868 191,301 243,169  10,000 3,642,000 3,895,169	Customs :— Chloroform, duty } increased . }  Total . .	64  64
1874	Customs :— Sugar Duty red. .  Excise :— Duty repealed . Income Tax reduced Total . .	1,617,380  30,000 1,756,000 3,403,380	Excise :— Sugar used in Brewing duty } increased . }  Total . .	30,000  30,000
1875	Customs :— Sugar Duties re- pealed }  Excise :— Duties repealed . Income tax reduced Total . .	2,282,903  489,000 1,840,000 4,611,903	Excise :— Sugar used in brewing, duty } increased . }  Total . .	57,000  57,000
1876	Excise :— Brewers' Licence } Duty reduced } Stamps :— Duty on Appoint- } ments repealed } Total . .	60,000  6,000 66,000	Nil . . . .	
1877	Excise :— Licence Duty of } casual men } servants }  Land Tax :— Duties on Offices } & Pensions red. } Income Tax red. } by exemptions } Total . .	26,000  950 390,000 416,950	Taxes :— Income Tax increased }  Total . .	1,966,000  1,966,000

The subjoined table gives an abstract of total alterations of taxes in the fifteen financial years, ending March 31, from 1862 to 1877 :—

	Repealed or Reduced	Imposed	Actual Diminution (—) or Addition (+)
	£	£	£
Customs . . . . .	14,263,282	11,034	— 14,252,248
Excise . . . . .	1,381,000	1,870,000	+ 489,000
Property and Income Tax	17,158,000	7,916,000	— 9,242,000
Other Taxes . . . . .	1,272,933	—	— 1,272,933
Stamps (incl. Succession Duty)	2,427,400	20,500	— 2,406,900
Total . . . . .	36,502,615	9,817,534	— 26,685,081

The most important of direct taxes, that upon incomes, underwent nineteen alterations from the time it was established in its present form, in 1842, till the year 1876. On its introduction, the income-tax was fixed at 7*d.* in the pound, which rate was maintained until 1854, when it was doubled in consequence of the war with Russia, and in 1855 it was further raised to 16*d.* The rate was reduced again to 7*d.* in 1857, and to 5*d.* in 1858. In 1859 it was raised to 9*d.*, and in 1860 to 10*d.*, while in 1861 it was again reduced to 9*d.*, in 1863 to 7*d.*, in 1864 to 6*d.*, and in 1865 to 4*d.* In 1867 the duty was raised to 5*d.*, in 1868 to 6*d.* and in 1869 reduced to 5*d.* In 1870, it was once more reduced to 4*d.*, in 1871 once more brought up to 6*d.*, in 1872 again reduced to 4*d.*, in 1873 to 3*d.*, and in 1874 to 2*d.* in the pound. In 1876 it was again raised to 3*d.* in the pound, but limited to incomes of over 150*l.* per annum, with deduction of 120*l.* for all incomes between 150*l.* and 400*l.*

The total amount annually raised by local taxation and other local revenue to provide for expenditure connected with the relief of the poor, county and borough police, roads and bridges, drainage and lighting of towns, &c., was as follows in the three divisions of the United Kingdom in the year ending March 31, 1874 :—

Divisions	Receipts from Taxes	Raised by Loans	Total local Revenue from all sources
	£	£	£
England and Wales . . . . .	23,897,029	8,201,499	37,731,193
Scotland (partly estimated) . . . . .	2,372,557	149,494	3,202,714
Ireland . . . . .	2,996,009	129,493	4,599,908
Total for United Kingdom . . . . .	29,267,595	8,480,486	45,533,815

The following table exhibits the amount of the various branches

of local expenditure in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom in the year ending March 31, 1874:—

Local Expenditure	Amount
ENGLAND AND WALES	
In the Metropolis:—	£
Poor Relief, including Workhouse Loans repaid . . . . .	1,636,541
All other Parochial Expenditure payable out of Poor } Rates . . . . .	136,507
Local Management by Vestries, &c. (exclusive of } Metropolitan Board of Works), Maintenance of } Roads, &c., Watering, Lighting, Sewerage, &c. . . . .	1,773,048 1,516,964
Metropolitan Board of Works: Local Public Works, } Sewerage, &c. . . . .	1,385,015
Corporation and Commissioners of Sewers of City of } London, Local Public Works, Sewerage, &c. . . . .	1,136,371
Metropolitan Police . . . . .	1,041,601
School Boards . . . . .	743,448
Burial Boards, &c. . . . .	56,710
Total Local Expenditure in Metropolis . . . . .	7,653,157
Country Districts:—	
Poor Relief, including Workhouse Loans repaid . . . . .	6,053,998
All other Parochial Expenditure payable out of Poor } Rates . . . . .	583,154
	6,637,152
County purposes: Police, Prisons, Lunatic Asylums, &c. . . . .	2,780,165
Municipal Boroughs for Public Works, Police, &c. . . . .	3,573,433
Urban Sanitary Authorities . . . . .	7,958,208
Rural     "     " . . . . .	159,419
For Maintenance of Public Roads, by—	
Highway Boards . . . . .	1,575,608
Turnpike Trusts . . . . .	671,099
School Boards . . . . .	1,214,617
Burial Boards for Public Cemeteries . . . . .	341,971
Other purposes . . . . .	422,465
Total Local Expenditure in Country Districts . . . . .	25,334,137
Coast Districts:—	
For Erection, Maintenance, and Repairs of Commercial } Harbours . . . . .	3,082,571
For Erection, Maintenance, and Repairs of Lighthouses, } &c., and for Pilotage and saving Life at Sea . . . . .	680,689
Total England and Wales . . . . .	36,750,554

Local Expenditure		Amount
SCOTLAND		£
Parochial Boards for Relief of the Poor . . . . .		851,365
Town Authorities . . . . .		1,176,000
County Assessments: Police, Prisons, Roads, &c. . . . .		258,000
Turnpike Trusts . . . . .		180,158
School Boards . . . . .		327,847
Other purposes . . . . .		364,172
Total Scotland . . . . .		3,157,542
IRELAND		
Poor Relief . . . . .		1,000,880
Town Authorities . . . . .		663,776
Grand Jury Cess: Roads, Bridges, Prisons, &c. . . . .		1,139,583
Police . . . . .		1,214,183
Harbours and Lights . . . . .		477,861
Other purposes . . . . .		119,341
Total Ireland . . . . .		4,615,624
Total United Kingdom . . . . .		44,523,720

According to a return issued in the Parliamentary session of 1876, the total amount of taxes actually received at the Exchequer amounted to 65,353,000*l.* in the financial year ending March 31, 1874. Adding this sum to the 29,247,595*l.* raised in the same period by local taxes—exclusive of loans—the total taxation of the United Kingdom in the year was 94,600,595*l.*, or 2*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* per head of the population.

The largest branch of national expenditure, amounting to three-fourths of the receipts from local taxation in the United Kingdom, is that for the interest and management of the National Debt. The expenditure on this account more than quintupled in the course of the last hundred years, since the war of independence of the United States. At the commencement of the American struggle, in 1775, the total charge for interest and management was less than 4½ millions sterling; but at the end of the war it had risen to 9½ millions. The twenty years warfare with France, from 1793 to 1814, added nearly 23 millions sterling to the annual charge of the debt, which had risen to 32 millions in 1817, year of consolidation of the English and Irish exchequer. Since this date, the capital of the debt went on decreasing, the total decrease to the present time, amounting to 56 millions sterling, bringing with it a decline of the annual charge for interest and management to the amount of upwards of five millions.

The following table exhibits the growth of the debt from its origin to the year 1876, in historical periods :—

Historical Periods	Capital of Debt	Interest and Manage- ment
	£	£
Debt at the Revolution, in 1689 . . . . .	664,263	39,855
Excess of debt contracted during the reign of William III. above debt paid off . . . . .	15,730,439	1,271,087
Debt at the accession of Queen Anne, in 1702	16,394,702	1,310,942
Debt contracted during Queen Anne's reign	37,750,661	2,040,416
Debt at the accession of George I., in 1714	54,145,363	3,351,358
Debt paid off during the reign of George I., above debt contracted . . . . .	2,053,125	1,133,807
Debt at the accession of George II., in 1727	52,092,238	2,217,551
Debt contracted from the accession of George II. till the peace of Paris in 1763, three years after the accession of George III.	86,773,192	2,634,500
Debt in 1763 . . . . .	138,865,430	4,852,051
Paid during peace, from 1763 to 1775 . . . . .	10,281,795	380,480
Debt at the commencement of the American war, in 1775 . . . . .	128,583,635	4,471,571
Debt contracted during the American war	121,267,993	4,980,201
Debt at the conclusion of the American war, in 1784 . . . . .	249,851,628	9,451,772
Paid during peace from 1784 to 1793 . . . . .	10,501,380	243,277
Debt at the commencement of the French war, in 1793 . . . . .	239,350,148	9,208,495
Debt contracted during the French war . . . . .	601,500,343	22,829,696
Total funded and unfunded debt on the 1st of February, 1817, when the English and Irish Exchequers were consolidated . . . . .	840,850,491	32,038,191
Debt cancelled from the 1st of February, 1817, to 5th of January, 1836 . . . . .	53,211,675	2,894,674
Debt, and charge thereon 5th of January, 1836 . . . . .	787,638,816	29,143,517
Debt, including terminable annuities, and charge thereon, 31st of March, 1877 . . . . .	775,873,713	27,700,000

The capital of the national debt varied as follows during the fifteen years, ending March 31, from 1863 to 1877 :—



Financial Years ended March 31	Debt			
	Funded	Terminable Annuities.	Unfunded	Total
	£	£	£	£
1863	787,422,928	20,716,727	16,495,400	824,635,055
1864	781,712,401	26,442,428	13,136,000	821,290,829
1865	780,202,104	25,408,370	10,742,500	816,352,974
1866	773,941,190	25,435,034	8,187,700	807,563,924
1867	770,188,625	27,521,513	7,956,800	805,666,938
1868	741,844,981	56,816,803	7,911,100	806,572,884
1869	741,112,640	55,471,424	8,896,100	805,480,164
1870	741,514,681	53,130,380	6,761,500	801,406,561
1871	732,043,270	57,969,885	6,091,000	796,104,155
1872	731,756,962	55,749,070	5,155,100	792,661,132
1873	727,374,082	53,558,580	4,829,100	785,761,762
1874	714,797,715	51,289,640	4,479,600	779,283,245
1875	723,514,005	55,311,671	5,239,000	775,348,386
1876	713,657,517	51,911,227	11,401,800	776,970,544
1877	712,621,355	49,308,558	13,943,800	775,873,713

The sudden alterations in amounts of capital of unredeemed funded debt and of terminable annuities in 1868 were chiefly caused by the conversion, in that year, of stock into terminable annuities. The unfunded debt was inclusive of Suez Canal bonds to the amount of 4,000,000*l.* in 1876, and to the amount of 3,990,900*l.* in 1877.

The balance in the Exchequer for the sixteen years 1862 to 1877 amounted to the following sums:—

Financial Years ended	Amount	Financial Years ended	Amount
	£		£
March 31, 1862 .	5,288,676	March 31, 1870 .	8,606,647
„ 1863 .	7,263,839	„ 1871 .	7,023,435
„ 1864 .	7,352,548	„ 1872 .	9,342,652
„ 1865 .	7,690,922	„ 1873 .	11,992,705
„ 1866 .	5,851,314	„ 1874 .	7,442,854
„ 1867 .	7,294,151	„ 1875 .	6,265,322
„ 1868 .	4,781,846	„ 1876 .	5,119,587
„ 1869 .	4,707,259	„ 1877 .	5,988,650

By the provisions of an Act of Parliament, passed in the session of 1875, the national debt is to be gradually reduced by means of a new permanent Sinking Fund, maintained by annual votes of the legislature. The charge of the Sinking Fund for the financial year ending March 31, 1876, was fixed at 27,400,000*l.*; for the year 1876-77 at 27,700,000*l.*; and for every subsequent year at 28,000,000*l.* It was also provided that the charges under this head should be entered under the Consolidated Fund.

## Army and Navy.

### 1. *Army.*

The maintenance of a standing army, in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, is prohibited by the Bill of Rights of 1690. From that time to the present, the number of troops which the security of the kingdom and its possessions rendered it necessary to maintain, as well as the cost of the different branches of the service in detail, have been sanctioned by an annual vote of the House of Commons. The amount of the military force to be maintained for the year is always a matter for the decision of the Government. The question is annually brought under consideration, shortly before the commencement of the parliamentary session, at a meeting of the Cabinet, when, on the basis of communications made by the Commander-in-Chief, a decision is arrived at as to the number of officers and men, of each arm of the service, to be maintained for the coming year. Upon this decision, the Secretary of State for War frames the 'Army Estimates,' or detailed accounts of the strength and cost of the army, which are submitted in 'votes'—25 in the estimates of 1877-78—to the approval of the House of Commons.

Parliament exercises another important means of control over the army. Formerly in time of war, or rebellion, the troops, kept only in such periods, were subject to martial law, and liable to be severely punished for mutiny or desertion. But when armies began to be maintained in time of peace, questions of discipline arose. The common law, which alone prevailed, knew of no distinction between a citizen and a soldier, so that, if the soldier deserted, he could not be punished for breach of contract; if he struck his officer, he was only liable to an indictment for the assault. Such questions soon came before the tribunals, and Chief Justice Holt, when Recorder of London, decided that, although the King may, by his prerogative, enlist soldiers, even in time of peace, still, if there was no statute passed to punish mutiny and to subject them to a particular discipline, they could not be punished for any military offence, and they were only amenable to the same laws as the rest of the King's subjects. Hence the authority of Parliament became necessary for the maintenance of military discipline. Parliament granted this in an Act, limited in its duration to one year, which Act was subsequently passed at the commencement of every session under the name of the 'Mutiny Act,' investing the Crown with large powers to make regulations for the good government of the army, and to frame the Articles of War, which form the military code. Subject to such restrictions, the army has now become a recognised part of the constitution, under the will of Parliament.

According to the army estimates laid before the House of Commons in the session of 1877, the total force of the United Kingdom, during the year ending March 31, 1878, is to consist of 7,153 commissioned officers, 16,968 non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers, and 109,599 rank and file, being a total of 133,720 men of all ranks. This force is to be composed of the following staff, regiments, depôts, and miscellaneous establishments:—

Branches of the Military Service	Officers	Non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers	Rank and file
<b>Officers on the General and Departmental Staff:—</b>			
General staff . . . . .	91	90	—
Army accountants . . . . .	288	—	—
Chaplain's department . . . . .	78	—	—
Medical department . . . . .	531	—	—
Commissariat department, &c. . . . .	448	—	—
Total Staff . . . . .	1,436	90	—
<b>REGIMENTS:</b>			
Royal horse artillery, including riding establishment . . . . .	129	226	2,738
Cavalry, including life and horse guards . . . . .	620	1,378	10,928
Royal artillery . . . . .	694	1,638	17,144
Royal engineers . . . . .	392	722	4,162
Army Service Corps . . . . .	8	500	2,506
Infantry, including foot guards . . . . .	3,304	6,842	68,590
Army hospital corps . . . . .	45	262	1,288
West India regiments . . . . .	102	150	1,580
Colonial corps . . . . .	22	61	566
Total Regiments . . . . .	5,316	11,779	109,502
<b>Staff of Militia:—</b>			
Artillery . . . . .	32	575	—
Infantry . . . . .	264	3,960	—
Total Militia Staff . . . . .	296	4,535	—
<b>MISCELLANEOUS ESTABLISHMENTS:</b>			
Instruction in gunnery and engineering . . . . .	10	63	69
Royal military academy, Woolwich . . . . .	7	22	9
Royal military college, Sandhurst . . . . .	28	19	17
Staff College . . . . .	6	2	2
Regimental schools . . . . .	14	176	—
Manufacturing establishments . . . . .	16	45	—
Various ditto . . . . .	24	137	—
Total Miscellaneous . . . . .	105	464	97

Year 1877-78.	Officers	Non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers	Rank and file
RECAPITULATION:			
Total, general and departmental staff . . . . .	1,436	90	—
„ regiments . . . . .	5,316	11,779	109,502
„ staff of Militia . . . . .	296	4,535	—
„ miscellaneous ditto . . . . .	105	464	97
Total force, officers and men, the cost of } which is defrayed from Army Grants }	7,153	16,968	109,599

The following table exhibits, after official returns, the number of men, rank and file, maintained for service in the United Kingdom since the year 1800, at quinquennial periods up to 1870, and from that date to 1876 annually, on the 1st of January in every year:—

Year	Cavalry	Artillery	Engineers	Infantry	Total
1800	14,003	6,935	421	49,386	70,745
1805	17,839	13,692	786	74,014	106,331
1810	20,405	16,814	974	74,325	112,518
1815	14,913	9,617	1,322	54,879	80,731
1820	9,900	4,046	371	46,799	61,116
1825	7,710	3,463	452	34,639	46,264
1830	8,036	4,037	682	35,339	48,094
1835	7,389	4,017	566	35,242	47,214
1840	7,190	4,118	544	38,624	50,476
1845	7,507	4,183	647	47,533	59,870
1850	8,108	7,353	1,201	50,415	67,077
1855	7,105	8,569	885	32,783	49,342
1860	11,389	14,045	1,707	62,366	89,507
1865	11,015	13,338	2,624	51,433	78,410
1870	10,910	14,469	2,890	56,092	84,361
1871	10,792	13,529	2,632	55,519	82,472
1872	11,765	14,334	3,356	64,947	94,402
1873	12,745	16,892	3,662	67,846	101,145
1874	13,051	19,205	3,646	62,817	98,719
1875	13,358	19,418	4,020	55,590	92,386
1876	13,375	17,856	4,007	61,037	96,275

The distribution of the army in the United Kingdom on the 1st of January, 1876, was as follows: 68,253 men in England, 3,895 in Scotland, 22,414 in Ireland, and 1,713 in the Channel Islands; total, 96,275 men.

The total force of the British army in India was stated to amount to 62,652 men of all ranks in the estimates of 1877-78. The number in the year 1871-72 amounted to 62,864, in 1872-73 to

62,957, in 1873-74 to 62,924, in 1874-75 to 62,840, in 1875-76 to 62,850, and in 1876-77 to 62,849, in men.

The troops here enumerated do not constitute the whole armed force of the United Kingdom ; but the army estimates for the year ending March 31, 1878, as well as former years, contained votes of money for four classes of reserve, or auxiliary forces, namely, the militia, the yeomanry cavalry, the volunteer corps, and the enrolled pensioners and army reserve force. The total number of militia provided for in the army estimates of 1877-78, is 139,331, comprising a permanent staff of 4,831—to be gradually absorbed in the Brigade Depôts in course of formation—and 134,500 men in training service. The total number of yeomanry cavalry provided for was 14,830, comprising a permanent staff of 282, and 14,548 yeomen. The total number of volunteers provided for was 174,241, comprising 32,393 artillery volunteers, and 141,848 light horse, engineers, and rifle volunteers. Finally, the number of enrolled pensioners and army reserve force provided for in the army estimates of 1877-78, was 36,000, divided into two classes, 15,000 men forming the first, and 21,000 the second class.

The total cost of the British army, provided for by Parliament in the army estimates for 1877-78, was calculated at 14,538,700*l.*; but from this amount there was deducted the sum of 603,500*l.* for 'estimated exchequer extra receipts,' leaving the net charge as army services for the year ending March 31, 1878, at 13,935,200*l.* The following is an abstract of the votes of the army estimates for the year 1877-78, with the corresponding sums of the financial year 1876-77 :—

ARMY ESTIMATES.		
I. REGULAR FORCES :	1876-77	1877-78
General staff and regimental pay, allowances, and charges . . . . .	£ 4,722,200	£ 4,565,800
Divine service . . . . .	49,200	48,600
Administration of martial law . . . . .	27,900	27,500
Medical establishment and services . . . . .	262,400	243,300
II. AUXILIARY AND RESERVE FORCES :		
Militia pay and allowances . . . . .	672,700	534,000
Yeomanry cavalry . . . . .	74,400	74,400
Volunteer corps . . . . .	458,000	468,700
Enrolled pensioners and army reserve force . . . . .	132,000	132,000
III. COMMISSARIAT ESTABLISHMENTS AND SERVICES :		
Commissariat establishments and wages . . . . .	370,400	374,800
Provisions, transport, and other services . . . . .	2,997,000	2,986,000
Clothing establishments and supplies . . . . .	800,600	805,600
Manufacture and repair of war stores . . . . .	1,229,000	1,120,000
IV. WORKS AND BUILDINGS :		
Superintending establishment and expenditure for works, buildings, and repairs, at home and abroad . . . . .	845,100	828,700



V. VARIOUS SERVICES :		1876-77	1877-78
		£	£
Military education . . . . .		144,100	154,400
Miscellaneous services . . . . .		36,600	31,000
Administration of the army . . . . .		214,700	249,100
Total effective services . . . . .		13,036,300	12,643,900
VI. NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES :			
Rewards for military service . . . . .		35,500	33,500
Pay of general officers . . . . .		89,000	53,600
Pay of reduced and retired officers . . . . .		505,800	420,200
Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances . . . . .		144,600	123,500
Pensions for wounds . . . . .		16,500	16,700
In-pensions . . . . .		35,400	35,000
Out-pensions . . . . .		1,220,000	1,005,200
Superannuation allowances . . . . .		164,200	165,000
Militia and volunteer corps . . . . .		34,300	42,100
Total non-effective services . . . . .		2,245,300	1,894,800
RECAPITULATION :			
Effective services . . . . .		13,036,300	12,643,900
Non-effective services . . . . .		2,245,300	1,894,800
Total effective and non-effective services . . . . .		15,281,600	14,538,700

It will be seen that the estimates for 1877-78 showed a net decrease of 742,900*l.* as compared with the previous year's vote; the amount of the vote in 1876-77 having been 15,281,600*l.*, and the amount of the estimate for 1877-78 being 14,538,700*l.* The approximate amount to be paid into the exchequer as extra receipts, during the year 1877-78, was 603,500*l.*, as compared with 1,292,100*l.* paid in during 1876-77. The Exchequer Extra Receipts are derived from supplies voted in the army estimates of previous years and not expended, and include contributions from Colonial revenues in aid of the military expenditure of the United Kingdom.

Under various laws of army organisation, completed in 1876, Great Britain and Ireland are partitioned into ten military districts or general officers' commands. These are further divided into sub-districts, the division varying with the arms of the service. For the infantry there are 66 sub-districts, commanded by line colonels; for the artillery there are 12 sub-districts, commanded by artillery colonels; and for the cavalry there are two districts, commanded by cavalry colonels. The authority of the Commander-in-Chief is distributed, in the first instance, to the general officers commanding districts, and passes downward from them to the infantry colonels, the artillery colonels, and the cavalry colonels. The brigade of an infantry sub-district consists, as a rule, of two line battalions, two militia battalions, the brigade dépôt, rifle volunteer corps, and infantry of the army reserve. Of the two line battalions one is generally abroad and the second at one of the home

stations. An artillery sub-district contains, in addition to the royal artillery, the militia artillery, and that of the volunteers and of the army reserve; and a cavalry colonel similarly has command, not merely over the cavalry regiments within his district, but over the yeomanry, volunteers, and reserve cavalry. The colonel of each district is responsible for the training, inspection, recruiting, and instruction of all the forces under his command.

The number of recruits enlisted for the army and finally approved and the number of deserters during the years 1862 to 1874 were as follows:—In 1862, 4,642 recruits were approved, and there were 2,895 desertions; in 1863, 6,924 recruits and 2,971 desertions; in 1864, 11,234 recruits and 3,097 desertions; in 1865 the recruits numbered 10,444 and the desertions 3,519; in 1866 the numbers were 10,663 and 3,583 respectively; in 1867 there were 13,941 recruits and 3,449 desertions; in 1868, 10,782 recruits and 3,011 desertions; in 1869, 8,183 recruits and 3,341 desertions; in 1870, 14,927 recruits and 3,171 desertions; in 1871, 17,791 recruits and 5,861 desertions. In 1873, there were 17,194 recruits enlisted, and 5,702 desertions; and in the year 1874, there were 20,640 recruits, and 5,572 desertions. Of the recruits of 1874, the number of 7,784 enlisted to long service; and 12,856 on short service.

It appears from a report of the Director-General of Military Education, issued as a Parliamentary paper in 1874, that, on the 1st of January, 1874, out of regiments and corps amounting to 178,356 men, 10,724 could neither read nor write, 9,543 could read but not write, 99,910 could read and write, and 58,179 were better educated. There exists compulsory education in the army, the rule laid down in the Queen's Regulations being that every recruit is obliged to attend school until he is in possession of a fourth class certificate of education.

The establishments for military educational purposes comprise the Council of Military Education, Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, Royal Military and Staff College at Sandhurst, Royal Military Asylum and Normal School at Chelsea, Royal Hibernian Military School at Dublin, Department for Instruction of Artillery Officers, Military Medical School, and a varying number of Garrison Schools and Libraries. In the army estimates for 1877–78, the sum provided for military education was 154,354*l.*, representing an increase of 10,295*l.* over the previous year. The two principal educational establishments for officers are the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and the Royal Military and Staff College at Sandhurst. In the army estimates of 1877–78, the cost of the Woolwich Academy was set down at 30,252*l.*, and of the Sandhurst Colleges at 31,379*l.* At Sandhurst, 20 'Queen's cadets' are educated for the Indian army, for which 3,000*l.* per annum is paid out of the revenues of India.

2. *Navy.*

The government of the navy, vested originally in a Lord High Admiral, has been carried on since the reign of Queen Anne—with the exception of a short period, April 1827 to September 1828, when the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., revived the ancient title—by a Board, known as the Board of Admiralty, and the members of which are styled ‘Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral.’ The Board consists of five members, namely, the First Lord, who is always a member of the Cabinet, and four assistant commissioners, styled, respectively, Senior Naval Lord, Third Lord, Junior Naval Lord, and Civil Lord. Under the Board is a Financial Secretary, changing, like the five Lords, with the Government in power; while the fixed administration, independent of the state of political parties, consists of two Permanent Secretaries, and a number of heads of departments, the Controller of the Navy, the Accountant-General, Director-General of the Medical Department, Director of Engineering and Architectural Works, Director of Transports, Director of Contracts, Director of Naval Construction, Director of Naval Ordnance, and the Superintendents of Victualling and Stores. The First Lord has supreme authority, and all questions of importance are left to his decision. The Senior Naval Lord directs the movements of the fleet, and is responsible for its discipline. The Third Lord has the management of the dock-yards, and superintends the building of the ships. The Junior Naval Lord deals with the victualling of the fleets, and with the transport department. The Civil Lord is answerable for the accounts, and the Financial Secretary for all purchases of stores.

The navy of the United Kingdom is a perpetual establishment, and the statutes and orders by which it is governed and its discipline maintained—unlike the military laws, which the Sovereign has absolute power to frame under the authority of an Act of Parliament—have been permanently established and defined with great precision by the legislature. The distinction also prevails in the mode of voting the charge for these two forces. For the army, the first vote sanctions the *number* of men to be maintained; the second, the charge for their pay and maintenance. For the navy, no vote is taken for the number of men; the first vote is for the *wages* of the stated number of men and boys to be maintained; and though the result may be the same, this distinction exists both in practice and principle.

According to the naval estimates granted by Parliament in the session of 1877, the expenditure for the navy, for the year ending March 31, 1878, will be 10,979,829*l.* as compared with 11,288,872*l.* voted for the year 1876–77, or a decrease of 309,043*l.* The following is an abstract of the estimates for 1877–78 as compared with the votes for 1876–77:—

NAVY ESTIMATES.		1876-77	1877-78
		£	£
Wages to seamen and marines . . . . .		2,634,904	2,684,048
Victuals and clothing for ditto . . . . .		1,153,367	1,178,610
Admiralty office . . . . .		189,820	193,890
Coastguard service, royal naval coast volunteers, and royal naval reserve . . . . .		210,230	207,900
Scientific branch . . . . .		109,194	109,002
Dockyards and naval yards at home and abroad		1,323,750	1,341,680
Victualling yards and transport establishments at home and abroad . . . . .		76,400	76,930
Medical establishments at home and abroad . . . . .		65,830	66,150
Marine divisions . . . . .		20,053	21,316
Naval stores, and ships built by contract :			
Naval stores . . . . .		1,261,320	1,207,300
Ships &c. built by contract . . . . .		1,353,600	1,042,000
New works, building, machinery, and repairs . . . . .		569,249	545,715
Medicines and medical stores . . . . .		76,230	78,010
Martial law and charges . . . . .		15,114	8,147
Miscellaneous services . . . . .		135,547	130,134
Total for the effective service . . . . .		9,194,608	8,890,832
Half-pay, reserved half-pay, and retired pay to officers of the navy and royal marines . . . . .		888,472	880,796
Military pensions and allowances . . . . .		726,136	759,940
Civil pensions and allowances . . . . .		282,176	279,981
Total for the naval service . . . . .		11,091,392	10,811,549

## FOR THE SERVICE OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.

Army department (conveyance of troops) . . . . .	197,480	168,280
Grand total . . . . .	11,288,872	10,979,829

The number of seamen and marines provided for the naval service in the estimates for 1877-78 was as follows:—

FOR THE FLEET :		FOR THE COASTGUARD :	
Seamen . . . . .	34,100	Afloat (included with fleet)	
Boys, including 3,000 for training . . . . .	6,300	On shore, officers and men . . . . .	4,300
	40,400		
Marines, afloat . . . . .	7,000	INDIAN SERVICE :	
,, on shore . . . . .	7,000	Officers and men . . . . .	1,300
	14,000		
Total . . . . .	54,600	Grand Total . . . . .	60,000

Included in the number of 34,100 seamen of the fleet, provided for in the estimates of 1877-78 were 160 flag officers; 30 officers superintending dockyards and naval establishments; and 2,889 other commissioned officers, on active service.

The efficient strength of the navy of the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined official return, annexed to the navy estimates for

1877-78, giving a comparative statement of the number of steam ships and sailing vessels—classified under the two heads of sea-going steamers, and reserve steamers and sailing vessels—in commission on the 1st December 1875, and on the 1st December 1876:—

Ships in Commission	Dec. 1, 1875	Dec. 1, 1876
Sea-going steamers:—		
Ironclad line-of-battle ships . . . .	4	4
Other . . . .	—	—
Ironclad frigates and corvettes . . . .	11	13
Other . . . .	31	30
Sloops and small vessels . . . .	65	65
Total sea-going steamers . . . .	111	112
Reserve steamers and sailing vessels:—		
First reserve steamers . . . .	9	9
Receiving and dépôt steamers . . . .	8	6
" " " sailing vessels . . . .	11	13
Surveying steamers . . . .	3	3
Troop ships, steamers . . . .	3	5
Store ships, steamers . . . .	3	3
Tenders, steamers . . . .	35	38
" sailing vessels . . . .	5	6
Coast-guard cruisers, steamers . . . .	4	4
" " sailing vessels . . . .	19	20
Gunnery training vessels, and sloops, sailing . . . .	8	9
Drill ships for the Naval Reserve . . . .	5	8
Total reserve steamers and sailing vessels . . . .	129	136
Total navy . . . .	240	248

The most important division of the navy, the ironclad fleet of war, consisted at the end of 1877 of 58 ships, of which number 40 were described as efficient, while 3 were not strictly British, being built solely for the defence of the Colonies, and 15 had become inefficient for naval warfare. The following is a tabulated list of the 40 efficient ironclads, divided into five classes, according to strength of armour and armament, and mode of construction. The columns of the table exhibit, after the name of each ship, first, the minimum and maximum thickness of armour; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is displacement in tons. Those ironclads marked with an asterisk (\*) before their names were launched, but not completed, at the end of 1877:—



Names of ironclads	Armour thickness ; inches	Guns		Indicated Horse- power	Displace- ment, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
FIRST CLASS :					
*Inflexible . . .	16 to 24	4	81-ton	8,000	11,165
Dreadnought . . .	14	4	38-ton	8,000	10,950
Devastation . . .	12 to 14	4	35-ton	6,650	9,190
Thunderer . . .	12 to 14	{ 2 2	{ 38-ton 35-ton }	5,600	9,190
SECOND CLASS :					
Glatton . . .	12 to 14	2	25-ton	2,868	4,912
Rupert . . .	9 to 14	2	18-ton	4,200	5,358
Hotspur . . .	8 to 12	1	25-ton	3,497	4,010
THIRD CLASS :					
Monarch . . .	8 to 10	{ 4 2	{ 25-ton 6½-ton }	7,842	8,322
Hercules . . .	6 to 9	{ 8 2	{ 18-ton 12-ton }	8,000	8,677
Sultan . . .	6 to 9	{ 4 8	{ 6½-ton 18-ton }	8,629	9,286
Alexandra . . .	8 to 12	{ 2 10	{ 25-ton 18-ton }	8,000	9,492
Téméraire . . .	8 to 11	{ 4 4	{ 25-ton 18-ton }	7,000	8,415
*Nelson . . .	8 to 10	{ 4 8	{ 18-ton 12-ton }	6,000	7,323
*Northampton . . .	8 to 10	{ 4 8	{ 18-ton 12-ton }	6,000	7,323
Shannon . . .	8 to 10	{ 2 6	{ 18-ton 12-ton }	3,500	5,103
FOURTH CLASS :					
Cyclops . . .	6 to 10	4	18-ton	1,660	3,430
Gorgon . . .	6 to 10	4	18-ton	1,670	3,430
Hecate . . .	6 to 10	4	18-ton	1,755	3,430
Hydra . . .	6 to 10	4	18-ton	1,472	3,430
Bellerophon . . .	4 to 9	{ 10 4	{ 12-ton 6½-ton }	6,521	7,551
Audacious . . .	6 to 8	10	12-ton	4,021	6,034
Invincible . . .	6 to 8	10	12-ton	4,832	6,034
Iron Duke . . .	6 to 8	10	12-ton	4,268	6,034
Swiftsure . . .	6 to 8	10	12-ton	4,913	6,333
Triumph . . .	6 to 8	10	12-ton	4,892	6,660
Penelope . . .	5 to 6	10	12-ton	4,703	4,394
Repulse . . .	5 to 6	10	9-ton	3,347	6,190
FIFTH CLASS :					
Warrior . . .	4½	{ 10 16	{ 9-ton 6½-ton }	5,469	9,137
Black Prince . . .	4½	{ 10 16	{ 9-ton 6½-ton }	5,772	9,137
Minotaur . . .	5½	{ 10 7	{ 12-ton 6½-ton }	6,702	10,627
Achilles . . .	4½	{ 10 6	{ 12-ton 6½-ton }	5,722	9,137

Armour-clad ships	Armour thickness ; inches	Guns		Indicated Horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
FIFTH CLASS— <i>continued</i> :					
Agincourt . . . . .	5½	{ 10 16	{ 12-ton 6½-ton }	6,867	10,627
Northumberland . . . . .	5½	{ 10 16	{ 12-ton 6½-ton }	6,558	10,627
Lord Warden . . . . .	4½ to 5½	18	6½-ton	6,706	7,842
Hector . . . . .	4½	18	6½-ton	3,256	6,713
Valiant . . . . .	4½	18	6½-ton	3,256	6,713
Defence . . . . .	4½	18	6½-ton	2,537	6,070
Resistance . . . . .	4½	18	6½-ton	2,537	6,070
Pallas . . . . .	4½	4	9-ton	3,581	3,787
Favourite . . . . .	4½	10	6½-ton	1,773	3,232

The following is a succinct description of the most notable ironclads, under their divisions as in the preceding tabular list, into five classes:—

First class—Four turret-ships for great naval warfare at home and abroad: the *Inflexible*, the *Dreadnought*, the *Devastation*, and the *Thunderer*. The requirements aimed at in the construction of this class of iron-clads were to carry the heaviest possible guns and armour, to be very manageable, and to have room for a large supply of coal. The first war-ship of this class, the *Inflexible*, built at Portsmouth dockyard, and launched April 27, 1876, was designed to embody the latest improvements in ironclads, exceeding those of any other country except Italy (see page 314) both in offensive and defensive power. The *Inflexible* is 320 feet in length, and 75 feet in breadth at the water line, with a displacement of 11,165 tons, the total weight of armour, inclusive of deck, being 3,155 tons. The power and strength of the ship is concentrated in its central part, which forms a citadel 12 feet high, one half above and half below the water, is 75 feet broad and 110 feet long, and encloses within its rectangular walls the engines and boilers, the base of the turrets, the hydraulic loading gear, the magazines, and all those parts of the ship which are most vulnerable. Its walls are 41 inches thick, and consist of armour-plates varying in thickness from 16 inches to 24 inches, with strong teak backing between and behind the plates. The ship extends 18 feet below the citadel and 105 feet before and behind it, and the office of these extramural portions, which are in the main unarmoured, is to float the citadel, described by the designer as ‘a rectangular armoured castle.’ The central part of this armoured castle is filled by the two turrets, 12 feet high, with an internal diameter of 28 feet, placed side by side—

unlike all other double turret ships, where both stand on the middle line—each holding two 81-ton guns, capable of firing 1,650lb. shot, with a charge of 300 lbs. powder. The *Inflexible* was originally designed to be a mastless turret-ship, but when already far advanced in construction, it was decided by the Admiralty that there should be two iron masts, 96 feet and 83 feet high, with brig-rigged sails 18,470 square feet in area.—The three other war-ships of the first class, the *Dreadnought*, the *Devastation*, and the *Thunderer*, are mastless, and dependent, therefore, solely on steam-power. Their speed, like that of the *Inflexible*, averages thirteen knots an hour; they have two independent screws and two sets of engines, and they carry 1,600 tons of coal, or sufficient to take them over a distance of 6,000 miles. The deck is given up in heavy weather to the waves; but a narrow deck-house, running between the two turrets, is so spread out at the top as to form a spacious hurricane or flying-deck, 24 feet above water, on which the boats are stowed, and to which all openings from the hold are carried. The *Dreadnought*—originally named the *Fury*—was launched March 8, 1875, and is 1,760 tons larger than the other two mastless turret-ships; every discovered improvement is embodied in her construction, and she is inferior in power only to the *Inflexible*, which is believed to stand at present almost, if not quite, unrivalled in strength among the ironclads of the world.

Second class—Three rams: the *Glatton*, the *Rupert*, and the *Hotspur*. Nearly all British ironclads are fitted to act occasionally as rams, but in the *Glatton*, the *Rupert*, and the *Hotspur*, built in 1870-72, the ramming power is made the principal object. These rams are designed to act in concert with ships of the first class, which they somewhat resemble in form. Though comparatively small vessels, their armour is very thick in proportion to their size, being 12 inches on the breastwork, and from 12 to 14 inches on the turret, the armament of which consists of 25-ton and 18-ton guns. The ram—main feature of these ironclads, to which their whole power is made subordinate—has its sharp point about eight feet below the water-line, and twelve feet in advance of the upright portion of the stern. In destructive power, the rams are held to be inferior to no other ironclads but the turret-ships of the *Inflexible* type.

Third class—Eight first-rate rigged ships for cruising: the *Monarch*, the *Hercules*, the *Sultan*, the *Alexandra*, the *Téméraire*, the *Nelson*, the *Northampton*, and the *Shannon*. The *Monarch*, sole rigged turret-ship of the ironclad navy, launched in 1869, has 8-inch armour only at the water-line, but in compensation of strength carries four 25-ton guns, with 10-inch armour over the port-holes, and 8-inch over the rest of each of the two turrets. Both the *Hercules* and the *Sultan*, completed in 1870, carry 18-ton guns, with 9-inch

armour at the water-line, and 6-inch and 8-inch over the turrets. Similar in design to the last two vessels, but rather stronger, and with improvements in construction, are the *Alexandra*, launched April 7, 1875; the *Téméraire*, floated out of dock from Chatham dockyard, May 9, 1876, which embodies in its construction both the turret and broadside principle; the twin ships *Nelson* and *Northampton*, built at the private shipyards of Messrs. Elder and of Messrs. Napier, Glasgow; and the *Shannon*, all launched in 1876. The vessels of this class are distinguished for great size and power, but still more for speed under full steam, found to average fifteen knots an hour. No other country has at present similar iron-clads, except Germany (see page 104), and Turkey (see page 469), all the ships of the latter state having been built in England, after models of the British navy.

Fourth class—A number of armoured vessels, originally deemed powerful, but at present only fitted for coast defence. The chief of them are the four mastless turret ships, the *Cyclops*, the *Gorgon*, the *Hecate*, and the *Hydra*, built during the years 1870 and 1871. Each of these vessels has two turrets, with two 18-ton guns in each turret, a hull 225 feet long and 45 feet beam, covered by a belt of armour seven feet wide in two strakes, the upper one eight inches thick and the lower one six inches thick amidships, tapering fore and aft. Above the hull is raised a breastwork, 117 feet by 34 feet, plated with 6 ft. 6 in. of armour, varying in thickness from eight to nine inches. This breastwork protects the engines and machinery for working the turrets, which are built at either end of it, and are plated with 9-inch armour, thickened to 10-inch in the way of the ports. There is also a pilot tower, 17 feet in height, plated with 8-inch and 9-inch armour, for the protection of the commanding officer.—A subdivision of this class of vessels is formed by the *Hercules*, the *Bellerophon*, the *Audacious*, the *Invincible*, the *Iron Duke*, the *Swiftsure*, and the *Triumph*, in the first list, and the *Penelope* and the *Repulse* in the second. The vessels of the latter class carry each 12-ton guns, behind 6-inch armour and 8-inch armour at the water-line. Their size, with the exception of the largest, *Bellerophon*, is nearly equal, and their speed from 13 to 14 knots an hour. The *Bellerophon*, besides being of greater size, varies from the rest in being without the 8-inch armour at the water-line; but its speed, on the other hand, is fully 15 knots an hour. The whole of the vessels of this class are broadsides, very powerful for their size, and especially adapted for foreign service.

Fifth class—A number of partly antiquated rigged ships for cruising: the *Warrior*, the *Minotaur*, the *Achilles*, the *Black Prince*, the *Agincourt*, the *Northumberland*, and the *Lord Warden*, in the first list, and the *Hector*, the *Valiant*, the *Defence*, and the *Resist-*



ance in the second. The vessels of this class vary greatly in size, but their armament, strength, and, to some extent, speed, are very similar. They are mainly armed with guns weighing less than 12 tons, and protected in general by less than 6-inch armour. This division includes the old ironclads, the *Warrior*, launched in 1860, and the *Minotaur*, launched in 1866, the former with 4½-inch, and the latter with 5½-inch armour over all parts. The *Warrior*, *Black Prince*, and *Achilles*, are each 380 feet long, and of 9,137 tons, while the partly sister-ships, *Minotaur*, *Agincourt*, and *Northumberland*, are 400 feet in length, and of 10,627 tons. All these ships are of considerable speed, varying from 14 to 15 knots an hour; nevertheless their great length and consequent 'unhandiness,' together with limited fighting power, render them unfit for anything beyond the protection, or destruction, of mercantile fleets. Next in rank to the *Warrior* and *Minotaur*, of lesser power as well as speed, stands the *Lord Warden*, wooden ship. A subdivision of the class, imperfectly armed and protected, are the old iron-clads, *Hector*, *Valiant*, *Defence*, *Resistance*, *Pallas*, and *Favourite*, constructed in the years 1861 to 1863.

The ironclads not included in the preceding list are three small vessels for colonial defence: the *Abyssinia* and the *Magdala*, stationed permanently at Bombay, and the *Cerberus*, built at the cost of the government of Victoria, stationed permanently at Melbourne. Their armour thickness varies from 6 to 10 inches, and each carries four 18-ton guns. They form part of Her Majesty's navy for the defence of the colonies. There are, besides, fifteen iron-clads held to be non-efficient, namely, the iron turret-ship *Prince Albert*, and seven ships of the *Warrior* class, namely, the *Lord Clyde*, the *Caledonia*, the *Ocean*, the *Prince Consort*, the *Royal Oak*, the *Royal Alfred*, and the *Zealous*. These converted line-of-battle ships, carrying from 4½ to 5½ inch armour, and 18 or more 6½-ton guns, were condemned in the years 1876 and 1877. Condemned also as inefficient are the ironclad wooden sloops *Research* and *Enterprise*, launched in 1864; the gun-vessels *Viper*, *Vixen*, and *Waterwitch*, the last on the hydraulic principle of propulsion: and the floating batteries *Erebus* and *Terror*, built during the Russian war. The whole of these vessels are of antiquated construction, and pronounced to be useless for modern warfare.

Among the unarmoured ships of the British navy, the chief are three iron-built frigates, the *Shah*, the *Inconstant*, and the *Raleigh*. The *Shah*, launched in Sept. 1873, an iron screw frigate, cased with wood, of 5,700 tons burthen and 7,500 horse-power, carrying 26 guns—two 12-ton, sixteen 6½-ton, and eight 64-pounders—is reported the swiftest vessel in the navy.



### Area and Population.

The population was thus distributed over the various divisions of the United Kingdom at the census of April 3, 1871 :—

	Area in statute acres	Inhabited Houses	Population
England . . . . .	32,597,398	4,009,783	21,495,131
Wales . . . . .	4,721,823	249,334	1,217,135
England and Wales . . . . .	37,319,221	4,259,117	22,712,266
Scotland . . . . .	19,496,132	412,185	3,360,018
Ireland . . . . .	20,819,829	961,229	5,411,416
Great Britain and Ireland . . . . .	77,635,182	5,632,531	31,483,700
Isle of Man . . . . .	145,325	9,413	54,042
Channel Islands—			
Jersey . . . . .	28,717	8,738	56,627
Guernsey and others . . . . .	19,605	5,831	33,969
United Kingdom . . . . .	77,828,829	5,656,513	31,628,338

The numbers here given are exclusive of men in the army, navy, and the merchant service abroad, estimated at 229,000 in total.

A series of official returns, published in the years 1875 and 1876—issued in compliance with a motion made in the House of Lords, February 19, 1872—stated the number of owners of land in Great Britain and Ireland, exclusive of the metropolis, as follows :—

	Number of owners below an acre	Number of owners above an acre	Total number of owners
England and Wales <b>exclusive</b> of London . . . . .	703,289	269,547	972,836
Scotland . . . . .	113,005	19,225	132,230
Ireland . . . . .	36,114	32,614	68,758
Great Britain and Ireland . . . . .	852,408	321,386	1,173,824

The total number of acres accounted for in the returns numbered 72,119,882, being 5,515,300 acres less than the whole area of Great Britain and Ireland. Excluded from the ownership survey were, besides the metropolis and the lands of all owners possessed of less than an acre, and likewise all common and waste lands.

The following table gives an abstract of the same returns, showing the percentage of owners below an acre, the proportion of owners to population, and the proportion of owners to inhabited houses in Great Britain and Ireland :—

	Percentage of owners below an acre	Proportion of owners to population	Proportion of owners to inhabited houses
England and Wales . . . .	72·3	1 in 20	1 in 4
Scotland . . . . .	85·5	1 in 25	1 in 3
Ireland . . . . .	52·6	1 in 79	1 in 14
Great Britain and Ireland	72·6	1 in 24	1 in 4

In the subjoined table an abstract is given, after the same returns, of the average estimated rental per acre, the average extent of land held by each owner, and the average estimated rental of each owner in Great Britain and Ireland:—

	Average estimated rental per acre	Average extent of land held by each owner	Average estimated rental of each owner
	£ s. d.	ac. r. p.	£ s. d.
England and Wales . . . .	3 0 2	33 3 30	102 3 0
Scotland . . . . .	0 19 9	143 1 6	141 8 0
Ireland . . . . .	0 13 4	293 0 32	195 3 0
Great Britain and Ireland	1 16 5	61 1 30	112 0 0

It is officially admitted that these returns cannot be altogether relied on, and have to be looked upon in general as understatements, seeing that the machinery by which they were obtained—namely, the valuation lists of parishes—was in many cases extremely defective. Still the figures must be held of considerable value as indicating approximately, and in the absence of all other information, the ownership and division of the soil of the United Kingdom.

The division of the sexes in the United Kingdom was as follows, at the census of April 3, 1871:—

	Males	Females	Excess of females over males
England . . . . .	10,454,334	11,040,797	586,463
Wales . . . . .	604,600	612,535	7,935
England and Wales . . . .	11,058,934	11,653,332	594,398
Scotland . . . . .	1,603,143	1,756,875	153,732
Ireland . . . . .	2,639,826	2,771,590	131,764
Isle of Man . . . . .	25,914	28,128	2,214
Channel Islands—			
Jersey . . . . .	24,875	31,752	6,877
Guernsey and others . . .	15,433	18,536	3,103
United Kingdom . . . . .	15,368,125	16,260,213	892,088

The enumerated population of the United Kingdom is variously defined for fiscal, statistical, and administrative purposes, as shown in the following table:—

	Population, 1871
United Kingdom: including Islands in British Seas, and Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad .	31,857,338
United Kingdom: including Islands in British Seas, but excluding Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad	31,628,338
United Kingdom: excluding Islands in British Seas, and Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad .	31,483,700

The population of the United Kingdom increased at the rate of 8·8 per cent. in the ten years between the census of 1861 and that of 1871, representing a daily addition of 500 to the population.

Computed on the basis of the registration of births and deaths, the population of the United Kingdom and its divisions was, exclusive of army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad, as follows, at the end of June, in the ten years from 1868 to 1877:—

Years	Total of United Kingdom	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
1868	30,617,718	21,882,059	3,274,360	5,461,299
1869	30,913,513	22,164,847	3,304,747	5,443,919
1870	31,205,444	22,457,366	3,335,418	5,412,660
1871	31,513,442	22,760,359	3,366,375	5,386,708
1872	31,835,757	23,067,835	3,399,226	5,368,696
1873	32,124,598	23,356,414	3,430,923	5,337,261
1874	32,426,369	23,648,609	3,462,916	5,314,844
1875	32,749,167	23,944,459	3,495,214	5,309,494
1876	33,093,439	24,244,010	3,527,811	5,321,618
1877	33,444,419	24,547,309	3,560,715	5,336,395

The estimated population of the principal towns of the United Kingdom was as follows, at the end of June 1877:—London, 3,533,484; Glasgow, 555,933; Liverpool, 527,083; Manchester, with Salford, 500,397; Birmingham, 377,436; Dublin, 314,666; Leeds, 291,580; Sheffield, 274,914; Edinburgh, 218,729; Bristol, 199,539; Bradford, 173,723; Dundee, 142,951; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 139,929; Hull, 136,933; Portsmouth, 124,867; Leicester, 113,581; Sunderland, 108,343; Brighton, 100,632; Aberdeen, 98,181; Nottingham, 93,627; Oldham, 88,609; Norwich, 83,430; Wolverhampton, 72,549; Plymouth, 72,230; Leith, 54,257. The calculated rate of increase of population in these several towns between 1876 and 1877, based upon the ascertained rate of increase between 1861 and 1871, varied to a marked extent; it was equal to but 4 and 7 per 1,000 in Manchester and Norwich, whereas it

ranged upwards in the other towns to 26 in Sheffield, 32 in Bradford, and 34 in Leicester.

Subjoined is a more detailed account of the population of 1. England and Wales; 2. Scotland; 3. Ireland; and 4. Islands in the British Seas.

### 1. *England and Wales.*

England and Wales, taken by themselves, are more densely populated than any other country in Europe, except Belgium. On an area of 58,320 square miles, or 37,324,883 acres, there lived, on the 3rd of April 1871, according to the census, 22,712,266 inhabitants, or 389 individuals per square mile. The population of England and Wales was as follows at the eight enumerations, 1801 to 1871:—

Date of Enumeration	Population		
	Males	Females	Total
1801, March 10th . .	4,254,735	4,637,801	8,892,536
1811, May 27th . .	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256
1821, May 28th . .	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236
1831, May 29th . .	6,771,196	7,125,601	13,896,797
1841, June 7th . .	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148
1851, March 31st . .	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609
1861, April 8th . .	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224
1871, April 3rd . .	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266

The following table shows the area, in statute acres, number of inhabited houses, and population of each of the 52 counties of England and Wales, at the date of the census of 1871:—

Counties or Shires	Area in statute acres	Inhabited houses, April 3, 1871	Population, April 3, 1871
<i>England.</i>			
Bedford . . .	295,582	30,506	146,257
Berks . . .	451,210	39,638	196,475
Buckingham . . .	466,932	37,257	175,879
Cambridge . . .	525,182	40,272	186,906
Chester . . .	707,078	110,449	561,201
Cornwall . . .	873,600	73,950	362,343
Cumberland . . .	1,001,273	44,061	220,253
Derby . . .	658,803	78,309	379,394
Devon . . .	1,657,180	105,200	601,374
Dorset . . .	632,025	39,410	195,537
Durham . . .	622,476	114,705	685,089
Essex . . .	1,060,549	92,356	466,436
Gloucester . . .	805,102	101,407	534,640

Counties or Shires	Area in statute acres	Inhabited houses, April 3, 1871	Population, April 3, 1871
<i>England—continued.</i>			
Hereford . . .	534,823	26,371	125,370
Hertford . . .	391,141	39,056	192,226
Huntingdon . . .	229,544	14,032	63,708
Kent . . .	1,039,419	151,344	848,294
Lancaster . . .	1,219,221	530,490	2,819,495
Leicester . . .	514,164	58,606	269,311
Lincoln . . .	1,775,457	94,212	436,599
Middlesex . . .	180,136	321,229	2,539,765
Monmouth . . .	368,399	36,169	195,448
Norfolk . . .	1,354,301	99,428	438,656
Northampton . . .	630,358	52,539	243,891
Northumberland . . .	1,249,299	62,436	386,646
Nottingham . . .	526,076	68,419	319,758
Oxford . . .	472,717	37,849	177,975
Rutland . . .	95,805	4,766	22,073
Salop . . .	826,055	50,804	248,111
Somerset . . .	1,047,220	92,205	463,483
Southampton . . .	1,070,216	98,283	544,684
Stafford . . .	728,468	167,614	858,326
Suffolk . . .	947,681	76,501	348,869
Surrey . . .	478,792	168,443	1,090,635
Sussex . . .	936,911	75,385	417,456
Warwick . . .	563,946	131,442	634,189
Westmoreland . . .	485,432	12,671	65,010
Wilts . . .	865,092	54,874	257,177
Worcester . . .	472,165	69,988	338,837
York ( <i>East Riding</i> ) . . .	768,419	50,838	241,672
„ ( <i>City</i> ) . . .	2,720	13,006	64,908
„ ( <i>North Riding</i> ) . . .	1,350,121	48,549	234,817
„ ( <i>West Riding</i> ) . . .	1,709,307	388,004	1,854,172
Total of England . . .	32,590,397	4,009,783	21,495,131
<i>Wales.</i>			
Anglesey . . .	193,453	12,170	51,040
Brecon . . .	460,158	12,647	59,901
Cardigan . . .	443,387	16,420	73,441
Cardmarthen . . .	606,331	24,333	116,710
Carnarvon . . .	370,273	23,298	106,121
Denbigh . . .	386,052	22,500	105,102
Flint . . .	184,905	16,636	76,312
Glamorgan . . .	547,494	72,905	397,859
Merioneth . . .	385,291	10,006	46,598
Montgomery . . .	483,323	13,911	67,623
Pembroke . . .	401,691	19,583	91,998
Radnor . . .	272,128	4,925	25,430
Total of Wales . . .	4,734,486	249,334	1,217,135
Total of England } and Wales }	37,324,883	4,259,117	22,712,266



One-fourth of the total urban population of England and Wales is in London. The limits of the metropolis are variously defined by the Registrar-General and the corporate and other bodies exercising administrative functions, and under these definitions the population was found to number, at the census of 1871, from 3,024,066 to 3,885,641 souls. The following table gives the results of both the census of 1861 and of 1871:—

	Population, 1861	Population, 1871
London within the Registrar-General's tables of mortality . . . . .	2,803,989	3,254,260
London within the limits of the Metropolis Local Management Act . . . . .	2,808,862	3,266,987
London Postal District . . . . .	2,967,956	3,536,129
Metropolitan and City of London Police District . . . . .	3,222,720	3,885,641
Metropolitan Parliamentary Boroughs . . . . .	2,640,253	3,024,066

Eighteen cities and towns have been selected by the Registrar-General for the publication of weekly rates of mortality in comparison with those of the metropolis and of other British and foreign cities. Those eighteen cities and towns comprise a total population of 6,270,275, being less than a third, but more than a fourth, part of the entire population of England and Wales. Within their municipal limits, the population enumerated in 1861 and 1871, with the decennial rates of increase, was as follows:—

Cities and Towns	1861, April 8	1871, April 3	Rate of increase per Cent
London . . . . .	2,803,989	3,254,260	16·1
Liverpool . . . . .	443,938	493,405	11·1
Manchester . . . . .	338,722	351,189	3·7
Birmingham . . . . .	296,076	343,787	16·1
Leeds . . . . .	207,165	259,212	25·1
Sheffield . . . . .	185,172	239,946	29·6
Bristol . . . . .	154,093	182,552	18·5
Bradford . . . . .	106,218	145,830	37·3
Newcastle-on-Tyne . . . . .	109,108	128,443	17·7
Salford . . . . .	102,449	124,801	21·8
Hull . . . . .	97,661	121,892	24·8
Portsmouth . . . . .	94,799	113,569	19·8
Sunderland . . . . .	78,211	98,242	25·6
Leicester . . . . .	68,056	95,220	40·0
Nottingham . . . . .	74,693	86,621	16·0
Oldham . . . . .	72,333	82,629	14·2
Norwich . . . . .	74,891	80,386	7·3
Wolverhampton . . . . .	60,860	68,291	12·2
Total . . . . .	5,368,434	6,270,275	16·8

Subjoined is the birth, death, and marriage rate of the population of England and Wales, for the fifteen years from 1862 to 1876, with the estimated population for the middle of each year:—

Years	Estimated population	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1862	20,336,614	711,691	436,573	163,830
1863	20,590,356	729,399	473,837	173,510
1864	20,834,496	740,275	495,531	180,387
1865	21,085,139	747,870	490,909	185,474
1866	21,342,864	753,870	500,689	187,776
1867	21,608,286	768,349	471,073	179,154
1868	21,882,059	786,156	480,622	176,962
1869	22,164,847	772,877	495,086	175,629
1870	22,457,366	792,129	515,544	181,655
1871	22,760,359	797,428	514,879	190,112
1872	23,067,385	825,907	492,065	201,267
1873	23,356,414	829,778	492,520	205,615
1874	23,648,609	854,956	526,632	202,010
1875	23,944,459	850,187	546,317	201,212
1876	24,244,010	887,464	510,308	201,835

The proportion of male to female children born in England is as 104,811 to 100,000. But as the former suffer from a higher rate of mortality than the latter, the equilibrium between the sexes is restored about the tenth year of life, and is finally changed, by emigration, war, and perilous male occupations, to the extent that there are 100,000 women, of all ages, to 94,900 men in England.

The number of paupers, exclusive of vagrants and 'casual poor,' in receipt of relief in the several unions and parishes, constituted under boards of guardians in England and Wales, was as follows, on the first of January, for the fifteen years from 1863 to 1877:—

January 1	Number of unions and parishes	Adult able-bodied paupers	All other paupers	Total
1863	653	253,499	889,125	1,142,624
1864	655	186,750	822,539	1,009,289
1865	655	170,136	801,297	971,433
1866	655	149,320	771,024	920,344
1867	655	158,308	800,516	958,824
1868	655	185,630	849,193	1,034,823
1869	655	183,162	856,387	1,039,549
1870	649	194,089	885,302	1,079,391
1871	648	189,839	892,087	1,081,926
1872	647	153,753	823,911	977,664
1873	647	127,697	762,675	890,372
1874	647	114,324	714,957	829,281
1875	647	115,209	700,378	815,587
1876	649	97,065	652,528	749,593
1876	650	92,806	635,544	728,350

The number of criminal offenders committed for trial, and convicted, in England and Wales, was as follows in the fifteen years from 1862 to 1876 :—

Years	Committed for trial			Convicted
	Men	Women	Total	
1862 . .	15,896	4,105	20,001	15,312
1863 . .	16,461	4,357	20,818	15,799
1864 . .	15,398	4,108	19,506	14,726
1865 . .	15,411	4,203	19,614	14,740
1866 . .	14,880	3,969	18,849	14,254
1867 . .	15,208	3,763	18,971	14,207
1868 . .	16,197	3,894	20,091	15,033
1869 . .	15,722	3,596	19,318	14,340
1870 . .	14,010	3,568	17,578	12,953
1871 . .	12,640	3,629	16,269	11,946
1872 . .	11,467	3,334	14,809	10,862
1873 . .	11,490	3,403	14,893	11,089
1874 . .	11,912	3,283	15,195	11,509
1875 . .	11,662	3,052	14,714	10,954
1876 . .	12,711	3,367	16,078	12,195

In 1842, the number of criminal offenders committed for trial was 31,309, and of those convicted 22,733, and the number continued increasing till 1854. Subsequently there was a decrease both in the number of persons committed for trial and convicted, attributed in part to the Criminal Justice Act of 1855, which authorised Magistrates to pass sentences for short periods, with the consent of the prisoners.

## 2. *Scotland.*

Scotland has an area of 30,685 square miles, including its islands, 186 in number, with a population, according to the census of 1871, of 3,360,018 souls, giving 109 inhabitants to the square mile. More than three-fourths of the surface of the country is sterile, consisting of mountains, morasses, and other waste lands. Out of the total, computed at 19,496,132 acres, only 4,640,803 acres were cultivated in 1876.

The country is divided into 33 civil counties, grouped under eight geographical divisions. The following table gives the results of the census of 1871, the numbers of population including the military in barracks and the seamen on board vessels in the harbours on the 3rd of April, 1871 :—

Divisions and civil counties	Inhabited houses	Population		
		Males	Females	Total
1. Northern :—				
Shetland . . .	5,740	13,080	18,525	31,605
Orkney . . .	6,301	14,346	16,926	31,272
Caithness . . .	7,476	18,939	21,050	39,989
Sutherland . . .	4,798	11,127	12,559	23,686
2. North-Western :—				
Ross and Cromarty	15,932	38,029	42,880	80,909
Inverness . . .	16,659	40,798	46,682	87,480
3. North-Eastern :—				
Nairn . . .	2,046	4,771	5,442	10,213
Elgin . . .	8,564	20,278	23,320	43,598
Banff . . .	11,663	29,345	32,665	62,010
Aberdeen . . .	34,691	115,891	128,716	244,607
Kincardine . . .	6,681	16,790	17,861	34,651
4. East-Midland :—				
Forfar . . .	25,859	106,223	131,305	237,528
Perth . . .	22,387	60,592	67,149	127,741
Fife . . .	27,340	74,700	85,610	160,310
Kinross . . .	1,669	3,387	3,821	7,208
Clackmannan . .	3,447	11,543	12,199	23,742
5. West-Midland :—				
Stirling . . .	14,315	48,160	50,019	98,179
Dumbarton . . .	8,043	28,817	30,022	58,839
Argyll . . .	14,367	36,898	38,737	75,635
Bute . . .	2,434	7,624	9,353	16,977
6. South-Western :—				
Renfrew . . .	13,606	103,612	113,307	216,919
Ayr . . .	27,132	98,110	102,635	200,745
Lanark . . .	49,080	377,739	387,540	765,279
7. South-Eastern :—				
Linlithgow . . .	6,507	21,074	20,117	41,191
Edinburgh . . .	28,437	153,821	174,514	328,335
Haddington . . .	7,322	18,060	19,710	37,770
Berwick . . .	6,534	17,406	19,068	36,474
Peebles . . .	2,246	5,946	6,368	12,314
Selkirk . . .	1,752	6,730	7,271	14,001
8. Southern :—				
Roxburgh . . .	7,869	25,703	28,262	53,965
Dumfries . . .	13,833	34,782	40,012	74,794
Kirkcudbright . .	7,705	19,479	22,373	41,852
Wigtown . . .	6,930	17,833	20,962	38,795
Scotland . . .	412,185	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018

The following table exhibits the numbers of the population of

Scotland at the dates of the several enumerations, together with the increase between each census, and the percentage of increase:—

Dates of enumeration	Population	Increase	Percentage of decennial increase
March 10, 1801 . .	1,608,420	—	—
May 17, 1811 . .	1,805,864	197,444	12·27
May 28, 1821 . .	2,091,521	285,657	15·82
May 29, 1831 . .	2,364,386	272,865	13·04
June 7, 1841 . .	2,620,184	255,798	10·82
March 31, 1851 . .	2,888,742	268,558	10·25
April 8, 1861 . .	3,062,294	173,552	6·00
April 3, 1871 . .	3,360,018	297,724	9·80
Increase in seventy years . .		1,751,598	100·12

The Registrar-General of Scotland reported the following as the estimated population of the eight principal towns in the middle of the year 1876: Glasgow, 545,144; Edinburgh, 215,146; Dundee, 139,125; Aberdeen, 96,499; Greenock, 70,192; Leith, 52,919; Paisley, 48,679; Perth, 26,535. The total represented 1,194,239, or more by about 18,000 than a third of the population of Scotland. The tendency of the population to agglomerate in towns is even greater in Scotland than in England.

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages in Scotland, in each of the ten years 1867 to 1876, with the estimated population for the middle of each year:—

Years	Estimated population	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1867	3,170,769	114,115	69,024	22,521
1868	3,188,125	115,673	69,386	21,853
1869	3,205,481	113,395	75,789	22,083
1870	3,222,837	115,423	74,067	23,788
1871	3,366,375	116,127	74,644	23,966
1872	3,399,226	118,873	75,741	25,580
1873	3,430,923	119,738	76,857	26,730
1874	3,462,916	123,795	80,676	26,247
1875	3,495,214	123,693	81,785	25,921
1876	3,527,811	126,749	74,122	26,563

The division of the soil in Scotland is greater than in England and Wales, but less than in Ireland. In the returns of the 'Modern Domesday Book' of 1875-76 the number of landowners possessing more than an acre is given at 19,225, and of those possessing less than an acre at 113,005. (See pages 237-38.)

The number of registered paupers and their dependents, exclusive of casual poor, who were in receipt of relief in parishes of Scotland,



during the years 1867 to 1876, on the 14th of May in each year, is shown in the subjoined table :—

Year	Number of parishes	Paupers	Dependents	Total
1867	885	76,737	44,432	121,169
1868	887	80,032	48,944	128,976
1869	887	80,334	48,005	128,339
1870	887	79,290	46,897	126,187
1871	887	77,759	45,811	123,570
1872	887	74,752	42,859	117,611
1873	886	71,537	40,459	111,996
1874	886	68,428	37,467	105,895
1875	886	65,661	35,930	101,591
1876	886	64,561	35,544	100,105

The number of criminal offenders, distinguishing men and women, committed for trial, and convicted, in Scotland, was as follows in each of the ten years 1867 to 1876 :—

Years	Committed for trial			Convicted
	Men	Women	Total	
1867 . .	2,497	808	3,305	2,510
1868 . .	2,622	762	3,384	2,490
1869 . .	2,752	758	3,510	2,592
1870 . .	2,430	616	3,046	2,400
1871 . .	2,253	695	2,948	2,184
1872 . .	2,358	686	3,044	2,259
1873 . .	2,118	637	2,755	2,110
1874 . .	2,279	601	2,880	2,231
1875 . .	2,285	587	2,872	2,205
1876 . .	2,103	600	2,703	2,039

It will be seen from the above table that, notwithstanding a large increase of population, there was a gradual diminution of crime in Scotland during the decennial period.

### 3. *Ireland.*

Ireland has an area of 31,874 square miles, or 20,322,641 acres, inhabited, in 1871, by 5,411,416 souls. This gives a density of population of 169 inhabitants per square mile, or considerably less than one-half of that of England.

The movement of the population of Ireland since the beginning of the century was very different from that of England and Scotland. There was an increase, slow at first, and then rapid, from 1801 to 1841, and a decrease, more rapid than the previous increase, from 1841 to 1871. At the census of 1801 the population of Ireland

was 5,395,456; in 1811 it had risen to 5,937,856; in 1821 to 6,801,827; in 1831 to 7,767,401; and in 1841 to 8,175,124. At the next census, that of 1851, the population was found to have sunk to 6,552,385, representing a decline of nearly twenty per cent., while the following two census returns showed another decline of above eighteen per cent. The decline during the last decennial periods was spread unequally over the four provinces of Ireland, as illustrated in the subjoined table, which gives the results of the enumerations of April 8, 1861, and of April 3, 1871, together with the decrease, in numbers and rate per cent., between 1861 and 1871:—

Provinces	1861	1871	Decrease between 1861 and 1871	
			Number	Rate per cent.
Leinster . .	1,457,635	1,335,966	121,669	8·35
Munster . .	1,513,558	1,390,402	123,156	8·14
Ulster . .	1,914,236	1,830,398	83,838	4·38
Connaught .	913,135	845,993	67,142	7·35
Total of Ireland	5,798,564	5,411,416	387,148	6·80

The numbers of the population of the counties, cities, and towns of the four provinces of Ireland were found to be as follows at the census of April 3, 1871:—

Provinces, counties, cities, and towns	Population		
	Males	Females	Total
<i>Province of Leinster.</i>			
Carlow County . .	25,356	26,116	51,472
Drogheda Town . .	6,661	7,728	14,389
Dublin City, Municipal	115,363	130,359	245,722
„ Suburban townships	21,573	28,546	50,119
„ County . .	51,256	58,528	109,784
Kildare „ . .	45,646	38,552	84,198
Kilkenny City . .	6,007	6,657	12,664
„ County . .	46,892	49,746	96,638
King's „ . .	38,192	37,589	75,781
Longford „ . .	32,418	31,990	64,408
Louth „ . .	34,423	35,386	69,809
Meath „ . .	47,934	46,546	94,480
Queen's „ . .	38,518	38,553	77,071
Westmeath „ . .	39,768	38,648	78,416
Wexford „ . .	64,125	68,381	132,506
Wicklow „ . .	39,376	39,133	78,509
Total of Leinster .	653,508	682,458	1,335,966

Provinces, counties, cities, and towns	Population		
	Males	Females	Total
<i>Province of Munster.</i>			
Cashel City . . .	1,832	2,144	3,976
Clare County . . .	73,470	74,524	147,994
Cork City . . .	36,713	41,669	78,382
„ County, E.R. . .	130,895	130,489	261,384
„ „ W.R. . .	87,887	88,393	176,280
Kerry „ . . .	97,560	98,454	196,014
Limerick City . . .	18,257	21,571	39,828
„ County . . .	74,344	77,141	151,485
Tipperary „ N.R. . .	45,976	46,910	92,886
„ „ S.R. . .	58,333	61,015	119,348
Waterford City . . .	10,946	12,391	23,337
„ County . . .	47,815	51,673	99,488
Total of Munster . .	684,028	706,374	1,390,402
<i>Province of Ulster.</i>			
Antrim County . . .	112,466	123,470	235,936
Armagh City . . .	3,651	4,215	7,866
„ County . . .	82,345	89,010	171,355
Belfast Town . . .	79,754	94,640	174,394
Carrickfergus County of Town . . .	4,296	5,156	9,452
Cavan County . . .	70,331	70,224	140,555
Donegal „ . . .	105,903	112,089	277,775
Down „ . . .	130,683	147,092	217,992
Fermanagh „ . . .	45,365	47,323	92,688
Londonderry City . .	11,711	13,531	25,242
„ County . . .	71,526	77,164	148,690
Monaghan „ . . .	54,940	57,845	112,785
Tyrone „ . . .	105,072	110,596	215,668
Total of Ulster . . .	878,043	952,355	1,830,398
<i>Province of Connaught.</i>			
Galway County . . .	116,187	118,886	235,073
„ Town . . .	6,110	7,074	13,184
Leitrim County . . .	47,579	47,745	95,324
Mayo „ . . .	120,729	125,126	245,855
Roscommon County . .	71,093	70,153	141,246
Sligo „ . . .	56,846	58,465	115,311
Total of Connaught . .	418,544	427,449	845,993
Total of Ireland . . .	2,639,826	2,771,590	5,411,416

The number of inhabited houses at the census of 1871 was 961,229, against 1,046,223 in 1861, and 1,328,839 in 1851, the decrease amounting to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the decennial period 1861-71.

Of uninhabited houses there were 28,322 at the census of 1871, the number representing a decrease of 30·85 per cent. from 1861 to 1871.

The subjoined table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages, in each of the eight years 1868 to 1875, together with the estimated population of Ireland in the middle of the year :—

Years	Estimated population	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1869	5,546,343	145,912	90,039	27,364
1870	5,412,660	150,151	90,695	28,835
1871	5,386,708	151,665	88,720	28,960
1872	5,368,696	149,292	97,577	27,114
1873	5,337,261	144,377	97,537	26,270
1874	5,314,844	141,288	91,961	24,481
1875	5,309,494	138,320	98,114	24,037
1876	5,317,416	140,438	92,499	26,503

The total emigration from Ireland in each year from the 1st of May 1851, to the 31st of December 1875, is stated by the Irish Registrar-General to have been as follows:—1851, 152,060; 1852, 190,322; 1853, 173,148; 1854, 140,555; 1855, 91,914; 1856, 90,781; 1857, 95,081; 1858, 64,337; 1859, 80,599; 1860, 84,621; 1861, 64,292; 1862, 70,117; 1863, 117,229; 1864, 114,169; 1865, 101,497; 1866, 99,467; 1867, 80,624; 1868, 61,018; 1869, 66,568; 1870, 74,855; 1871, 71,240; 1872, 78,102; 1873, 90,149; 1874, 73,184; 1875, 51,462; 1876, 25,976. The total number of emigrants from Ireland within the quarter of a century was nearly 2½ millions.

The Agricultural Statistics of Ireland, issued from the General Register Office in 1876, show that the number of separate holdings of land in that country in 1875 was 585,483, being 204 less than in the preceding year. The returns show 51,459 holdings not exceeding an acre in extent, being an increase of 1,192 over the number in the preceding year. There were 69,098 holdings above one and not exceeding five acres in 1875, being a decrease of 927 as compared with 1874, and a decrease of no less than 241,338, or 77·7 per cent., compared with the number in 1841. The farms above five and not exceeding 15 acres were 166,959 in 1875, a number less by 491 than in 1874, and only equal to two-thirds of the number in 1841. On the other hand, to set against these large decreases, the farms above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres, were 137,669 in number in 1875, though they were 287 fewer than in 1874, were more than in 1841 by no less than 73·5 per cent. The farms above 30 acres were 160,298 in 1875, showing an increase of 309 over 1874, and of 111,673, or 229·7 per cent. over 1841. Of these larger holdings there were in 1875 as many as 73,045 between 30 and 50 acres, 55,618 between 50 and 100, 21,909 be-

tween 100 and 200, 8,197 between 200 and 500, and 1,529 above 500 acres. The total number of holdings in Ireland above one acre were 691,202 in 1841, but only 534,024 in 1875, being a decrease of 22·7 per cent.; and of these there were, in 1841, 642,577 not exceeding 30 acres, and only 48,625 over that acreage; but in 1875 there were only 373,726 not exceeding 30 acres, and 160,298 above 30 acres.

The subjoined table gives the number of indoor and outdoor paupers, and the total—including others in blind and deaf-and-dumb asylums—in receipt of relief in unions in Ireland at the close of the first week of January in each of the ten years 1868 to 1877:—

Years	Indoor paupers	Outdoor paupers	Total
1868	56,663	15,830	72,925
1869	56,934	17,320	74,743
1870	53,687	19,729	73,921
1871	50,815	23,877	74,692
1872	48,738	26,056	75,743
1873	49,856	29,232	79,649
1874	49,193	29,857	79,633
1875	49,805	30,631	80,993
1876	46,214	31,078	77,913
1877	45,762	32,128	78,528

The number of criminal offenders, distinguishing men and women, committed for trial, and convicted, in Ireland, was as follows during each of the ten years 1867 to 1876:—

Years	Committed for trial			Convicted
	Men	Women	Total	
1867 . .	3,665	865	4,530	2,733
1868 . .	3,298	896	4,194	2,394
1869 . .	3,340	829	4,169	2,452
1870 . .	4,077	811	4,888	3,048
1871 . .	3,647	838	4,485	2,257
1872 . .	3,662	814	4,476	2,565
1873 . .	3,724	820	4,544	2,542
1874 . .	3,293	837	4,130	2,367
1875 . .	3,392	856	4,248	2,484
1876 . .	3,395	751	4,146	2,344

The gradual decrease in the number of criminal offenders in Ireland, falling together with a perceptible increase of pauperism, is ascribed to the improvement of police and judicial organisation, together with more extended administrative machinery for the relief of the poor in Ireland.



#### 4. *Islands in the British Seas.*

The population of the Islands in the British Seas was found to be as follows, at the census of April 3, 1871 :—

Islands	Area in statute acres	Inhabited houses	Population		
			Males	Females	Total
Isle of Man .	180,000	9,413	25,914	28,128	54,042
Channel Islands					
Jersey .	28,717	8,738	24,875	31,752	56,627
Guernsey, &c.	17,967	5,831	15,433	18,536	33,969
Total .	226,684	23,982	66,422	78,416	144,638

The following were the numbers of the population of the Islands at each of the four censuses of 1841, 1851, 1861, and 1871 :—

Islands	1841	1851	1861	1871
Isle of Man . . .	47,975	52,387	52,469	54,042
Jersey . . .	47,544	57,020	55,613	56,627
Guernsey, Herm, &c. .	26,698	29,806	29,850	34,061
Alderney . . .	1,038	3,333	4,932	2,738
Sark . . .	785	580	583	546
Total . .	124,040	143,126	143,447	144,638

It will be seen that since the census of 1851, there has been but a slight increase in the total population of the Islands.

#### *Emigration from the United Kingdom.*

There was very little emigration from the United Kingdom previous to 1815, in which year the number of emigrants was no more than 2,081. It rose gradually from 12,510 in 1816, to 34,987 in 1819. In the five years 1820–24 there emigrated 95,030 individuals; in the next five years 1825–29 the number was 121,084; in 1830–34 it rose to 381,956; but sank again to 287,358 in 1835–39. Up to the year 1834, the main stream of emigration from the United Kingdom was directed towards the North American Colonies, but a change occurred in 1835, from which year the chief current set in towards the United States, continuing so to the present, but with very great fluctuations.

The following table exhibits the number of persons, natives and foreigners, emigrating from the United Kingdom to British North

America, the United States, and Australasia, and the total number—the latter figure including the comparatively small number going to other than these three destinations—in each of the thirty years from 1847 to 1876:—

Years	To British North America	To the United States	To Australasia	Total
1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	129,851
1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	258,270
1848	131,065	188,233	23,904	248,089
1849	41,367	219,450	32,191	299,498
1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	280,849
1851	42,605	267,357	21,532	335,966
1852	32,873	244,261	87,881	368,764
1853	34,522	230,885	61,401	329,937
1854	43,761	193,065	83,237	323,429
1855	17,966	103,414	52,309	176,807
1856	16,378	111,837	44,584	176,554
1857	21,001	126,905	61,248	212,875
1858	9,704	59,716	39,295	113,972
1859	6,689	70,303	31,013	120,432
1860	9,786	87,500	24,302	128,469
1861	12,707	49,764	23,738	91,770
1862	15,522	58,706	41,843	121,214
1863	18,083	146,813	53,054	223,758
1864	12,721	147,042	40,942	208,900
1865	17,211	147,258	37,283	209,801
1866	13,255	161,000	24,097	204,882
1867	15,503	159,275	14,466	195,953
1868	21,062	155,532	12,809	196,325
1869	33,891	203,001	14,901	258,027
1870	35,295	196,075	17,065	256,940
1871	32,671	198,843	12,227	252,435
1872	32,205	233,747	15,876	295,213
1873	37,208	233,073	26,428	310,612
1874	25,450	148,161	53,958	241,014
1875	17,378	105,046	35,525	173,809
1876	12,327	75,533	33,191	138,222

The emigrants who left the United Kingdom in 1876 comprised 109,469 persons of British origin, namely, 73,396 English, 10,097 Scotch, and 41,449 Irish. The remainder consisted of 25,584 foreigners, and 3,169 persons not distinguished. As regards ports of departure, 112,560 sailed from England and Wales; 12,769 from Scotland; and 12,893 from Ireland.

In the year 1876 there were 91,647 *immigrants*, British and foreign, which, deducted from the total of 138,222 emigrants, left an excess of but 46,575 emigrants. As regards persons of British origin the *immigrants* in 1876 numbered 71,404, which, deducted from the total of 109,469 British emigrants, left an excess of only 38,065 emigrants of British origin.

## Commerce and Industry.

### 1. Imports and Exports.

The declared value of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom was as follows during the ten years 1867 to 1876 :—

Years	Total Imports	Exports of British produce	Exports of Foreign and Colonial produce	Total Imports and Exports
	£	£	£	£
1867	275,183,137	180,961,923	44,840,606	500,985,666
1868	294,693,608	179,677,812	48,100,642	522,472,062
1869	295,460,214	189,953,957	47,061,095	532,475,266
1870	303,257,493	199,586,822	44,493,755	547,338,070
1871	331,015,380	223,066,162	60,508,538	614,590,080
1872	354,693,624	256,257,347	58,331,487	669,282,458
1873	371,287,372	255,164,603	55,840,162	682,292,137
1874	370,082,701	239,558,121	58,092,343	667,733,165
1875	373,939,577	223,465,963	58,146,360	655,551,900
1876	375,154,703	200,639,204	56,137,398	631,931,305

The following table exhibits the average share, per head of population of the United Kingdom, in the imports, the exports of British produce, and the total during the ten years 1867 to 1876 :—

Years	Imports			Exports of British produce			Total Imports and Exports		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1867	9	2	6	6	0	0	16	12	3
1868	9	14	0	5	18	2	17	4	0
1869	9	12	1	6	3	7	17	4	6
1870	9	16	9	6	9	6	17	10	2
1871	10	10	1	7	1	7	19	10	1
1872	11	2	6	8	1	0	21	0	6
1873	11	11	2	7	18	10	21	4	9
1874	11	8	3	7	7	9	20	11	10
1875	11	8	5	6	16	6	20	0	4
1876	11	6	8	6	1	3	19	1	11

The following table shows the relative division of the imports from the chief British Colonies and the principal foreign countries into the United Kingdom in 1876, compared with the previous year. Only countries the imports from which were of the declared value

of upwards of one million sterling are given, each being placed in the order in which it ranked according to the magnitude of the supplies sent to the United Kingdom in the year 1876:—

Imports	Year 1875	Year 1876
From British Possessions:—	£	£
India . . . . .	30,137,295	30,025,024
Australasia . . . . .	20,559,154	21,961,929
British North America . . . . .	10,212,624	11,023,782
West Indies . . . . .	5,414,059	6,894,331
Cape of Good Hope and Natal . . . . .	4,478,960	4,192,416
Ceylon . . . . .	4,380,821	3,134,183
Straits Settlements . . . . .	3,149,310	2,641,946
Hong Kong . . . . .	1,154,910	1,356,850
All other Possessions . . . . .	1,753,874	3,102,115
Total from British Possessions	84,423,971	84,332,576
From Foreign Countries:—		
United States . . . . .	69,590,054	75,899,008
France . . . . .	46,720,101	45,304,854
Germany . . . . .	21,836,401	21,115,189
Russia . . . . .	20,708,901	17,574,488
Netherlands . . . . .	14,836,648	16,602,154
China . . . . .	13,607,582	14,938,641
Belgium . . . . .	14,822,240	13,848,293
Egypt . . . . .	10,895,043	11,481,519
Sweden and Norway . . . . .	8,918,638	10,654,311
Spain . . . . .	8,660,953	8,763,146
Turkey . . . . .	6,555,714	7,444,323
Peru . . . . .	4,884,181	5,630,670
Brazil . . . . .	7,418,605	5,178,386
Denmark . . . . .	4,241,671	4,217,934
Italy . . . . .	4,632,619	4,152,201
Chili . . . . .	4,196,096	3,584,598
Portugal . . . . .	4,444,071	3,361,071
Spanish West Indies . . . . .	3,668,776	2,943,385
Greece . . . . .	1,762,301	1,799,377
Argentine Republic . . . . .	1,359,783	1,664,029
Philippine Islands . . . . .	1,559,500	1,442,556
Java and Dependencies . . . . .	1,442,607	1,440,860
Roumania . . . . .	594,158	1,238,091
Uruguay . . . . .	1,208,590	841,314
All Other Countries . . . . .	10,306,440	9,701,729
Total from Foreign Countries	289,515,606	290,822,127
Total Imports . . . . .	373,939,577	375,154,703

The following table shows the relative division of the exports of home produce from the United Kingdom to the chief British Colonies,

and the principal foreign countries, under like limitation, and arranged in the same manner as in the preceding table, the countries ranking according to the value of the exports which they received in 1876 :—

Exports of Home Produce	Year 1875	Year 1876
To British Possessions :—	£	£
India . . . . .	24,246,406	22,405,420
Australasia . . . . .	19,491,241	17,681,661
British North America . . . . .	9,036,583	7,358,151
Cape and Natal . . . . .	4,909,856	4,368,841
Hong Kong . . . . .	3,599,811	3,080,376
West Indies . . . . .	2,186,527	2,927,996
Straits Settlements . . . . .	1,961,634	1,968,946
Gibraltar . . . . .	969,222	1,120,965
Ceylon . . . . .	1,076,752	1,073,505
All other Possessions . . . . .	2,116,721	2,873,363
Total to British Possessions	71,092,163	64,859,224
To Foreign Countries :—		
Germany . . . . .	23,287,883	20,082,262
United States . . . . .	21,868,279	16,833,517
France . . . . .	15,357,127	16,085,615
Netherlands . . . . .	13,118,691	11,777,192
Italy . . . . .	6,766,698	6,689,402
Russia . . . . .	8,059,524	6,182,838
Turkey . . . . .	5,889,905	5,922,825
Brazil . . . . .	6,869,491	5,919,758
Belgium . . . . .	5,781,938	5,875,407
China . . . . .	4,928,500	4,611,180
Sweden and Norway . . . . .	4,538,455	4,224,719
Spain . . . . .	3,430,340	3,992,365
Egypt . . . . .	2,945,846	2,630,407
Portugal . . . . .	2,563,067	2,231,191
Denmark . . . . .	2,323,707	2,199,106
Japan . . . . .	2,460,227	2,032,685
Spanish West Indies . . . . .	2,630,634	2,015,113
Chili . . . . .	2,207,418	1,945,791
Java . . . . .	1,735,996	1,676,193
Argentine Confederation . . . . .	2,386,002	1,543,532
Uruguay . . . . .	713,830	1,006,307
Roumania . . . . .	1,054,744	707,568
All other Countries . . . . .	2,738,877	9,595,007
Total to Foreign Countries . . . . .	152,373,800	135,779,980
Total Exports of home produce	223,465,963	200,639,204

It will be seen from the above tables that while the commerce of the United Kingdom extends all over the globe, the bulk of com-



mercial transactions lies with but a few countries. More than one-half of the total imports in 1876 came from six countries—the United States, France, India, Germany, Russia, and Australasia—and more than one-half of the total exports of British produce and manufacture also went to six countries—India, Germany, the United States, Australasia, France, and the Netherlands. The commerce with these principal import and export markets is increasing to a greater extent than that with the remaining countries.

The value of the imports and of the exports of British produce in the first nine months of 1877, compared with the first nine months of the preceding year, is given under the heading of *Comparative Tables* in the Introductory Part of the *Statesman's Year Book* for 1878.

The six principal articles imported into the United Kingdom are, first, corn and flour; secondly, cotton; third, wool; fourth, sugar; fifth, wood and timber; and sixth, tea. The six chief articles of home produce exported are, first, cotton manufactures; secondly, woollen manufactures; third, iron and steel; fourth, coals; fifth, machinery; and sixth, linen manufactures. The subjoined tables exhibit the declared real value of these twelve great articles of British commerce, imported and exported in each of the years 1874, 1875, and 1876:—

## THE SIX PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Principal articles imported	1874	1875	1876
	£	£	£
1. Corn and flour . . .	51,070,202	53,086,691	51,812,438
2. Cotton, raw . . .	50,696,496	46,259,822	40,180,880
3. Wool, sheep and other . .	21,116,184	23,437,413	23,637,809
4. Sugar, raw and refined . .	20,009,730	21,548,303	20,456,977
5. Wood and timber . . .	21,968,138	15,424,498	19,140,526
6. Tea . . . . .	11,532,896	13,766,961	12,697,204

## THE SIX PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Principal articles exported	1874	1875	1876
	£	£	£
1. Cotton manufactures:			
Piece goods, white or plain . .	34,741,084	33,255,013	31,454,280
" printed or dyed . . .	19,602,706	19,900,918	18,494,492
" of other kinds . . .	5,386,400	5,442,922	4,910,763
Cotton yarn . . . . .	14,517,425	13,172,860	12,781,733
Total of cotton manufactures	74,247,615	71,771,713	67,641,268

The Six principal Articles of Export—*continued*.

Articles exported	1874	1875	1876
	£	£	£
2. Woollen and worsted manufactures :			
Cloths, coatings, &c. . . . .	6,642,222	6,850,203	6,451,410
Flannels, blankets, and baizes . . . . .	1,318,007	1,239,637	1,014,886
Worsted stuffs . . . . .	11,888,072	11,159,914	9,141,605
Carpets and druggets . . . . .	1,480,892	1,159,979	911,873
All other sorts . . . . .	1,471,759	1,249,592	1,083,704
Woollen and worsted yarn . . . . .	5,558,560	5,099,307	4,417,241
Total of woollen and worsted manufactures }	28,359,512	26,758,632	23,020,719
3. Iron and steel :			
Iron, pig and puddled . . . . .	3,673,734	3,449,916	2,842,434
„ bar, angle, bolt, and rod . . . . .	3,054,547	2,725,907	1,945,445
„ railroad, of all sorts . . . . .	9,638,236	5,453,836	3,700,105
„ wire . . . . .	769,927	780,037	731,148
„ tinned plates . . . . .	3,714,810	3,686,607	2,891,693
„ hoops and plates . . . . .	2,975,409	3,304,148	2,853,621
„ wrought, of all sorts . . . . .	5,122,588	4,342,492	4,041,418
„ old, for re-manufacture . . . . .	245,381	102,837	95,977
Steel, wrought and unwrought . . . . .	1,995,624	1,901,491	1,635,569
Total of iron and steel . . . . .	31,190,256	25,747,271	20,737,410
4. Coals, cinders, and fuel . . . . .	11,984,621	9,658,088	8,904,463
5. Machinery . . . . .	9,790,914	9,058,647	7,210,426
6. Linen manufactures :			
White or plain . . . . .	5,876,864	5,904,958	4,365,072
Printed, checked, or dyed . . . . .	287,754	470,295	449,918
Of other sorts . . . . .	951,684	897,667	805,646
Linen yarn . . . . .	1,716,231	1,855,684	1,449,513
Total of linen manufactures . . . . .	8,832,533	9,128,604	7,070,149

In the principal article of imports above enumerated, corn and flour, there was an immense increase in the thirty years from 1846 to 1876. In 1846 the imports of corn and flour amounted to 17 pounds weight per head of population; in 1855 they had risen to 70 pounds per head; and in 1865 to 93 pounds weight per head of population. Finally, in 1876, the imports of corn and flour amounted to 167 pounds weight per head of population of the United Kingdom.

Subjoined is a statement of the customs receipts for the two years 1875 and 1876, showing the increase or decrease of the gross produce in the year 1876, as compared with 1875 :—

Articles	Gross produce of Customs duties		Increase or decrease of the gross produce in 1876, as compared with 1875	
	1875	1876	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Chicory . . . . .	62,473	62,889	416	—
Cocoa, cocoa husks, and chocolate . . . . .	43,268	44,953	1,685	—
Coffee . . . . .	203,371	208,467	5,096	—
Fruit, dried: Currants . . . . .	308,720	340,179	31,459	—
„ Figs, plums, and prunes . . . . .	43,195	44,506	1,311	—
„ Raisins . . . . .	131,965	150,434	18,469	—
Spirits: Rum . . . . .	2,725,282	2,554,260	—	171,022
„ Brandy . . . . .	2,328,709	2,341,120	12,411	—
„ Geneva and other sorts . . . . .	1,054,530	1,065,157	10,627	—
Tea . . . . .	3,636,460	3,728,311	91,851	—
Tobacco and snuff . . . . .	7,720,557	7,838,048	117,491	—
Wine . . . . .	1,736,015	1,764,128	28,113	—
Other articles . . . . .	10,888	13,856	2,968	—
Total gross receipts . . . . .	20,005,433	20,156,308	150,875	—
Deduct drawbacks and repayments . . . . .	101,501	101,610	109	—
Total net receipts . . . . .	19,903,932	20,054,698	150,766	—

The tendency of modern legislation is towards concentration of customs' duties on a few articles. At present there are virtually but four great articles of customs' produce, namely tobacco, spirits, tea, and wine.

The gross receipts of customs were collected as follows in the years 1875 and 1876 at the chief ports of England, in Scotland, and in Ireland:—

Ports	1875	1876	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
London . . . . .	9,940,139	9,981,020	40,881	—
Liverpool . . . . .	2,919,419	2,979,246	59,821	—
Other Ports of England . . . . .	2,904,108	2,841,744	—	62,364
Scotland . . . . .	1,597,863	1,667,915	70,052	—
Ireland . . . . .	1,755,487	1,829,881	74,394	—
Total . . . . .	19,117,016	19,299,800	245,148	62,364
Net increase . . . . .	—	—	182,784	—

It will be seen that the amount of customs receipts collected in London in each of the years 1875 and 1876 was far more than the

aggregate of all the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, and five times that of the whole of Ireland. Besides London and Liverpool, there is only one port in England, Bristol, the customs receipts of which are over half a million a-year. It appears from the customs returns of the last thirty years, that there is an ever-increasing tendency of concentration of trade within a few great centres of commerce.

## 2. *Shipping.*

The number and tonnage of registered sailing vessels of the United Kingdom engaged in the home trade, with the men employed thereon—exclusive of masters—was as follows in each of the fourteen from 1863 till 1876:—

Home Trade	Sailing Vessels			Home Trade	Sailing Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
1863	10,677	752,589	36,720	1870	11,598	766,742	40,265
1864	11,003	789,108	37,748	1871	11,838	777,185	41,828
1865	11,160	795,434	37,631	1872	12,240	794,162	42,095
1866	11,212	813,909	37,440	1873	11,546	749,345	39,590
1867	11,498	839,523	38,526	1874	10,827	693,599	36,951
1868	11,787	804,749	39,448	1875	10,563	715,950	37,401
1869	11,576	776,683	39,481	1876	10,641	707,343	36,561

The number of steam vessels—exclusive of river steamers—employed in the home trade during each of the fourteen years, from 1863 to 1876, was as follows:—

Home Trade	Steam Vessels			Home Trade	Steam Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
1863	456	107,003	7,095	1870	1,071	170,746	11,445
1864	510	125,808	7,858	1871	1,191	195,125	12,613
1865	552	134,776	8,189	1872	1,237	208,490	13,238
1866	612	147,194	9,005	1873	1,096	215,263	13,243
1867	657	154,244	9,451	1874	1,128	219,550	13,323
1868	729	153,265	9,755	1875	1,183	231,722	13,479
1869	751	161,984	10,049	1876	1,345	247,255	14,664

The number of sailing vessels engaged partly in the home and partly in the foreign trade—the expression ‘home trade’ signifying the coasts of the United Kingdom, or ‘ports between the limits of the river Elbe and Brest’—was as follows in each of the fourteen years, from 1863 to 1876:—

Partly Home and partly Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels			Partly home and partly Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels		
	Years	Number	Tons		Years	Number	Tons
	1863	1,720	284,413		1870	1,585	283,682
	1864	1,624	268,125		1871	1,610	286,803
	1865	1,663	282,295		1872	1,378	245,563
	1866	1,546	278,167		1873	1,341	204,667
	1867	1,196	199,846		1874	1,486	251,235
	1868	1,432	240,921		1875	1,331	205,352
	1869	1,617	288,849		1876	1,200	184,515

The number of steam vessels—exclusive of river steamers—employed alternately in home and foreign trade, during the years 1863 to 1876, was as follows:—

Partly Home and partly Foreign Trade	Steam Vessels			Partly Home and partly Foreign Trade	Steam Vessels		
	Years	Number	Tons		Years	Number	Tons
	1863	90	33,547		1870	234	108,813
	1864	92	36,944		1871	300	157,964
	1865	111	43,225		1872	244	121,337
	1866	110	47,194		1873	221	97,445
	1867	125	50,201		1874	221	94,264
	1868	134	52,150		1875	322	145,308
	1869	164	73,964		1876	287	133,575

The number and tonnage of registered sailing vessels engaged in the foreign trade alone, with the men employed—exclusive of masters—was as follows during the fourteen years 1863 to 1876:—

Employed in the Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels		
	Years	Number	Tons
	1863	7,360	3,246,526
	1864	7,557	3,532,242
	1865	7,384	3,629,023
	1866	7,454	3,612,973
	1867	7,467	3,641,662
	1868	7,306	3,646,150
	1869	6,963	3,611,743
	1870	6,757	3,468,717
	1871	6,202	3,279,570
	1872	6,091	3,206,179
	1873	5,898	3,113,132
	1874	5,613	3,092,730
	1875	5,327	3,123,202
	1876	5,387	3,234,200



The number of steamers employed in the foreign trade during the same period was as follows:—

Employed in the Foreign Trade	Steam Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men
1863	574	371,201	22,288
1864	727	456,241	27,835
1865	756	523,698	28,860
1866	784	553,425	28,748
1867	834	608,232	31,411
1868	862	619,199	31,568
1869	810	644,080	30,207
1870	935	760,410	33,089
1871	1,066	936,914	40,323
1872	1,364	1,185,877	48,776
1873	1,479	1,368,245	54,302
1874	1,597	1,513,210	57,823
1875	1,465	1,470,158	54,366
1876	1,489	1,489,264	53,330

It will be seen from the preceding six tables that the merchant navy is being gradually converted from sailing to steam.

A summary of the total shipping of the United Kingdom, sailing and steam, and for both home and foreign trade, during the fourteen years 1863 to 1876 is given in the following table:—

Years	Number of Vessels	Tons	Men
1863	20,877	4,795,279	184,727
1864	21,513	5,208,468	195,756
1865	21,626	5,408,451	197,643
1866	21,718	5,452,862	196,371
1867	21,777	5,493,708	196,340
1868	22,250	5,516,434	197,502
1869	21,881	5,557,303	195,490
1870	22,180	5,559,110	195,962
1871	22,207	5,633,561	199,732
1872	22,554	5,761,608	203,720
1873	21,581	5,748,097	202,239
1874	20,872	5,864,588	203,606
1875	20,191	5,891,692	199,667
1876	20,349	5,996,152	198,638

The above numbers include vessels of the Channel Islands, but not those of the British possessions.

The total tonnage of British and foreign vessels, both sailing and steam, which entered and cleared at ports of the United Kingdom, either with cargoes or in ballast, during the fourteen years 1863 to 1876, is shown in the following table:—

Years	British	Foreign	Total
	tons	tons	tons
1863	17,019,392	9,719,341	26,738,733
1864	18,201,675	9,002,834	27,204,509
1865	19,358,955	19,538,137	28,897,092
1866	21,255,726	10,006,724	31,262,450
1867	22,370,070	10,386,042	32,756,112
1868	22,660,424	11,020,555	33,680,979
1869	23,789,167	11,121,114	34,910,281
1870	25,072,180	11,568,002	36,640,182
1871	28,034,748	13,513,130	41,457,878
1872	28,719,090	13,781,935	42,501,025
1873	29,647,344	14,792,642	44,439,986
1874	30,089,683	15,339,274	45,428,957
1875	30,944,744	15,332,094	46,276,838
1876	33,441,979	17,342,923	50,784,902

The number and tonnage of vessels built and first registered in the United Kingdom, from 1863 to 1876, was as follows:—

Years	Sailing Vessels		Steamers	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1863	881	253,036	279	107,951
1864	867	272,499	374	159,374
1865	922	235,555	382	179,649
1866	969	207,678	354	133,511
1867	915	185,771	295	97,219
1868	879	300,477	232	79,096
1869	731	245,373	281	123,203
1870	609	136,286	434	226,591
1871	485	60,260	537	330,798
1872	427	58,757	635	415,961
1873	422	89,626	509	363,917
1874	499	187,313	482	333,890
1875	566	241,646	357	178,905
1876	687	236,890	320	123,475

At the end of the year 1876 there were registered as belonging to the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands, 21,144 sailing vessels of 4,257,986 tons, and 4,335 steam vessels, of 2,005,347 tons, making in the whole 25,479 vessels of 6,263,383 tons, being 110,866 tons more than at the end of the year 1875. The numbers for 1876, compared with those for 1863, show in the 14 years a decline of 5,195 in the number of sailing vessels, and of 473,231 tons in the tonnage; and in steam vessels, an increase of 2,037 in the number and of 1,409,491 tons in the tonnage. The total shipping, sailing and steam, showed, in the 14 years, a decline of 3,158 in the number of vessels, but an increase of 935,260 tons in the tonnage.

### 3. *Textile Industry.*

The quantity of raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom in 1815 amounted to only 99,000,000 pounds; it rose to 152,000,000 in 1820; to 229,000,000 in 1825; to 264,000,000 in 1830; to 364,000,000 in 1835; to 592,000,000 in 1840; to 663,576,861 pounds in 1850; and to 1,390,938,752 pounds in 1860; and fell to 523,973,296 pounds in 1862. The subsequent trade fluctuations are exhibited in the subjoined table, giving the total cotton imports, exports, and the home consumption in the fourteen years from 1863 to 1876 :—

Years	Total imports of cotton	Total exports of cotton	Retained for home consumption
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1863	669,583,264	241,352,496	428,230,768
1864	893,304,720	244,702,304	648,602,416
1865	977,978,288	302,908,928	675,069,360
1866	1,377,129,936	388,952,368	988,177,568
1867	1,262,536,912	350,626,416	911,910,496
1868	1,328,084,016	322,620,480	1,005,463,536
1869	1,220,809,856	272,928,544	947,881,312
1870	1,338,305,584	236,630,576	1,101,675,008
1871	1,778,139,776	362,234,160	1,409,905,616
1872	1,408,837,472	273,005,040	1,135,832,382
1873	1,527,596,224	220,000,256	1,307,595,968
1874	1,566,864,432	258,967,632	1,307,896,800
1875	1,492,351,168	262,853,808	1,229,497,360
1876	1,487,858,848	203,305,872	1,284,552,976

The subjoined table exhibits the total quantities of wool—sheep, lamb, and alpaca—imported, exported, and retained for home consumption during the fourteen years from 1863 to 1876 :—

Years	Total imports of wool	Total exports of wool	Retained for home consumption
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1863	177,377,664	63,927,961	113,449,703
1864	206,473,045	55,933,739	150,539,306
1865	212,206,747	82,444,930	129,761,817
1866	239,358,689	66,573,488	172,785,201
1867	233,703,184	90,832,584	142,870,600
1868	252,744,155	105,070,311	147,673,844
1869	258,461,689	116,608,305	141,853,384
1870	263,250,499	92,542,384	170,708,115
1871	323,036,299	135,089,794	187,946,505
1872	306,379,664	137,511,247	168,868,417
1873	318,036,779	123,246,172	194,790,607
1874	344,470,897	144,294,663	200,176,234
1875	365,065,578	172,075,439	192,990,139
1876	390,055,759	173,020,372	217,035,387

The following tabular statement gives the number of textile factories, and the number of workmen and workwomen employed in them in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, on the 31st of October 1874. The statement is drawn up from official returns under the Factories and Workshops Inspection Act, laid before the House of Commons in the session of 1875 :—

	Number of Factories	Persons employed		
		Males	Females	Total
<i>Cotton Factories—</i>				
England and Wales	2,542	180,607	259,729	440,336
Scotland . . . .	105	5,830	30,274	36,104
Ireland . . . .	8	1,183	1,892	3,075
United Kingdom . .	2,655	187,620	291,895	479,515
<i>Woollen Factories—</i>				
England and Wales	1,483	54,119	51,252	105,371
Scotland . . . .	257	11,816	15,912	27,728
Ireland . . . .	60	782	724	1,506
United Kingdom . .	1,800	66,717	67,888	134,605
<i>Shoddy Factories—</i>				
England and Wales	123	1,568	1,856	3,424
Scotland . . . .	2	3	4	7
Ireland . . . .	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom . .	125	1,571	1,860	3,431
<i>Worsted Factories—</i>				
England and Wales	648	53,995	77,835	131,830
Scotland . . . .	43	3,052	7,203	10,255
Ireland . . . .	1	3	9	12
United Kingdom . .	692	57,050	85,047	142,097
<i>Flax Factories—</i>				
England and Wales	141	6,856	15,471	22,327
Scotland . . . .	159	12,752	33,064	45,816
Ireland . . . .	149	18,323	41,993	60,316
United Kingdom . .	449	37,931	90,528	128,459
<i>Hemp Factories—</i>				
England and Wales	45	1,465	1,574	3,039
Scotland . . . .	12	581	1,250	1,831
Ireland . . . .	4	221	120	341
United Kingdom . .	61	2,267	2,944	5,211

	Number of Factories	Persons employed		
		Males	Females	Total
<i>Jute Factories—</i>				
England and Wales . . . . .	15	1,510	3,423	4,933
Scotland . . . . .	84	9,543	21,350	30,893
Ireland . . . . .	11	479	1,615	2,094
United Kingdom . . . . .	110	11,532	26,388	37,920
<i>Hair Factories—</i>				
England and Wales . . . . .	21	464	322	786
Scotland . . . . .	6	48	377	425
Ireland . . . . .	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom . . . . .	27	512	699	1,211
<i>Silk Factories—</i>				
England and Wales . . . . .	812	12,772	31,647	44,419
Scotland . . . . .	4	109	631	740
Ireland . . . . .	2	290	110	400
United Kingdom . . . . .	818	13,171	32,388	45,559
<i>Hosiery and other Factories—</i>				
England and Wales . . . . .	548	15,158	11,419	26,557
Scotland . . . . .	8	535	585	1,110
Ireland . . . . .	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom . . . . .	556	15,693	12,004	27,667

The following is a summary of the total number of textile factories in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, and of the total number of persons, male and female, employed therein on the 31st of October 1874:—

	Number of Factories	Persons employed		
		Males	Females	Total
<i>Textile Factories—</i>				
England and Wales . . . . .	6,379	328,494	454,528	783,022
Scotland . . . . .	680	44,269	110,650	154,919
Ireland . . . . .	235	21,281	46,463	67,744
United Kingdom . . . . .	7,294	394,044	611,641	1,005,685

While the total number of textile factories in the United Kingdom on the 31st of October 1874, was 7,294; that of spinning spindles



was 45,793,107; of doubling spindles, 5,284,136; and of power looms, 667,711. Of the total number of persons employed, 1,005,685, there were 61,209 male, and 64,677 female, children under thirteen years of age: so that the total numbers of 'half-timers' employed was 125,886. There were 84,486 males between thirteen and eighteen years of age; 248,349 adult male workers; and 2,546,964 girls over thirteen and adult female operatives, forming a total of 394,044 males and 611,641 females. Of the whole 1,005,685 persons employed in the three kingdoms, the proportion of men was 39 per cent., and of women 61 per cent. In England alone it was, men, 42 per cent.; women, 58 per cent. In Scotland—men,  $28\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; women,  $71\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. In Ireland—men,  $32\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.; women,  $68\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.

#### 4. Minerals and Metals.

The total quantities and value of the two most important mineral and metal products of the United Kingdom, namely, coal and pig iron, were as follows in each of the twelve years 1865 to 1876:—

Years	Coal		Pig iron	
	Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value
	tons	£	tons	£
1865	98,150,587	24,537,646	4,819,254	12,048,133
1866	101,630,544	25,407,635	4,523,987	11,309,742
1867	104,500,480	26,125,120	4,761,023	11,902,557
1868	103,141,157	25,785,289	4,970,206	12,381,280
1869	107,427,557	26,856,882	5,445,757	13,614,397
1870	110,431,192	27,607,798	5,963,515	14,908,787
1871	117,439,251	35,121,347	6,627,179	16,667,947
1872	123,497,316	46,311,216	6,741,929	18,540,304
1873	127,016,747	47,631,280	6,566,451	18,057,739
1874	125,043,257	46,849,194	4,985,084	14,844,936
1875	131,867,105	46,163,486	6,365,420	15,645,774
1876	133,344,766	46,670,668	6,555,997	16,062,192

The total amount of iron ore produced in 1876 in the United Kingdom was 16,841,583 tons, and the value 6,825,705*l.* The pig iron produced from the ore was 6,555,997 tons, and the value of the raw material was increased by the expenditure of coal and labour in smelting to 16,062,192*l.* This production of 1876 showed a considerable increase over the production in 1875. In the latter year 15,821,060 tons of iron ore, valued at 5,975,410*l.*, were raised, and 6,365,462 tons of pig iron, valued at 15,645,774*l.*, produced. The minerals which, besides iron and coal, were produced most largely in 1876, were tin, copper, zinc, lead, iron pyrites—tin, 13,688 tons, valued 600,923*l.*; copper, 79,252 tons, valued 317,186*l.*; zinc, 23,613 tons, valued 90,142*l.*; lead, 79,096 tons, valued 1,218,078*l.*;

and iron pyrites, or sulphur ores, 48,809 tons, valued 43,870*l*. Gold to the value of 1,138*l*, and silver to the value of 106,262*l*., were among the metals obtained in 1876 from the ores produced. The total production of white and rock salt in 1876 was 2,273,256 tons, to the value of 1,136,628*l*. Sundry minerals, including China stone, were raised to the value of 13,750*l*. The total value of the raw material raised from English mines in 1876 was 58,691,832*l*.

The United Kingdom is divided by the Mining Record Office into 14 coal fields, of which the most important are Yorkshire, which is returned with 423 pits; Staffordshire and Worcestershire, with 422 pits; Scotland, with 420; Lancashire, with 376; Durham and Northumberland, with 304; South Wales, with 299; a group comprising Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, with 187 pits; and Gloucestershire and Somerset, with 101 pits. Ireland has a comparatively large number of pits, but a small output, amounting to only 125,195 tons in 1876.

The exports of coal from the United Kingdom to foreign countries more than quintupled within the last twenty-five years. They amounted to 3,468,545 tons in 1851; to 5,789,779 tons in 1856; to 7,855,115 tons in 1861; to 8,800,420 tons in 1864; to 9,616,244 tons in 1866; to 10,967,062 tons in 1868; to 11,702,649 tons in 1870; to 12,712,231 tons in 1872; to 12,077,507 tons in 1873; to 13,927,205 tons in 1874; and to 16,299,077 tons in 1876. The declared value of these exports was 1,302,473*l*. in 1851; 2,826,582*l*. in 1856; 3,604,790*l*. in 1861; 4,165,773*l*. in 1864; 5,102,805*l*. in 1866; 5,352,525*l*. in 1868; 5,067,790*l*. in 1869; 5,506,890*l*. in 1870; 9,858,418*l*. in 1872; 12,370,638*l*. in 1873; 11,984,621*l*. in 1874; and 8,904,463*l*. in 1876. Of the coal exports of 1876, the largest amount, 3,160,555 tons, valued 1,552,548*l*., went to France, and the next largest amount, 2,243,722 tons, valued 1,095,822*l*., to Germany. The rest was distributed, mostly in quantities not exceeding 100,000 tons, to about forty foreign countries and British Colonial Possessions.

### 5. *Railways.*

From the opening of the first railway, in 1825, till the end of 1850, a period of a quarter of a century, 6,621 miles of lines were constructed in the United Kingdom, being at the rate of 265 miles per annum. At the end of 1860, the length of lines opened for traffic was 10,433, showing an increase of construction at the rate of 381 miles per annum. At the end of 1876 there were 16,872 miles open for traffic, the increase presenting an average of 410 miles per annum of the total length. Of the total length of lines open at the end of 1876, there belonged to England and Wales 11,989 miles, to Scotland 2,726 miles, and to Ireland 2,157 miles.

The following table gives the length of lines open, the capital paid up, the number of passengers conveyed, and the traffic receipts of all the railways of the United Kingdom in each of the ten years from 1867 to 1876 :—

Years	Length of lines open at the end of each year	Total capital paid up (shares and loans) at the end of each year	Number of passengers conveyed (exclusive of season-ticket holders)		Traffic receipts	
			Total	Per mile	Total	Per mile
	miles	£	No.	No.	£	£
1867	14,247	502,262,887	287,807,904	20,201	39,479,999	2,771
1868	14,628	511,680,855	304,136,334	21,961	40,912,534	2,875
1869	15,145	518,779,761	305,664,285	20,189	42,695,321	2,712
1870	15,537	529,908,673	330,004,398	21,518	45,078,143	2,794
1871	15,756	552,680,107	375,220,754	24,025	48,892,780	3,063
1872	15,814	569,047,346	422,874,822	26,740	51,304,114	3,244
1873	16,082	588,320,308	455,320,288	28,332	55,675,421	3,462
1874	16,449	609,895,919	478,316,701	29,080	56,901,281	3,459
1875	16,658	630,226,942	507,532,187	30,470	58,982,753	3,541
1876	16,872	658,214,776	538,681,722	31,928	59,917,868	3,551

To the total capital in 1876 England and Wales contributed 544,831,959*l.*, Scotland 82,717,408*l.*, and Ireland 30,665,409*l.* In the division of the traffic receipts of 1876, England and Wales took 50,504,152*l.*, Scotland 6,676,943*l.*, and Ireland 2,736,773*l.* The working expenditure amounted to 33,535,509*l.* on all the railways in 1876, being 56 per cent. of the total traffic receipts.

The following tabular statement gives the total length of railways open for traffic in the British Empire on the 31st December, 1876 :—

	Miles	Miles
United Kingdom . . . . .		16,872
India . . . . .	6,461	
Ceylon . . . . .	92	
Dominion of Canada . . . . .	4,443	
Jamaica . . . . .	25	
British Guiana . . . . .	21	
New South Wales . . . . .	437	
Victoria . . . . .	618	
South Australia . . . . .	258	
Queensland . . . . .	263	
Tasmania . . . . .	167	
New Zealand . . . . .	512	
Total, Australasia . . . . .	2,285	
Cape Colony and Natal . . . . .	154	
Mauritius . . . . .	66	
Total of Colonial Empire of Great Britain . . . . .		13,517
Total, British Empire . . . . .		30,419

There were upwards of 5,000 miles of railways in construction within the British Empire at the end of 1876.

### 6. *Post and Telegraphs.*

The following tabular statement gives the number of letters, in millions, delivered in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, and the average number for each individual of the population, in the ten years from 1867 to 1876:—

Years	Number of Letters delivered (in Millions)			Average number of Letters for each individual of the Population		
	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
	Millions	Millions	Millions			
1867	640	76	59	29	23	10
1868	670	78	60	30	23	10
1869	683	79	62	30	23	11
1870	704	79	64	31	23	11
1871	721	80	66	31	23	12
1872	737	82	66	31	24	12
1873	756	84	67	32	24	12
1874	802	90	70	33	25	13
1875	847	91	71	35	26	13
1876	856	91	72	35	26	13

The number of post-cards delivered in the year 1876 was 78 millions in England and Wales, 10 millions in Scotland, and 5 millions in Ireland, or a total of 93 millions for the United Kingdom.

The number of newspapers and book packets delivered in the year 1876 was 242 millions in England and Wales, 33 millions in Scotland, and 24 millions in Ireland, or a total of 299 millions for the United Kingdom. In 1875, the total was 280 millions.

The number of money orders issued by the Post Office during the year ended March 31, 1877, in the whole of the United Kingdom, was 17,822,921, of the aggregate value of 27,516,698*l.*, being at the rate of 53·9 orders to every 100 of the population. In England and Wales, the number was 15,197,704, and of the value of 23,166,935*l.*, being at the rate of 62·7 orders to every 100 persons; in Scotland the number was 1,465,177, of the value of 2,403,932*l.*, being at the rate of 41·5 orders to every 100 persons, and in Ireland the number was 1,160,040, of the value of 1,945,831*l.*, being at the rate of 21·8 orders to every 100 of the population.

The Post Office Savings Banks received, during the year 1876, in the whole of the United Kingdom, 3,166,136 deposits, of the aggre-

gate amount of 8,982,350*l.*, the average amount of deposit being 2*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* At the end of the year 1876, the total amount of deposits held by the Post Office Savings Banks was 28,111,565*l.*, the average amount standing to the credit of each depositor being 15*l.* 17*s.* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*

The Post Office Life Insurance and Annuity department granted, during the year 1876, life insurance policies to the number of 270, amounting to 22,875*l.*; immediate annuities to the number of 729, amounting to 10,013*l.*; and deferred annuities to the number of 29, amounting to 464*l.* The number and amount of life insurances granted has been greatly on the decrease since 1872.

The following table gives the number of telegraphic messages (exclusive of Press and Service messages) forwarded since the transfer of the telegraph to the State from Postal Telegraph Stations, in each of the five years 1871 to 1875, and during the fifteen months from January 1, 1876, to March 31, 1877:—

Years	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
1871	9,654,594	1,305,596	800,328	11,760,518
1872	12,062,725	1,677,203	1,118,092	14,858,020
1873	14,070,993	1,942,610	1,280,731	17,294,334
1874	15,612,409	2,141,030	1,363,195	19,116,634
1875	17,058,816	2,272,465	1,434,996	20,766,277
1876-77	21,673,386	2,905,242	1,861,811	26,440,439

The following table shows the annual gross revenue, the working expenses, and the net revenue of the postal telegraph department since the transfer of the telegraph to the State:—

Years ended March 31	Gross Revenue	Working Expenses	Net Revenue
	£	£	£
1871	697,934	394,477	303,457
1872	751,611	591,776	159,835
1873	989,921	874,946	114,975
1874	1,083,466	967,790	115,676
1875	1,137,079	1,077,347	59,732
1876	1,276,662	1,031,524	245,116
1877	1,313,107	1,123,257	189,850

The number of Post Offices in the United Kingdom at the end of March 1877 was 13,447; there were besides 10,724 road and pillar letter boxes, 1,803 of them in the London district alone. The staff of officers forming part of the Post Office department, inclusive of 11,654 officials engaged solely in telegraph duties, was 45,021 at the end of March 1877, of whom 10,380 were engaged in the Metropolis.



The total number of post offices open for the transaction of telegraph business was 5,370 at the end of March 1877, including 1,636 railway telegraph offices. The estimated total length of the postal telegraph wires at the end of March 1877 was 107,600 miles, of which 5,800 miles were rented by private persons.

The gross revenue of the Post Office of the United Kingdom in the year ending March 31, 1877 was 6,017,072*l.*, and the cost of management 4,070,006*l.*, leaving a net revenue of 1,947,066*l.* In the year 1840, when the 'penny postage' was introduced, the gross revenue was 1,359,466*l.*, while the net receipts amounted to 500,789*l.*, so that since this period the net revenue of the Post Office quadrupled, while the correspondence showed a more than tenfold increase.

### Colonial Possessions.

The Colonies and Dependencies of Great Britain embrace about one-seventh of the land surface of the globe, and nearly a fourth of its population. The total area of these possessions is estimated at 7,647,000 English square miles, or more than sixty times the extent of the United Kingdom. Of this vast dominion, three millions square miles are in America, a million in Africa, a million in Asia, and more than two millions and a-half in Australasia.

The whole of the Colonial Possessions are, under the latest arrangements, existing at the end of 1876, grouped in thirty-nine administrative divisions, some of them embracing a number of formerly separate colonies. Of these thirty-nine colonies, and groups of colonies, three are in Europe, eleven in or near America, ten in or near Africa, seven in Asia, and eight in Australasia. In Europe, the Possessions are, in alphabetical order, first, Gibraltar; second, Heligoland; and, third, Malta. In America, and adjoining the American continent, the colonial possessions are, first, the Bahamas, a group of more than 800 islands and islets, of which twenty are inhabited; second, the Bermudas, a group of about 300 islands, of which fifteen are inhabited; third, the Dominion of Canada, comprising the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, and (since June 26, 1873) Prince Edward Island; fourth, the Falkland Islands, a group of large area, with very few inhabitants; fifth, Guinea, on the continent of South America; sixth, the Honduras, on the continent of Central America; seventh, Jamaica, to which are annexed, by an Act of Parliament, passed in 1873, the Turks and Caicos Islands; eighth, the Leeward Islands, comprising the formerly separate colonies of Antigua, with Barbados, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica, the whole united under an Act of Parliament, passed in 1871; ninth, Newfoundland,

not yet included in the Dominion of Canada; tenth, the Island of Trinidad; and, eleventh, the Windward Islands, comprising the formerly separate colonies of Barbadoes, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago. In Africa, and nearest to the African continent, the colonial possessions are, first, the Island of Ascension, in the South Atlantic Ocean; second, the Cape of Good Hope, including British Kaffraria, and other annexations made from 1866 to 1875; third, the Gambia settlement, on the west coast; fourth, the vaguely limited Gold Coast territory, enlarged in 1872, by a cession of old Dutch settlements; fifth, the South African settlement of Griqualand West, proclaimed British territory October 27, 1871; sixth, the Island of Lagos, and territories on the mainland, ceded under treaty of August 6, 1861; seventh, the Island of Mauritius, and its dependencies, in the Indian Ocean; eighth, Natal, separated from the Cape of Good Hope in 1856; ninth, the Island of St. Helena, in the South Atlantic; and, tenth, the territory of Sierra Leone, on the West Coast of Africa. In Asia, the colonial possessions are, first, the town and port of Aden, in Arabia, at the entrance of the Red Sea; second, the Island of Ceylon; third, the Island of Hong Kong; fourth, the Empire of India; fifth, the Island of Labuan, on the coast of Borneo; sixth, the Island of Perim, in the Red Sea; and, seventh, the Straits Settlements, comprising the Islands of Singapore and Penang, with the territory of Malacca, in the Indian Archipelago. Finally, in Australasia, the colonial possessions embrace, besides the Fiji Islands east to the mainland of Australia, ceded to Great Britain in 1874, the seven, at present separated but in all probability to be united, colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia.

The following table exhibits the date of acquisition, the area, and the form of government, of the whole of the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain at the end of 1876. The form of government is stated after the definition given in the 'Colonial Office List,' under which the colonies are divided into three classes, namely, first, *Crown Colonies*, in which the Crown has the entire control of legislation, while the administration is carried on by public officers under the control of the Home Government; secondly, colonies possessing *Representative Institutions*, in which the Crown has no more than a veto on legislation, but the Home Government retains the control of public officers; and, thirdly, colonies possessing *Responsible Government* in which the Crown has only a veto on legislation, and the Home Government has no control over any public officer, except its own representative. The title of this representative, Governor, President, or Administrator, is added to the description of the form of government in the last column of the table:—

Colonial Possessions	Date of Acquisition	Area: English square miles	Form of Government, and title of chief executive officer
In Europe:—			
Gibraltar . . .	1704	17	Crown; Governor.
Heligoland . . .	1814	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Crown; Governor.
Malta . . .	1800	115	Crown; Governor.
In America:—			
Bahamas . . .	1629	3,021	Representative Inst.; Gov.
Bermudas . . .	1609	24	Representative Inst.; Gov.
Canada, Dominion of	1623-1760	352,361	Responsible Gov.; Governor-General.
Falkland Islands . .	1833	6,500	Crown; Governor.
Guiana . . .	1803	76,000	Crown; Governor.
Honduras . . .	1670	13,500	Crown; Lieut.-Governor.
Jamaica and Turks Islands . . .	1629-55	6,900	Crown; Captain-General.
Leeward Islands . .	1626-1763	738	Representative Inst.; Gov.
Newfoundland . . .	1583	40,200	Responsible Gov.; Governor.
Trinidad . . .	1797	1,755	Crown; Governor.
Windward Islands . .	1605-1803	775	Representative Inst.; Gov.
In Africa:—			
Ascension . . .	1815	34	Crown; Governor.
Cape of Good Hope . .	1806	201,000	Responsible Gov.; Governor.
Gambia . . .	1631	21	Crown; Administrator.
Gold Coast . . .	1660	6,000	Crown; Administrator.
Griqualand West . . .	1871	17,800	Crown; Governor.
Lagos . . .	1661	5,000	Crown; Administrator.
Mauritius . . .	1810	708	Crown; Governor.
Natal . . .	1843	11,172	Representative Inst.; Gov.
St. Helena . . .	1650	47	Crown; Governor.
Sierra Leone . . .	1788	468	Crown; Governor.
In Asia:—			
Aden . . .	1838	5	Crown; Governor.
Ceylon . . .	1796	24,454	Representative Inst.; Gov.
Hong Kong . . .	1843	29	Crown; Governor.
India . . .	1625-1849	904,049	Crown; Governor-General.
Labuan . . .	1846	45	Crown; Governor.
Perim . . .	1855	7	Crown; Gov. of Aden.
Straits Settlements . .	1785-1819	1,350	Crown; Governor.
In Australasia:—			
Fiji Islands . . .	1874	7,403	Crown; Governor.
New South Wales . . .	1787	323,437	Responsible Gov.; Governor.
New Zealand . . .	1814	106,259	Responsible Gov.; Governor.
Queensland . . .	1859	678,600	Responsible Gov.; Governor.
South Australia . . .	1836	760,000	Responsible Gov.; Governor.
Tasmania . . .	1803	26,215	Responsible Gov.; Governor.
Victoria . . .	1787	88,198	Responsible Gov.; Governor.
Western Australia . . .	1829	978,000	Responsible Gov.; Governor.

The following table gives the numbers of the population, distin-

guishing the sexes, of the whole of the colonial possessions, according to the latest census returns:—

Colonial possessions	Year of census	Population		
		Males	Females	Total
In Europe:—				
Gibraltar . . . . .	1871	7,111	7,653	14,764
Heligoland . . . . .	1871	874	1,039	1,913
Malta . . . . .	1871	76,016	73,068	149,084
In America:—				
Bahamas . . . . .	1871	19,349	19,813	39,162
Bermudas . . . . .	1871	5,402	6,719	12,121
Canada, Dominion of . .	1871	1,817,432	1,768,350	3,579,782
Falkland Islands . . . .	1871	519	284	803
Guiana . . . . .	1871	108,791	84,700	193,491
Honduras . . . . .	1870	12,603	12,107	24,710
Jamaica and Turks Islands	1871	248,655	261,699	510,354
Leeward Islands . . . .	1871	56,297	64,194	120,491
Newfoundland . . . . .	1869	75,547	70,989	146,536
Trinidad . . . . .	1871	60,405	49,233	109,638
Windward Islands . . . .	1871	132,391	151,687	284,078
In Africa:—				
Ascension . . . . .	1871	16	11	27
Cape of Good Hope . . .	1871	290,966	275,192	566,158
Gambia . . . . .	1871	7,306	6,884	14,190
Gold Coast . . . . .	1871	—	—	408,070
Griqualand West . . . .	1871	—	—	25,477
Lagos . . . . .	1871	28,963	33,058	62,021
Mauritius . . . . .	1871	193,575	122,467	316,042
Natal . . . . .	1871	148,815	145,017	293,832
St. Helena . . . . .	1871	2,999	3,242	6,241
Sierra Leone . . . . .	1871	19,445	19,491	38,936
In Asia:—				
Aden . . . . .	1871	—	—	22,507
Ceylon . . . . .	1871	1,284,524	1,119,542	2,401,066
Hong Kong . . . . .	1871	79,164	23,573	124,198
India . . . . .	1872	98,051,403	92,501,565	190,501,048
Labuan . . . . .	1871	3,027	1,871	4,898
Perim . . . . .	1871	—	—	211
Straits Settlements . . .	1871	200,433	107,664	308,097
In Australasia:—				
Fiji Islands . . . . .	—	—	—	142,000
New South Wales . . . .	1871	275,551	228,430	503,981
New Zealand . . . . .	1871	150,267	105,993	256,260
Queensland . . . . .	1871	71,767	48,337	120,104
South Australia . . . .	1871	95,408	90,218	185,626
Tasmania . . . . .	1871	53,911	47,874	101,785
Victoria . . . . .	1871	401,050	330,478	731,528
Western Australia . . . .	1870	15,375	9,410	24,785

The cost of the Colonial Possessions to Great Britain has been

gradually declining for a number of years, and does not amount at present to quite 2 millions sterling per annum, more than one-half of which amount is paid on account of nine of the Possessions, classed as general military and naval stations, namely, Gibraltar, Malta, the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, Bermuda, St. Helena, Heligoland, the Falkland Islands, and Hong Kong.

The following table gives the abstract of a parliamentary return issued in the session of 1875, showing the cost of the Colonial Possessions of the Empire falling to the charge of the British Exchequer, in each of the three financial years, ending March 31, from 1870-71 to 1872-73:—

Colonial Possessions	1870-71	1871-72	1872-73
	£	£	£
<b>MILITARY OR MARITIME STATIONS:</b>			
Gibraltar . . . . .	316,431	341,577	306,433
Malta . . . . .	353,494	431,312	378,520
Cape of Good Hope . . . . .	180,517	154,672	162,827
Mauritius . . . . .	49,708	43,759	33,575
Bermuda . . . . .	205,585	180,946	193,015
St. Helena . . . . .	35,790	32,127	27,659
Heligoland . . . . .	1,556	3,529	1,560
Falkland Islands . . . . .	5,951	5,180	5,147
Hong Kong . . . . .	182,135	133,985	112,389
<b>AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES:</b>			
Western Australia . . . . .	68,758	53,645	44,548
South Australia . . . . .	1,649	5	—
Queensland . . . . .	—	800	—
Victoria . . . . .	44,402	11,857	10,740
New South Wales . . . . .	8,955	2,708	248
Tasmania . . . . .	8,319	907	1,335
New Zealand . . . . .	4,812	1,911	1,226
<b>OTHER COLONIES:</b>			
Jamaica . . . . .	106,547	76,295	80,779
Bahamas . . . . .	28,373	20,733	23,308
Honduras . . . . .	12,039	15,180	10,684
West Indies . . . . .	142,656	125,654	152,106
Canada . . . . .	219,834	59,117	3,552
Nova Scotia . . . . .	150,437	140,569	149,616
New Brunswick . . . . .	727	119	3
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	300	—	—
Newfoundland . . . . .	9,937	561	560
Vancouver Island and Columbia . . . . .	980	1,520	796
West Coast of Africa . . . . .	46,404	41,694	66,110
Ceylon . . . . .	5,688	52	17,865
Labuan . . . . .	50	1,050	50
Straits Settlements . . . . .	37,646	31,357	68,250
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>2,229,680</b>	<b>1,912,821</b>	<b>1,853,201</b>



According to official returns, the total effective strength of the British army in the colonies, exclusive of India, at the end of the year 1875, was 23,063 men, rank and file. The number of troops in the various colonies having British garrisons was as follows:—Malta, 5,143 men; Gibraltar, 4,918; Cape of Good Hope, 2,248; Ceylon and Labuan, 1,176; Bermuda, 2,014; Nova Scotia, 1,674; Hong Kong, 1,117; Jamaica, 907; Straits Settlements, 994; Mauritius, 470; Barbadoes, 777; West Coast of Africa, 587; Guiana, 275; Honduras, 210; St. Helena, 192; the Bahamas, 142; and Trinidad, 124 men.

For further details concerning the Constitution and Government, Revenue and Expenditure, Population, and Trade and Commerce of the principal Colonies and Dependencies of the United Kingdom, see Part II. of the *Statesman's Year-book*.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Great Britain and Ireland.

### I. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Accounts of the net Public Income and Expenditure of Great Britain, in each financial year from 1688, the Period of the Revolution, to 5th January 1801, the Period of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland; and similar accounts of the gross Public Income and Expenditure of the United Kingdom, for each financial year from 5th January 1801 to the present time. In two Parts. Part I.—Great Britain and Ireland separately. Part II.—United Kingdom. 2 vols., fol. pp. 1212. London, 1871.

Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the twelve months ended 31st December 1876. 8. pp. 74. London, 1877.

Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the nine months ended 30th Sept. 1877. 8. pp. 66. London, Nov. 1877.

Agricultural Returns of Great Britain for 1877, with abstract tables for the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries. 8. pp. 50. London, 1877.

Agricultural Statistics of Ireland: Tables for 1876. Fol. pp. 72. Dublin, 1877.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1876. Imp. 4. pp. 288. London, 1877.

Army Estimates of Effective and Non-Effective Services for 1877-78. Fol. pp. 181. London, 1877.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England: 38th Annual Report of Registrar-General. 8. pp. 444. London, 1877.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England: Table for 1876. Fol. pp. 8. London, 1877.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland: 22nd Report of Registrar-General. 8. pp. 84. Edinburgh, 1877.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Ireland: 12th Report of Registrar-General. 8. pp. 142. Dublin, 1877.

Census of England and Wales, taken on the 3rd April 1871. Fol. pp. 107. London, 1871.

Census for Ireland for the year 1871. Parts 1-3. Fol. pp. 700. Dublin, 1874-76.

Census of Scotland, 1871. Fol. pp. 366. Edinburgh, 1872.

Civil Service Estimates for the year 1877-78. Fol. pp. 576. London, 1877.

Colonies: Return of the Cost of the several Colonies of the British Empire at the expense of the British Exchequer. Fol. pp. 12. London, 1875.

Colonies: See 'Statistical Abstract for the several Colonial Possessions.' 8. pp. 98. London, 1877.

Customs: 21st Report of the Commissioners of H.M.'s Customs. 8. pp. 144. London, 1877.

Duchy of Cornwall: Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements in the year 1876. Fol. pp. 8. London, 1877.

Duchy of Lancaster: Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements in the year 1876. Fol. pp. 8. London, 1877.

Ecclesiastical Commission: 29th Report, with Appendix. 8. pp. 120. London, 1877.

Education: Elementary Schools in England and Scotland. Return showing expenditure upon grants, and results of inspection and examination. 8. pp. 52. London, 1877.

Education: Report of Committee of Council on Education for 1876-77. 8. pp. 828. London, 1877.

Electors: Return of the number of Electors on the register of each county in England and Wales, in Scotland, and in Ireland. Fol. pp. 8. London, 1877.

Emigration: See 'Statistical Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration.' Fol. pp. 21. London, 1877.

Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the financial year ended 31st March 1877. 8. pp. 103. London, 1877.

Income and Property Tax: Return of the Amount of Income and Property Tax under Schedules A, B, C, D, and E, in England and Wales, Ireland, and Scotland for the year 1814, and in each of the years 1842 to 1873. Fol. pp. 4. London, 1875.

Inland Revenue: Report of Commissioners on the Duties under their Management for the years 1856 to 1869, with some Retrospective History and complete Tables of Accounts of the duties from their first imposition. 2 vols. Fol. pp. 168 and 219. London, 1870.

Judicial Statistics of England and Wales for 1875. 4. pp. 258. London, 1876.

Judicial Statistics of Ireland for 1876. Parts I. and II. Fol. pp. 236. London, 1877.

Landowners in England and Wales: Return of the Owners of Land of one acre and upwards in England and Wales, exclusive of the Metropolis, with their names, addresses, extent of lands, and estimated gross rental. 2 vols. Imp. 4. pp. 1600. London, 1876.

Landowners in Ireland: Return of the Owners of Land of one acre and upwards, in Ireland, with their names, addresses, extent of lands, and valuation. Fol. pp. 325. Dublin, 1876.

Landowners in Scotland: Return of the Owners of Land of one acre and upwards, in Scotland, with their names, addresses, extent of lands, and estimated gross rental. Fol. pp. 212. Edinburgh, 1875.

Merchant Shipping: Tables showing the Progress of British Merchant Shipping. Fol. pp. 32. London, 1877.

Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom. Part IX. Fol. pp. 462. London, 1875.

Navy Estimates for the year 1877-78, with Appendix. Fol. pp. 223. London, 1877.

Navy: Statistical Report on the Health of the Navy for 1875. 8. pp. 622. London, 1876.

Poor Law, England: 6th Report of Local Government Board. 8. pp. 504. London, 1877.

Poor Relief, Scotland: 31st Report of Commissioners. 8. pp. 320. Edinburgh, 1877.

Poor Relief, Ireland: 5th Report of Local Government Board for Ireland. 8. pp. 216. Dublin, 1877.

Post Office: 23rd Report of the Postmaster-General on the Post Office. 8. pp. 58. London, 1877.

Public Accounts: Report from the Committee. Fol. pp. 142. London, 1877.

Public Income and Expenditure: Account for year ended 31st March 1877. Fol. pp. 4. London, 1877.

Public Records; 38th Report of the Commissioners. 8. pp. 804. London, 1877.

Railway Companies of the United Kingdom: General Report by Captain Tyler in regard to the share and loan capital, the traffic, &c., for the year 1876. Fol. pp. 17. London, 1877.

Railway Returns for England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, for the year 1876. Fol. pp. 194. London, 1877.

Reformatory and Industrial Schools: 20th Report of Commissioners. 8. pp. 310. London, 1877.

Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation on the manufactures, commerce, &c. of the countries in which they reside. 3 Parts, 1877. 8. pp. 441. London, 1877.

Reports from H.M.'s Consuls on the manufactures, commerce, &c. of their Consular Districts. 4 Parts, 1877. 8. pp. 1101. London, 1877.

Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom in each of the fifteen years from 1862 to 1876. No. 24. 8. pp. 133. London, 1877.

Statistical Abstract for the several Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom in each year from 1861 to 1875. No. 13. 8. pp. 98. London, 1877.

Statistical Abstract for the Principal Foreign Countries, in each year from 1860 to 1874-5. No. 3. 8. pp. 134. London, 1877.

Statistical Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration from and into the United Kingdom, in the year 1876. Fol. pp. 21. London, 1877.

Taxation in England and Wales; Return for the financial year 1814-15, and for each of the financial years from 1842-43 to 1873-74. Fol. pp. 4. London, 1875.

Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues: 55th Report of the Commissioners. Fol. pp. 176. London, 1877.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Baxter* (Dudley), The Taxation of the United Kingdom. 8. London, 1869.

*Burrows* (Montagu), Constitutional Progress. 8. London, 1869.

*Clode* (Charles M.), History of the Administration and Government of the British Army, from the Revolution of 1688. 2 vols. 8. London, 1869-70.

*Creasy* (Sir Edward), The Imperial and Colonial Constitutions of the Britannie Empire, including Indian Institutions. 8. London, 1872.

*Fairfield* (Edward), Colonial Office List for 1877. 8. London, 1877.

*Freeman* (E. A.), The Growth of the English Constitution from the Earliest Times. *New Ed.* 8. London, 1873.

*Hearn* (W. E.), The Government of England. 8. London, 1870.

*Holms* (John), The British Army in 1875. 8. London, 1876.

Journal of the Statistical Society of London. Vol. XL. 8. London, 1877.

*May* (Thomas Erskine), Constitutional History of England. 2 vols. 8. London, 1861-63.

*Molesworth* (Rev. W. N.), History of England, 1830-74. 5th edit. 3 vols. 8. London, 1874.

*Noble* (John), National Finance. 8. London, 1875.

*Paget* (John C.) Naval Powers and their Policy, with tabular statements of British and Foreign Navies. 8. London, 1876.

*Pulgrave* (Reginald), The House of Commons. 8. London, 1869.

*Pulgrave* (R. H. Inglis), The Local Taxation of Great Britain and Ireland. 8. London, 1871.

*Ravenstein* (E. G.), Denominational Statistics of England and Wales, 8. London, 1870.

*Reed* (Edward J.), Our Ironclad Ships. 8. London, 1869.

*Scott* (Sir S.), The British Army. 2 vols. 8. London, 1868.

*Stephens* (A. J.), New Commentaries on the Laws of England. 4 vols. 8. London, 1868.

*Stubbs* (Professor), A Constitutional History of England, in its Origin and Development. 2 vols. 8. London, 1877.

*Todd* (Al.), On Parliamentary Government in England. 2 vols. 8. London, 1867-69.

*Young* (Frederick), Imperial Federation of Great Britain and her Colonies. 8. London, 1876.

## GREECE.

(KINGDOM OF THE HELLENES.)

## Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Georgios I.**, King of the Hellenes, born Dec. 24, 1845, the second son (Wilhelm) of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, present King of Denmark ; elected King of the Hellenes by the National Assembly at Athens, March 18 (30), 1863 ; accepted the crown, through his father and the King of Denmark, acting as his guardian, June 4, 1863 ; declared of age by decree of the National Assembly, June 27, 1863 ; landed in Greece, Nov. 2, 1863. Married, October 27, 1867, to

*Olga*, Queen of the Hellenes, born Aug. 22 (Sept. 3), 1851, the eldest daughter of Grand-duke Constantine of Russia, brother of the Emperor Alexander II. Issue of the union are three sons and two daughters, namely, *Konstantinos*, Duke of Sparta, heir-apparent, born Aug. 2, 1868 ; *Georgios*, born June 25, 1869 ; *Alexandra*, born Aug. 30, 1870 ; *Nicolass*, born Feb. 2, 1872 ; and *Marie*, born March 4, 1876.

By decision of the Greek National Assembly of May 15, 1863, a civil list of 1,125,000 drachmas, or 40,178*l.*, was settled on King Georgios I., to which the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia added 4,000*l.* each, making the total income of the sovereignty of Greece 52,178*l.* per annum.

Greece, a province of the Turkish empire since the commencement of the 16th century, gained its independence in the insurrection of 1821-9, and by the Protocol of London, of Feb. 3, 1830, was declared a kingdom, under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg having declined the crown of Greece, it was offered to, and accepted by, Prince Otto of Bavaria, who ascended the throne Jan. 25, 1833, being under the age of eighteen. He was expelled the kingdom after a reign of 29 years, in October 1862, which event was followed by the election, under the directing guidance of the three protecting Powers, of the present sovereign.

The King, according to Art. 49 of the Constitution of 1864, attains his majority upon completing his eighteenth year. Before he ascends the throne, he must take the oath to the constitution in the presence of the ministers, the sacred synod, the deputies then in the metropolis, and the higher officials of the realm. Within two months at the most, the King must convoke the Legislature. If the successor to the throne is either a minor or absent at the time of the



King's decease, and no Regent has been appointed, the Legislative Chamber has to assemble of its own accord within ten days after the occurrence of that event. The constitutional royal authority in this case has to be exercised by the ministerial council until the choice of a Regent, or the arrival of the successor to the throne. The present sovereign is allowed, by special exception, to adhere to the religion in which he was educated, the Protestant Lutheran faith, but his heirs and successors must be members of the Greek Orthodox Church.

### Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Greece was elaborated by a Constituent Assembly, elected in December 1863, and adopted Oct. 29, 1864. It vests the whole legislative power in a single chamber of representatives, called the Boulé, elected by manhood suffrage for the term of four years. The elections take place by ballot, and each candidate must be put in nomination by the requisition of at least one-thirtieth of the voters of an electoral district. The voting takes place by means of ballot-boxes, into which balls are dropped, there being one box for each candidate, and every voter being at liberty to give his vote either for or against each, so that the voter has as many votes as there are candidates in his district. The Boulé must meet annually for not less than three, nor more than six months. No sitting is valid unless at least one-half of the members of the Assembly are present, and no bill can pass into law without an absolute majority of members. Every measure, before being adopted, must be discussed and voted, article by article, thrice, and on three separate days. But the Legislative Assembly has no power to alter the Constitution itself; particular provisions may be reviewed after the lapse of ten years, with the exception of 'fundamental principles.' The Chamber of Deputies, unless specially convoked at an earlier date, for extraordinary occasions, must meet on the 1st of November (old style) of every year. The number of members, dependent upon the number of population, was 188 in the session of 1877.

The executive is vested in the King and his responsible Ministers, the heads of seven departments. They are the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, the Ministry of War, the Ministry of Marine, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Since the accession of the present sovereign, in 1863, ministerial changes have been very frequent, occurring, on the average, three times a year.

At the side of the executive Council of Ministers stands, by the terms of the constitution, a deliberative Council of State. To the Council of State all Bills must be referred from the Chamber of

Deputies, and returned with observations or amendments within 10 days; but this term may be prolonged by resolution of the Chamber to 15 days more. In case the Council of State make no report at the expiry of the time fixed, the Chamber of Deputies may vote the law and send it up to the king. The Council of State must consist of not less than 15 nor more than 25 members. They are named by the Crown at the recommendation of the ministers, and hold office for ten years.

The number of public functionaries in Greece is extraordinarily large. According to a report of the British secretary of Embassy at Athens, dated March 27, 1875, there are 18,860 officials in the Government service; and, supposing these 18,860 persons to have families amounting in the average to 5 persons, we find that they maintain 94,300 souls or one-twelfth of the population of Greece. It is stated in the same report that the annual pay of these 18,860 public functionaries amounted at the time to 16,414,207 drachmas, or 586,221*l.*, being more than one-half of the total revenue of Greece.

### Church and Education.

The majority of the inhabitants of the kingdom are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church, the only dissenters from it consisting of about 24,000 Roman Catholics, dispersed over the seaport towns. By the terms of the constitution of 1864, the Greek Orthodox Church is declared the religion of the state, but complete toleration and liberty of worship is guaranteed to all other sects, of whatever form of belief. Nominally, the Greek clergy owe allegiance to the Patriarch of Constantinople, who is elected by the votes of the bishops and optimates subject to the Sultan, and whose jurisdiction extends over Thrace and other countries, including Wallachia and Moldavia, as well as the greater part of Asia Minor. But the jurisdiction of the Patriarch, existing in theory, has frequently been challenged, while the real ecclesiastical authority, formerly exercised by him, was annulled by the resolutions of a National Synod, held at Nauplia, in 1833, which vested the government of the Orthodox Church, within the limits of the kingdom, in a permanent council, called the Holy Synod, consisting of the Metropolitan of Athens, and four archbishops and bishops, who must reside at the seat of the executive. The Orthodox Church has four archbishops and six bishops, on the continent of Greece; six archbishops and six bishops in the Peloponnesus; and five archbishops, and as many bishops, besides the Metropolitan of Corfu, in the Ionian Islands.

The Orthodox Greek Church differs from the Church of Rome as to the honour given to the later General Councils, the number of sacraments, the use of both kinds by the laity in the eucharist, the

time of observing Easter, the doctrine of Purgatory, the mode of making the sign of the Cross, the celibacy of the clergy, and the use of the Scriptures by the laity. While differing from the Church of Rome on all these points, the Greek Church agrees with it in the doctrine of Transubstantiation, in praying to the Virgin and saints, in the worship of pictures, and in priestly absolution.

Public instruction has been nominally much attended to in recent years, but the educational state of the people is nevertheless very low. Communal schools were established by law in 1834 on the German system, that is, on the system of compulsory education. By the 6th article of the law, all children between the ages of five and twelve years must attend the communal school. Parents are liable to a fine for each hour that the child is absent, but the penalty has fallen into disuse. Children are supposed to be taught catechism, grammar, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and other branches of education of a higher class; but the latter are practically ignored, as it appears that the ability of the teachers is not up to the standard required by the law. It was found at the census of 1870, that but 33 per cent. of grown-up men, and but 7 per cent. of the grown-up women, were able to read and write. There were 55 communes in which, at the census, not a single woman was able to read or write. In the army the proportion of totally illiterate men was  $48\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and in the navy it was  $53\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. at the census of 1870.

Public schools in Greece are divided into four classes. The communal schools form the first class, the ancient Greek schools the second class, the gymnasium the third class, and the university the fourth class. The last educational returns give the total number of professors and teachers in the public and private schools at about 500, with 64,061 pupils, 6,250 of them females.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue and expenditure of the kingdom were as follows in the six years from 1872 to 1877, according to official returns, the first four years giving the actual receipts and expenses, and the last two years the budget estimates voted by the Chamber:—

	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Drachmas	£	Drachmas	£
1872	35,695,357	1,274,834	37,889,853	1,353,209
1873	35,757,000	1,277,035	35,929,035	1,283,180
1874	37,399,992	1,335,714	41,722,408	1,490,086
1875	39,644,000	1,415,857	39,791,512	1,421,125
1876	38,826,800	1,386,671	39,063,841	1,395,137
1877	39,247,000	1,401,678	41,067,825	1,466,708

The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure of the kingdom, according to the official budget estimates, were as follows in the year 1877:—

### Sources of Revenue.

	Drachmas	£
Direct taxes—		
Tithes on produce of Land . . . . .	8,500,000	
Tax on bees . . . . .	45,000	
„ pastures . . . . .	60,000	
„ cattle . . . . .	1,200,000	
„ patents . . . . .	950,000	
„ houses . . . . .	850,000	
	<u>11,605,000</u>	414,464
Indirect taxes—		
Customs . . . . .	13,400,000	
Stamps . . . . .	4,200,000	
Miscellaneous . . . . .	555,000	
	<u>18,155,000</u>	648,393
Public Establishments—		
Post . . . . .	650,000	
Telegraph . . . . .	500,000	
Printing Office . . . . .	5,000	
	<u>1,115,000</u>	11,250
Public domains . . . . .	2,580,000	92,143
State lands . . . . .	3,000,000	107,143
Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .	956,000	34,143
Ecclesiastical revenue . . . . .	296,000	10,571
Receipts from closed accounts . . . . .	1,500,000	53,571
Total revenue . . . . .	<u>39,247,000</u>	<u>1,401,678</u>

### Branches of Expenditure.

	Drachmas	£
Interest on foreign debt . . . . .	1,246,000	44,500
„ internal debt . . . . .	7,287,749	260,277
Pensions . . . . .	3,818,800	136,386
Civil list . . . . .	1,125,000	40,179
Salaries of deputies . . . . .	450,000	16,071
Ministry of foreign affairs . . . . .	1,127,196	40,257
„ justice . . . . .	3,016,043	107,716
„ interior . . . . .	4,802,745	171,526
„ worship and instruction . . . . .	2,111,949	75,427
„ war . . . . .	7,637,104	272,754
„ marine } . . . . .	2,114,705	75,525
„ finance . . . . .	1,353,270	48,331
Administration and collection of revenue . . . . .	2,773,262	99,045
Miscellaneous expenditure . . . . .	2,204,000	78,714
Total expenditure . . . . .	<u>41,067,825</u>	<u>1,466,708</u>

Since the establishment of Greece as an independent kingdom, there have been few financial terms without a deficit. The

constantly recurring excess of expenditure is due in great part to the excessive number of government officials, the total, as before stated, being 'one-twelfth of the population of Greece.'

Greece has a very large public debt, consisting in part of unpaid arrears of old loans. In the budget estimates for the year 1877, the interest payable on the foreign debt was set down, as will be seen in the preceding table, at 1,246,000 drachmas, or 44,500*l.*, and that on the internal debt at 7,287,749 drachmas, or 260,277*l.*, being a total of 8,533,749 drachmas, or 304,777*l.*, equal to more than one-fifth of the total expenditure. Interest is paid on but a small portion of the foreign debt. The total debt, foreign and internal, was stated as follows in a report of the minister of finance, accompanying the budget estimates of 1877:—

	Drachmas
Foreign debt . . . . .	335,513,422
Internal debt . . . . .	94,569,480
Total . . . . .	430,082,902
	£15,360,103

The following are the divisions of the debt, according to the official report of the budget estimates of 1877:—

	Drachmas
Foreign loans of 1824 and 1825 . . . . .	64,676,000
Unpaid interest on foreign loans of 1824 and 1825, at 5 per cent. for 50 years . . . . .	161,690,000
Loan of 1862 guaranteed by the three Powers . . . . .	105,033,054
Indemnity to Islands . . . . .	18,000,000
Old claims . . . . .	7,000,000
Loan of 6,000,000 dr. of 1862, reduced to . . . . .	5,012,600
Exchequer bills . . . . .	6,000,000
Ionian debt . . . . .	3,800,000
Loan of 28,000,000 dr. of 1867-68, reduced to . . . . .	25,225,280
Debt to King Otto's heirs . . . . .	4,114,368
Loan of 900,900 fr. of 1870, reduced to . . . . .	6,608,000
Loan of 1871 . . . . .	4,331,600
Loans of 1872 and 1873 . . . . .	1,657,000
Temporary loans . . . . .	8,150,000
National creditors . . . . .	3,350,000
Loan of 29,000,000 of 1874, deducting amount taken to convert loans . . . . .	5,435,000
Total . . . . .	430,082,902
	£15,360,103

The principal portion of the foreign debt of Greece consists of a five per cent. loan taken in 1824 by Messrs. Andrew Loughnan and Co. at 59, and of another of 2,000,000*l.* taken in the following year by Messrs. J. and S. Ricardo and Co. at 56½. On the former the dividends have been wholly unpaid since July 1826, and on the latter since January 1827, a period of nearly fifty years. The loan guaranteed by England, France, and Russia upon the elevation of Prince Otto of Bavaria to the throne was for



2,343,750*l.*, and was contracted through Messrs. Rothschild. Upon this the dividends have been regularly paid, but only from reserved funds of the loan itself in the first instance, and since then chiefly from the treasuries of the guaranteeing Powers, who are now, therefore, in each case heavy claimants upon the Greek Government. The guarantee is not by the Powers jointly, but is distinct in each case for a third of the loan. By the terms of a convention signed in 1866, it is arranged that the Government of Greece, instead of fulfilling its original engagement to provide half-yearly for the interest and sinking fund of the above loan, should pay to the three guaranteeing Powers not less than 36,000*l.* a year—British portion 12,000*l.*; and by the Act 27 and 28 Vict. c. 40, passed in 1864, a sum of 4,000*l.* sterling a year, out of the amount thus repayable in respect of the British portion, was relinquished in favour of the present King of the Hellenes, during his reign.

Besides its funded debt, Greece has a floating debt, which, according to official returns, amounted to 50,000,000 drachmas on the 1st of January 1876. But according to other statements, from Greek sources, the floating debt, at the same period, was above 166 millions of drachmas, or near six millions sterling.

### Army and Navy.

The army of the kingdom is raised by conscription, with the general privilege to procure substitutes, which is made use of to a very large extent. The term of service is four years. A considerable number of the men actually under arms are veteran soldiers, including many Albanians, and a few Frenchmen, Germans, and other foreigners.

The nominal strength of the army was reported as follows, in a statement of the minister of war, accompanying the budget estimates for the year 1877 :—

	Officers	Non-commissioned officers	Rank and file	Total
Staff . . . . .	24	5	—	29
Engineers . . . . .	41	41	—	82
Artillery . . . . .	49	172	515	736
Cavalry . . . . .	23	84	233	340
Infantry . . . . .	380	1,557	8,414	10,351
Pioneers . . . . .	21	71	400	492
Miscellaneous . . . . .	99	35	15	149
Military School . . . . .	17	8	62	87
Gendarmes . . . . .	90	266	1,250	1,606
Supernumeraries . . . . .	—	184	—	184
Unattached . . . . .	5	—	—	5
Total . . . . .	740	1,981	10,820	14,061

By the terms of a law passed by the Boulé in the session of 1877, the numerical strength of the army was raised to 24,076 men, comprising 16,136 infantry, 4,877 cavalry, and 3,063 artillerymen and engineers. The same law ordered the organisation of the army in two divisions, each consisting of two brigades, made up each of two regiments of infantry, four companies of cavalry, and two companies of artillery and engineers.

The navy consisted, at the commencement of 1877, of fourteen vessels, namely two small ironclads, the *King Georgios* and *Queen Olga*; each carrying two 12-ton guns in single turrets; six screw steamers, the *Paralos*, *Salaminia*, *Plexaura*, *Suros*, *Nauplion*, and *Afroessa*; three schooners, the *Methonë*, *Saffö*, *Aura*, and *Kuthnos*; two cutters, the *Glaukos* and *Poludeukes*; and the Royal yacht, *Amphitrite*. At the same date the navy was officered and manned by 71 commissioned officers, 198 non-commissioned officers, and 384 sailors. The navy is manned by conscription from the inhabitants of the sea-coast; but volunteering is greatly encouraged by the Government.

### Population.

Greece, at the last census, taken May 2-16, 1870, had a total population of 1,457,894—of whom 754,176 were males and 703,718 females—living on an area of 19,941 English square miles. The kingdom is divided into 13 Nomos or Nomarchies, and subdivided into 59 Eparchies. By the return of the census of May 2, 1870, the area and population of each of the 13 Nomarchies was as follows:—

Nomarchies	Area, English square miles.	Population, May 1870
NORTHERN GREECE:—		
Attica and Boeotia . . .	2,472	136,804
Phocis and Phthiotis . . .	2,044	108,421
Acarnia and Ætolia . . .	3,013	121,693
PELOPONNESUS:—		
Argolis and Corinth . . .	1,442	127,820
Achaia and Elis . . .	1,901	149,561
Arcadia . . .	2,020	131,740
Messenia . . .	1,221	130,417
Laconia . . .	1,679	105,851
ISLANDS:—		
Eubœa and Sporades . . .	2,216	82,541
Cyclades . . .	923	123,299
Corfu . . .	431	96,940
Zante (Zakynthos) . . .	277	44,557
Cephalonia . . .	302	77,382
Soldiers and Seamen . . .	—	20,868
Total . . .	13,941	1,457,864

The census of 1870 gives an average density of population of 73 per square mile, being less than that of European Turkey. Previous to the year 1864, there were only 58 inhabitants to the square mile, but the annexation of the Ionian Islands, with a dense population—226 per square mile—served to raise the figure, contributing far more to the population than to the area of the kingdom.

The census of 1870, as well as the previous one of 1861, exhibited the existence of a considerably larger male than female population, the former outnumbering the latter by 54,035 individuals in 1861, and by 50,468 in 1870.

About one-half of the total population of Greece is agricultural, living dispersed in villages. The principal towns are Athens, with a population of 46,000, or 52,000 including the Piræus; Syra, with 25,000; and Patras with 25,000.

At the liberation of the country, there were only nine towns which had partly escaped the total devastation of the rest; the principal of them being Lamia, Vonitza, Nauplia, and Chalcis. All the other towns and villages were in ruins, so that the first necessity of the inhabitants of the new State was to get housed. Since that time ten new cities have been founded, and twenty-three old towns, including Athens, Thebes, and Argos, have been rebuilt, besides many villages.

The nationality of the inhabitants of the kingdom is very mixed. The Albanian race occupies a considerable portion of the soil of ancient Greece, both within, as well as without, the frontiers of the new kingdom. With the exception of the two towns of Athens and Megara, it monopolises the whole of Attica and Messenia, and is in possession of the greater part of Bœotia, and a small part of Laconia. The south of Eubœa, the north of Achaia, part of Elis, and the whole of Salamis, are also peopled by Albanians. In the Peloponnesus the Albanian element occupies the whole of Corinth and Argolis, the north of Arcadia, the east of Achaia; and stretching into Laconia, down the slopes of Taygetus towards the plain of Helos, it crosses the Eurotas, and holds possession of a large district round Monemvasia. However, in the kingdom its numerical strength, amounting to about 250,000 souls, is less notable than its social and industrial activity. The Albanian race furnishes to the Greek soil the greatest number of cultivators, and to the maritime population of Greece its most enterprising element.

Only one-seventh of the area of Greece is under cultivation; the rest, though in greater part good for agricultural purposes, lies waste. The whole superficies of Greece has been estimated at 45,699,248 stremmas, or about 15 millions of acres. Of these 45,699,248 stremmas, which comprise in extent the whole soil of the kingdom, with the exception of the Ionian Islands, 11,748,000

stremmas are said to be unfit for cultivation; 18,599,240 stremmas consist of rock and mountain; 5,419,660 stremmas consist of forest; 833,448 of marsh; and 1,653,000 of rivers, roads, cities, and villages. In all, therefore, there are 38,253,000 stremmas of uncultivated land, leaving 7,435,900 stremmas of land in cultivation. The ground is chiefly in the hands of a few proprietors; but many of the peasants hold small patches of land of their own. Others cultivate farms on the metayer system, the owner of the land providing the farm-house, agricultural implements, and seed; the produce, after deducting the seed, is divided in certain proportions between the cultivator and the owner of the land.

### Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Greece averaged six and a half millions sterling per annum in the five years 1872-76, the imports amounting to upwards of three millions and a half, and the exports to nearly three millions. About one-half of the imports come from, and three-fifths, in value, of the exports go to, the United Kingdom. The principal other countries with which commercial intercourse is carried on are, in order of importance, France, Turkey, Austria, Italy, and Russia. But the value of the imports and exports interchanged with these States is comparatively unimportant.

The commercial intercourse of Greece with the United Kingdom is exhibited in the subjoined tabular statement, showing the value of the total exports from Greece to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Greece, in the ten years 1867 to 1876:—

Years	Exports from Greece to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Greece
	£	£
1867	1,246,683	949,124
1868	1,147,581	976,867
1869	1,526,069	974,679
1870	1,279,325	942,618
1871	2,030,970	776,093
1872	1,998,153	923,649
1873	1,736,643	993,571
1874	1,536,805	1,010,313
1875	1,762,301	938,456
1876	1,799,377	866,643

The staple article of export from Greece to Great Britain is currants, the value of which, in the year 1876, amounted to

1,565,753*l*. At the head of the other articles of export stand olive oil, shipped to the value of 39,495*l*. in 1876, and lead, of the value of 61,872*l*., the former exported solely from the Ionian Islands. Of the imports from the United Kingdom into Greece, about one-half are manufactured cotton goods. The declared value of cotton goods imported in the year 1876 amounted to 552,889*l*., against 588,923*l*. in 1875. It will be seen from the preceding table that the commerce of Greece with Great Britain has been stationary since the year 1872.

Greece is mainly an agricultural country, and the existing manufactures are few and unimportant. Corn is not produced, however, in sufficient quantities to serve for the subsistence of the inhabitants, and a certain amount has to be imported every year, chiefly from Southern Russia. The most favoured and best-cultivated of crops is that of the currant, or the 'papolina.' Vast districts are planted with currants along the shores of the Gulf of Corinth, between the towns of Corinth and Patras, and on the islands of Zante and Cephalonia. Almost all trade is carried on by sea, and there is very little inland traffic, owing to want of roads. In 1868 the first, and as yet only railway, a line of seven miles, connecting Athens with the port of Piræus, was opened in the kingdom.

The telegraphic lines were of a total length of 1,605 English miles, at the end of 1876. They carried 244,200 telegrams, of which 192,000 were inland, and 52,000 international, in the year 1876.

Of post-offices there existed 139 at the end of 1876. During the year the number of private letters carried was 2,807,000, of official letters 727,300, and of newspapers 2,738,600. The total revenue of the post-office was for several years less than the expenditure, the annual deficit averaging 1,500*l*.

The merchant navy of Greece numbered 5,017 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 239,640 tons, at the end of 1876. The mercantile navy is officially divided into three classes, namely, first, sailing vessels under sixty tons; secondly, sailing vessels over sixty tons; and, thirdly, steamers. The following was the number of the vessels of each of these classes in 1876:—

Classes	Number of vessels	Aggregate tonnage
1st class (under 60 tons) .	3,925	41,586
2nd class (above 60 tons) .	1,076	192,007
Steamers . . . . .	16	6,048
Total . . . . .	5,017	239,640

A considerable amount of the carrying trade of the Black Sea and the eastern parts of the Mediterranean is carried on under the Greek flag.



## Diplomatic Representatives.

### 1. OF GREECE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Chargé d'Affaires*.—John Gennadius, appointed July 1876.

*Attaché*.—Alexander Ralli.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GREECE.

*Chargé d'Affaires*.—Hugh Wyndham, appointed November 1877.

*Secretaries*.—Wm. N. Beaucherk; Hon. J. St. V. Saumarez.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Greece, and their English equivalents, are :—

### MONEY.

The *Drachma*, of 100 *lepta* . = { Average rate of exchange,  $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ , or  
28 drachmas = £1 sterling.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Oke</i> . . . .	=	2·80 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Cantar</i> . . . .	=	123·20 „ „
„ <i>Livre</i> . . . .	=	1·05 „ „
„ <i>Baril</i> (wine) . . . .	=	16·33 Imperial gallons.
„ <i>Kilo</i> . . . .	=	0·114 Imperial quarter.
„ <i>Pike</i> . . . .	=	$\frac{3}{4}$ of an English yard.
„ <i>Stremma</i> . . . .	=	$\frac{1}{3}$ „ „ acre.

Greece entered, in 1875, the Monetary League of the Continental States (see page 39), and by a decree of the Government, dated August 11, 1876, all foreign silver coins, with the exception of those of the League, ceased to be legal tender in the kingdom.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Greece.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Πληθυσμός τῆς Ἑλλάδος κατὰ ἔτος 1870. (Census of Greece in 1870.) 8. Athens, 1871.

Report by Mr. R. G. Watson, Secretary of Legation, on the Financial Position and the Public Debt of Greece, dated Athens, July 31, 1870; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. I. 1871. 8. London, 1871.

Report by Mr. R. G. Watson, Secretary of Legation, on the state of education and the obstacles of material progress in Greece, dated Athens, Jan. 20, 1872; in 'Reports of H. M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. I. 1872. 8. London, 1872.

Report by Mr. Edward B. Malet, Secretary of Legation, on the finances, population, and trade of Greece, dated Athens, March 27, 1875; in 'Reports of Her Majesty's Secretary of Embassy and Legation.' Part III. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Hugh Wyndham, Secretary of Legation, on the finances and foreign trade of Greece, dated Athens, January 19, 1876; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Hugh Wyndham, Secretary of Legation, on the foreign trade of Greece, dated Athens, December 4, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. Hugh Wyndham, Secretary of Legation, on the finances of Greece, dated Athens, July 26, 1877; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part III. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Consul Sir C. Sebright on the trade of Corfu; by Mr. Consul Ongley on the trade of the Morea; by Mr. Consul Merlin on the trade of the Piræus; by Mr. Consul Raby on the trade of Syra; and by Mr. Vice-Consul Cohen on the trade of Cephalonia, dated Sept.-Oct., 1872, to Jan., 1873; in 'Reports by H. M.'s Consuls on British Trade abroad.' Part I. 8. London, 1873.

Report by Mr. Consul Raby on the commerce of the Cyclades; by Mr. Consul Ongley on the trade of Patras; and by Mr. Vice-Consul Blakeney on the commerce of Missolonghi, dated January 10-28, 1874; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls on the manufactures, commerce, &c., of their consular districts.' Part II. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Report by Mr. Consul Raby on the trade and commerce of Syra for the year 1873, dated Syra, March 7, 1874; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls on the manufactures, commerce, &c., of their consular districts.' Part III. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Report by Mr. Consul Binney on the trade and commerce of Syra and the Cyclades, dated Syra, December 16, 1874; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Consul Wood on the trade of the Peloponnesus for the year 1874, dated Patras, January 13, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Consul Merlin on the trade of continental Greece during the year 1874, dated the Piræus, March 20, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Consul Sir Charles Sebright on the trade and commerce of Corfu, Dec. 9, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Consul Wood, on the trade and commerce of the Morea, and by Mr. Consul Binney, on the commerce and shipping of the Cyclades, dated January 14, and January 11, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Consul Sir Charles Sebright on the trade of Corfu, and by Mr. Aiding-Consul Canale on the trade of Zante, dated March-December, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul Wood on the trade and commerce of the Morea; by Mr. Consul Merlin on the trade of continental Greece; and by Mr. Consul Binney on the commerce and shipping of the Cyclades, dated February-July, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Greece with foreign countries: total imports and exports from 1863 to 1874; in 'Statistical Abstract for the Principal Foreign Countries.' No. III. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Greece with the United Kingdom; in 'Annual Statement of the trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, for the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Bernardakis* (A. N.) Le présent et l'avenir de la Grèce. 8. Paris, 1870.

*Bikélas* (Demetrius) Statistics of the Kingdom of Greece. In 'Journal of the Statistical Society of London.' Vol. XXI. 8. London, 1868.

*Brockhaus* (Hermann) Griechenland geographisch, geschichtlich und kultur-historisch von den ältesten Zeiten bis auf die Gegenwart dargestellt. 4. Leipzig, 1870.

*Campbell* (Hon. Dudley) Turks and Greeks. 8. London, 1877.

*Carnarvon* (Earl of) Reminiscences of Athens and the Morea. 8. London, 1870.

*Cusani* (F.) Memorie storico-statistique sulla Dalmazia, sulle isole Ionie e sulla Grecia. 2 vols. 8. Milano, 1862.

*Dora d'Istria* (Mme.) Excursions en Roumélie et en Morée. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1865.

*Kirkwall* (Viscount) Four Years in the Ionian Islands: their Political and Social Condition, with a History of the British Protectorate. 2 vols. 8. London, 1864.

*Leconte* (C.) Étude économique de la Grèce. 8. Paris, 1849.

*Mansolas* (Alex.) Rapport sur l'état de la statistique en Grèce présenté au Congrès International de Statistique de St.-Petersbourg en 1872. 8. Athènes, 1872.

*Maurer* (G. L. von) Das Griechische Volk in öffentlicher und privatrechtlicher Beziehung. 3 vols. 8. Heidelberg, 1835.

*Schmidt* (Dr. Julius) Beiträge zur physicalischen Geographie von Griechenland. 3 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1864-70.

*Strickland* (Edw.) Greece, its Condition and Resources. London, 1863.

*Tuckerman* (Charles K.), The Greeks of To-day. 8. London, 1873.

*Wyse* (Sir Thomas) Impressions of Greece. 8. London, 1871.

## ITALY.

(REGNO D' ITALIA.)

### Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Umberto IV.**, King of Italy, born March 14, 1844, the eldest son of King Vittorio Emanuele II. of Italy and of Archduchess Adelaide of Austria. Succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, January 9, 1878. Married, April 22, 1868, to

*Margarita*, Queen of Italy, born November 20, 1851, the only daughter of the late Prince Ferdinando of Piedmont, Duke of Genoa. Offspring of the union is a son, Vittorio Emanuele, heir-apparent, born November 11, 1869.

*Sisters and Brother of the King*:—1. Princess *Clotilde*, born March 2, 1843; married, January 30, 1859, to Prince Napoleon Jérôme Bonaparte, born September 9, 1822; offspring of the union are Napoleon Jérôme, born July 18, 1862, Louis Jérôme, born July 16, 1864, and Marie, born December 20, 1866. 2. Prince *Amadeo*, Duke of Aosta, born May 30, 1845; elected King of Spain by the Cortes Constituyentes Nov. 16, 1870; abdicated the crown February 11, 1873; married, May 30, 1867, to Maria, daughter of Prince Carlo Emanuele del Pozzo della Cisterna, born August 9, 1847; widower, Nov. 7, 1876. Offspring of the union are three sons:—*Emanuele*, born Jan. 13, 1869; *Vittorio*, born Nov. 24, 1870; and *Ludovico*, born Jan. 31, 1873. 3. Princess *Pia*, born Oct. 16, 1847; married, Oct. 6, 1862, to King Luis I. of Portugal.

*Aunt of the King*.—Princess *Elisabetta*, born Feb. 4, 1830, the daughter of King Johann of Saxony; married, April 22, 1850, to Prince Ferdinando of Piedmont, Duke of Genoa, younger brother of King Vittorio Emanuele II.; widow, Feb. 10, 1855; re-married, in 1856, to the Marquis of Rapallo. Issue of the first union are:—1. Princess *Margarita*, born Nov. 20, 1851; married, April 22, 1868, to King Umberto IV. 2. Prince *Tommaso*, Duke of Genoa, born Feb. 6, 1854.

The origin of the House of Savoy is not historically established; but most genealogists trace it to a German Count Berthold, who, in the eleventh century, established himself on the western slope of the Alps, between Mont Blanc and Lake Lemán. In 1111 his descendants were enrolled among the Counts of the Holy Roman Em-

pire. Count Amadeus, in 1383, founded a law of primogeniture which greatly strengthened the family, leading to the immediate acquisition of the territory of Nice. In 1416 the Counts of Savoy adopted the title of Duke; in 1418 they acquired the principality of Piedmont; and in 1713 they obtained the island of Sicily, with the title of King. Sicily had to be exchanged, in 1720, for the isle of Sardinia, to which henceforth the royal dignity remained attached. Genoa and the surrounding territory were added to the Sardinian Crown at the peace of 1815. The direct male line of the House of Savoy died out with King Carlo Felix, in 1831, and the existing Salic law prohibiting the accession of females, the crown fell to Prince Carlo Alberto, of the House of Savoy-Carignano, a branch founded by Tommaso Francesco, born in 1596, younger son of Duke Carlo Emanuele I. of Savoy. King Carlo Alberto, the first of the house of Savoy-Carignano, abdicated the throne, March 23, 1849, in favour of his son, the late king Vittorio Emanuele II. By the Treaty of Villafranca, July 11, 1859, and the Peace of Zürich, Nov. 10, 1859, King Vittorio Emanuele II. obtained western Lombardy, part of the Papal States, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena, while the remaining districts of Lombardy with Venetia were added to his dominions by the Peace of Prague, of Aug. 23, 1866. Finally, the Papal States, having been taken possession of by an Italian army, after the retreat of the French garrison, were annexed to the kingdom by royal decree of Oct. 9, 1870.

The 'Dotazione della Corona,' or civil list of the King, has been settled at 16,250,000 lire, or 650,000*l.* The brother of the King, Prince Amadeo, Duke of Aosta, has an 'Appaunaggio,' or State allowance, of 300,000 lire, or 12,000*l.*; and his cousin Prince Tommaso, Duke of Genoa, an allowance of 200,000 lire, or 8,000*l.* To these sums are added 100,000 lire, or 4,000*l.*, as 'Spese di rappresentanza.' Extraordinary expenses of the Court, such as the journeys of the sovereign into the different provinces of Italy, are paid out of the public exchequer, the same as the cost of building and repairing the royal residences. The large private domains of the reigning family were given up to the State in 1848.

### Constitution and Government.

The present constitution of Italy is an expansion of the 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno,' granted on March 4, 1848, by King Charles Albert to his Sardinian subjects. According to this charter, the executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the sovereign, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers; while the legislative authority rests conjointly in the King and Parliament,



the latter consisting of two Chambers—an upper-one, the Senato, and a lower one, called the ‘Camera de’ Deputati.’ The Senate is composed of the princes of the royal house who are of age, and of an unlimited number of members, above forty years old, who are nominated by the King for life; a condition of the nomination being that the person should either fill a high office, or have acquired fame in science, literature, or any other pursuit tending to the benefit of the nation, or, finally, should pay taxes to the annual amount of 3,000 lire, or 120*l*. The number of senators, in the session of 1876, was 270. The deputies of the lower house are elected by a majority of all citizens who are twenty-five years of age, and pay taxes to the amount of 40 lire, or 1*l*. 12*s*. For this purpose the whole of the population is divided into electoral colleges, or districts. No deputy can be returned to Parliament unless at least one-third of the inscribed electors appear at the poll. At the last general election, in 1874, there were 571,939 electors on the lists, and the number that voted was 329,933. A deputy must be thirty years old, and have the requisites demanded by the electoral law, among them a slight property qualification. Incapable of being elected are all salaried government officials below a certain rank, as well as all persons ordained for the priesthood and filling clerical charges, or receiving pay from the state. Officers in the army and navy, ministers, under-secretaries of state, and various other classes of functionaries high in office, may be elected, but their number must never be above one-fifth that of the total number of members of the chamber of deputies. Neither senators nor deputies receive any salary or other indemnity.

The duration of Parliaments is five years; but the King has the power to dissolve the lower House at any time, being bound only to order new elections, and convoke a new meeting within four months. It is incumbent upon the executive to call the Parliament together annually. Each of the Chambers has the right of introducing new bills, the same as the Government; but all money bills must originate in the House of Deputies. The ministers have the right to attend the debates of both the upper and the lower House; but they have no vote unless they are members. The sittings of both Chambers are public; and no sitting is valid unless an absolute majority of the members are present. The Camera de’ Deputati, in the session of 1876, numbered 508 members, being the prescribed rate of one deputy to 40,000 souls. There were 528,932 electors inscribed on the rolls at the last general election.

The executive power is exercised, under the King, by a ministry divided into the following nine departments:—

1. The Ministry of Finance.—Agostino *Depretis*, born at Stradella, province Pavia, in 1825; deputy of Stradella to the Sardinian Par-

liament, 1848 ; Governor of Brescia, 1859-60 ; Commissary Extraordinary and Pro-Dictator in Sicily, 1860-61 ; Minister of Public Works, 1862-63 ; Minister of Finance, 1867 ; appointed Minister of Finance and President of the Council of Ministers, March 25, 1876.

2. The Ministry of Public Instruction.—*Michele Coppino*, born at Alba, Piedmont, 1822 ; studied at the University of Turin, and appointed professor of rhetoric at Belmonte, 1844 ; returned deputy for Alba, 1860 ; Minister of Public Instruction, 1867 ; re-appointed Minister of Public Instruction, March 25, 1876.

3. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—*Luigi Melagari*, born at Castelnuovo, Brescia, 1807 ; studied at the University of Parma, and appointed Professor of Political Economy at Turin, 1848 ; Secretary-General of the Foreign Office, 1867 ; appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, March 25, 1876.

4. The Ministry of Public Works.—*Giuseppe Zanardelli*, born at Brescia in 1827 ; studied law at the University of Pavia, and entered the bar 1850 ; Commissary of the Government, 1866-67 ; appointed Minister of Public Works, March 25, 1876.

5. The Ministry of War.—Lieutenant-General *Mezzacapo*, born at Naples in 1818 ; appointed Minister of War, March 25, 1876.

6. The Ministry of Marine.—Commendatore *Benedetto Brin*, appointed Minister of Marine, March 26, 1876.

7. The Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture.—*Salvatore Majorana Calatabiano*, born at Militello, Sicily, 1825 ; Professor of Political Economy at the University of Messina, 1865-68 ; appointed Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, September 25, 1876.

8. Ministry of the Interior.—Baron *Giovanni Nicotera*, born at Naples in 1828 ; took part under Garibaldi in the defence of Rome, 1849, and in the expedition of Capri, 1857 ; condemned to death by the Neapolitan Government, 1859, but liberated 1860 ; appointed Minister of the Interior, March 25, 1876.

9. The Ministry of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—*Pasquale Stanislao Mancini*, born at Castel Baronia, Naples, 1817 ; studied law and entered the bar 1840 ; Minister of Public Instruction, 1862 ; appointed Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, March 25, 1876.

In each of the 69 provinces into which the kingdom of Italy is divided, the executive power of the Government is intrusted to a prefect appointed by the ministry.

### Church of Rome.

The 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno' enacts, in its first article, that 'the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion is the sole religion of the State.' By the terms of the royal decree of Oct. 9, 1870, which declared that 'Rome and the Roman Provinces shall con-

stitute an integral part of the Kingdom of Italy,' the Pope, or Pontiff, was constituted supreme head of the Church, preserving his former dignities as a reigning prince, and all other prerogatives of absolute and independent sovereignty. Officially the Pope bears the title : 'Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Jesus Christ, Successor of St. Peter Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church.'

*Supreme-Pontiff.*—**Pio IX.**, born at Sinigaglia, May 13, 1792, the son of Count Mastai Ferretti. Appointed bishop, *in petto*, December 23, 1837; Archbishop of Imola, December 14, 1838; created cardinal, December 24, 1839; elected Supreme Pontiff, as successor of Gregorio XVI., June 16, 1846; crowned June 21, 1846.

The Pontiff was originally elected by the priests and people of the diocese of Rome; but subsequently by the cardinals. In the eleventh century Nicola II. conferred on the cardinals the right of directing the election, and, in accordance with his statutes, the cardinals, who had figured as a body since the eighth century, were bound to demand of the Roman people and the Roman clergy the ratification of their choice. To legalise the election it was indispensable that the same name should obtain two-thirds at least of the votes of the Conclave, together with the suffrages of the people and the clergy of Rome. This mode of proceeding, however, was found to give rise to dissensions, and the consequence was that both the clergy and the people were excluded from all participation in the election. This reform took place in 1227, on the accession of Gregorio IX.

The election of a Pontiff is by *scrutiny* or ballot. Each cardinal writes his own name with that of the candidate he proposes on a ticket. These tickets are deposited in the consecrated chalice which stands on the altar of the chapel where they sit; and each one approaching and leaving the altar kneels and repeats a prayer. After a pause the tickets are taken from the sacred cup by officers named *ad hoc* from their own body; the tickets are compared with the number of cardinals present, and when it is found that any one of them has two-thirds of the votes in his favour he is declared elected. If no one can show the requisite number of votes another proceeding is gone through. This proceeding is the election by access—so called because any cardinal has the right to accede to the vote of another by altering his ticket according to a prescribed form. The moment the election is declared the tickets are burnt. The present Pontiff, Pio IX., was elected by unanimity. He is the 257th Pope.

The rise of the Pontificate of Rome, as a temporal power, dates from the year 755, when Pepin, king of the Franks, granted to Pope Stefano III. the exarchate of Ravenna, to which Charlemagne added the provinces of Perugia and Spoleto. Kaiser Heinrich III., in 1053, increased these possessions of the head of the Church by the city of Benevento, with the surrounding territory; and not long after, in 1102, the Mar-

chioness Matilda of Tuscany bequeathed to the Holy See the provinces known as the 'Patrimony of St. Peter.' In 1297, Forli and the rest of the Romagna, and, in 1364, Bologna, became portions of the Papal dominions; and, towards the end of the fourteenth century, the Pontiff acquired full jurisdiction over Rome and Sabina. From the accession of Stefano III., first temporal sovereign, and 95th in the official list of Pontiffs, to Pio IX., last temporal sovereign, and 257th in the list, there were 163 Popes, as follows:—

No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election	No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election
95	Stefano III.	Italian	752	137	Donato II.	Italian	974
96	Paolo I.	"	757	138	Benedetto VII.	"	975
97	Stefano IV.	"	768	139	Giovanni XIV.	"	983
98	Adriano I.	"	772	140	Giovanni XV.	"	995
99	Leo III.	"	795	141	Gregorio V.	German	996
100	Stefano V.	"	816	142	Silvestro II.	French	999
101	Pasquale	"	817	143	Giovanni XVI.	Italian	1003
102	Eugenio II.	"	824	144	Giovanni XVII.	"	1003
103	Valentino	"	827	145	Sergius IV.	"	1009
104	Gregorio IV.	"	827	146	Benedetto VIII.	"	1012
105	Sergius II.	"	844	147	Giovanni XVIII.	"	1024
106	Leo IV.	"	847	148	Benedetto IX.	"	1033
107	Benedetto III.	"	856	149	Gregorio VI.	"	1044
108	Nicola I.	"	858	150	Clemente II.	German	1046
109	Adriano II.	"	867	151	Damaso II.	"	1048
110	Giovanni VIII.	"	872	152	Leo VIII.	"	1049
111	Martino I.	"	882	153	Vittore II.	"	1055
112	Adriano III.	"	884	154	Stefano X.	"	1056
113	Stefano VI.	"	885	155	Nicola II.	French	1058
114	Formosus	"	891	156	Alessandro II.	Italian	1061
115	Stefano VII.	"	896	157	Gregorio VII.	"	1073
116	Romano	"	897	158	Vittore III.	"	1086
117	Teodoro II.	"	897	159	Urbano II.	French	1088
118	Giovanni IX.	"	898	160	Pasquale II.	Italian	1099
119	Benedetto IV.	"	900	161	Gelasius II.	"	1118
120	Leo V.	"	903	162	Callisto II.	French	1119
121	Cristofo	"	903	163	Onorato II.	Italian	1124
122	Sergius III.	"	904	164	Innocente II.	"	1130
123	Anastasio III.	"	911	165	Celestino II.	"	1143
124	Lando	"	913	166	Lucio II.	"	1144
125	Giovanni X.	"	913	167	Eugenio III.	"	1145
126	Leo VI.	"	928	168	Anastasio IV.	"	1153
127	Stefano VIII.	"	928	169	Adriano IV.	English	1154
128	Giovanni XI.	"	931	170	Alessandro III.	Italian	1159
129	Leo VII.	"	936	171	Lucio III.	"	1181
130	Stefano IX.	German	939	172	Urbano III.	"	1185
131	Martino II.	Italian	943	173	Gregorio VIII.	"	1187
132	Agapito II.	"	946	174	Clemente III.	"	1187
133	Giovanni XII.	"	956	175	Celestino III.	"	1191
134	Benedetto V.	"	964	176	Innocente III.	"	1198
135	Giovanni XIII.	"	965	177	Onorato III.	"	1216
136	Benedetto VI.	"	972	178	Gregorio IX.	"	1227



No in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election	No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election
179	Celestino IV.	Italian	1241	219	Leo X.	Italian	1513
180	Innocente IV.	"	1243	220	Adriano VI.	Dutch	1522
181	Alessandro IV.	"	1254	221	Clemente VII.	Italian	1523
182	Urbano IV.	French	1261	222	Paolo III.	"	1534
183	Clemente IV.	"	1265	223	Giulio III.	"	1550
184	Gregorio X.	Italian	1271	224	Marcello II.	"	1555
185	Innocente V.	French	1276	225	Paolo IV.	"	1555
186	Adriano V.	Italian	1276	226	Pio IV.	"	1559
187	Giovanni XIX.	Portuguese	1276	227	Pio V.	"	1566
188	Nicola III.	Italian	1277	228	Gregorio XIII.	"	1572
189	Martino IV.	"	1281	229	Sisto V.	"	1585
190	Onorato IV.	"	1285	230	Urbano VII.	"	1590
191	Nicola IV.	"	1292	231	Gregorio XIV.	"	1590
192	Celestino V.	"	1294	232	Innocente IX.	"	1591
193	Bonifacio VIII.	"	1294	233	Clemente VIII.	"	1592
194	Benedetto X.	"	1303	234	Leo XI.	"	1605
195	Clemente V.	French	1305	235	Paolo V.	"	1605
196	Giovanni XX.	"	1316	236	Gregorio XV.	"	1621
197	Benedetto XI.	"	1334	237	Urbano VIII.	"	1623
198	Clemente VI.	"	1342	238	Innocente X.	"	1644
199	Innocente VI.	"	1352	239	Alessandro VII.	"	1655
200	Urbano V.	"	1362	240	Clemente IX.	"	1667
201	Gregorio XI.	"	1370	241	Clemente X.	"	1670
202	Urbano VI.	Italian	1378	242	Innocente XI.	"	1676
203	Bonifacio IX.	"	1389	243	Alessandro VIII.	"	1689
204	Innocente VII.	"	1404	244	Innocente XII.	"	1691
205	Gregorio XII.	"	1406	245	Clemente XI.	"	1700
206	Alessandro V.	Greek	1409	246	Innocente XIII.	"	1721
207	Giovanni XXI.	Italian	1410	247	Benedetto XIII.	"	1724
208	Martino V.	"	1417	248	Clemente XII.	"	1730
209	Eugenio IV.	"	1431	249	Benedetto XIV.	"	1740
210	Nicola V.	"	1447	250	Clemente XIII.	"	1753
211	Callisto III.	Spaniard	1455	251	Clemente XIV.	"	1769
212	Pio II.	Italian	1458	252	Pio VI.	"	1775
213	Paolo II.	"	1464	253	Pio VII.	"	1800
214	Sisto IV.	"	1471	254	Leo XII.	"	1823
215	Innocente VIII.	"	1484	255	Pio VIII.	"	1829
216	Alessandro VI.	Spaniard	1492	256	Gregorio XVI.	"	1831
217	Pio III.	Italian	1503	257	Pio IX.	"	1846
218	Giulio II.	"	1503				

The Supreme Pontiff is the absolute and irresponsible ruler of the Roman Catholic Church. His judgments are held to be infallible, and there is no appeal against his decrees. The Pontiff may seek advice from the Sacred College of Cardinals, consisting, when complete, of seventy members, namely, six cardinal-bishops, fifty cardinal-priests, and fourteen cardinal-deacons, but not often comprising the full number. On December 25, 1877, the Sacred College consisted of six cardinal-bishops, forty-seven cardinal-priests, and



nine cardinal-deacons. The following list gives the names of these sixty-two cardinals, together with their office, or dignity, if any, their nationality, year of birth, and year of nomination :—

Names	Office or dignity	Nationality	Year of birth	Year of Nomination
Cardinal-Bishops :—				
Luigi di San Filippo .	Bp. of Ostia	Italian	1796	1837
Camilla di Pietro .	„ Porto	„	1806	1853
Carlo Sacconi . .	„ Palestrina	„	1808	1861
Filippo Guidi . .	„ Frascati	„	1815	1863
Luigi Bilio . . .	„ Sabina	„	1826	1866
Carlo Morichini . .	„ Albano	„	1805	1852
Cardinal-Priests :—				
F. von Schwarzenberg .	Archbp. of Prague	German	1809	1842
Fabio Asquini . .	Prft. of Congregation	Italian	1802	1844
Dom. Carafa di Traetto	Archbp. of Benevento	„	1795	1844
François Donnet . .	„ Bordeaux	French	1805	1852
Gioachino Pecci . .	Pontif. Camerlengo	Italian	1810	1853
Antonio Autorucci .	Archbp. of Ancona	„	1798	1858
Antonio Panebianco .	Grand Penitentiary	„	1808	1861
• Antonio de Luca . .	Preft. of Congregation	„	1805	1863
Jean Pitra . . .	—	French	1812	1863
Gaston de Bonnechose	Archbp. of Rouen	„	1800	1863
Paul Cullen . . .	„ Dublin	English	1803	1866
Gustav von Hohenlohe	—	German	1822	1866
Lucien Bonaparte . .	—	Italian	1828	1868
Innocente Ferrieri . .	—	„	1810	1868
Giuseppe Berardi . .	—	„	1810	1868
Giovanni Moreno . .	Archbp. of Valladolid	Spanish	1817	1868
Rafaele La Valletta .	—	Italian	1827	1868
Flavio Chigi . . .	—	„	1810	1873
René François Regnier	Archbp. of Cambrai .	French	1794	1873
Johann Simor . . .	Primate of Hungary .	Hungarian	1813	1873
Alessandro Franchi .	Archb. of Thessalonica	Italian	1819	1873
Jos. Hippolyte Guibert	Archbp. of Paris . .	French	1802	1873
Luigi O. di SantaStefano	Ap. Nuncio in Portugal	Italian	1828	1873
L. de N. Moraes Cardoso	Primate of Portugal .	Portgse.	1811	1873
Tommaso Martinelli .	Monk of St. Augustin	Italian	1827	1873
Henry Edw. Manning .	Archbp. of Westminster	English	1807	1875
John McCloskey . .	„ New York	American	1810	1875
Miecislas Ledochowsky	„ Posen . .	German	1822	1875
Victor A. J. Dechamps .	„ Malines .	Belgian	1810	1875
Pietro Giannelli . .	„ Sardis . .	Italian	1807	1875
R. Luigi E. Antici-Mattei	Pat. of Constantinople	„	1811	1875
Giovanni Simeoni . .	Pontif. Secr. of State	„	1816	1875
Godfroi Brossais St. Marc	Archbp. of Rennes .	French	1803	1875
Dominico Bartolini . .	Secr. of Congregation	Italian	1813	1875
Bartolomeo d'Avanzo .	Bp. of Calvi . . .	„	1811	1876
Giambattista Franzelin	Order of Jesuits . .	„	1816	1876

Name	Office or dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Nomination
Joseph Mihalovitz .	Archbp. of Agram	Hungarian	1814	1877
Johann B. Kutschker .	" Vienna	German	1810	1877
Lucido Parocchi .	" Bologna	Italian	1833	1877
Miguel Payá y Rico .	" Compostella	Spaniard	1811	1877
Louis M. Caverot .	" Lyons	French	1806	1877
F. Xavier Apuzzo .	" Capua	Italian	1807	1877
Edward Howard .	—	English	1829	1877
Emman. Garcia Gil .	Archbp. of Saragossa	Spaniard	1802	1877
Francis Benavidesy Navarrete .	Pat. of W. Indies	"	1810	1877
Luigi di Canossa .	Bp. of Verona	Italian	1809	1877
Luigi Serafini .	" Viterbo	"	1808	1877
Cardinal-Deacons:—				
Prospero Caterini .	Pref. of Congregation	"	1795	1853
Teodulo Mertel .	Pres. Council of Pontiff	"	1806	1858
Domenico Consolini .	Pref. of Propaganda	"	1806	1866
Edoardo Borromeo .	—	"	1822	1868
Lorenzo Randi .	Ap. Vice Chamberlain	"	1818	1875
Bartolomeo Pacea .	Ap. Maggiordomo	"	1817	1875
Frédéric de Falloux .	Reg. Cancellaria Apost.	French	1815	1877
Lorenzo Nina .	Secr. of Holy Inquisition	Italian	1812	1877
Aeneas Sbarretti .	Secr. of Congregations	"	1805	1877

Of these 62 Cardinals, 4 were nominated by Pope Gregorio XVI., and 58 by Pío IX.

The cardinals are Princes of the Church, with an annual allowance of 30,000 lire, or 1,200*l.*, besides the income from their respective offices, or dignities. In the early ages the cardinals were the principal priests of the churches in Rome, or deacons of districts. In the eleventh century they numbered but twenty-eight; and it was in modern times that the number was raised to seventy. When assembled the cardinals form the Sacred College, compose the Council of the Pope, preside at special and general congregations, and govern the Church so long as the Pontifical throne is vacant. They received the distinction of the red hat under Innocente III., during the Council of Lyons, in 1245; and the purple from Bonifacio VIII., in 1294. The great Catholic Powers are allowed to propose a certain number of prelates to be named by the Pope, and these are known as Cardinals of the Crown.

The upper Catholic Hierarchy throughout the world comprises 7 Patriarchs of the Latin Rite, and 5 of the Oriental Rite, with Patriarchal Jurisdiction; 139 Archbishoprics of the Latin Rite, and 26 of the Oriental Rite; and 666 Bishoprics of the Latin and 50 of the Oriental Rite. The list is as follows:—

## I. PATRIARCHATES.

*Of the Latin Rite:—*

1. Constantinople, 2. Alexandria, 3. Antioch, 4. Jerusalem, 5. Venice, 6. West Indies, 7. Lisbon.

*Of the Oriental Rite, with Patriarchal Jurisdiction:—*1. Antioch, of the Melchite Greeks (*Antiochen, Melchitarum*); 2. Antioch, of the Maronites (*Antiochen, Maronitarum*); 3. Antioch, of the Syrians (*Antiochen, Syrorum*); 4. Babylon, of the Chaldeans (*Babylonen, Chaldæorum*); 5. Cilicia, of the Armenians (*Ciliciæ, Armenorum*).

## II. ARCHBISHOPRICS.

*Latin Rite:—*

Immediately subject to the Holy See . . . . . 12

With Ecclesiastical Provinces . . . . . 127

*Oriental Rite:—*

With Ecclesiastical Provinces :

Armenian . . . . . 1

Greco-Roumaic . . . . . 1

Greco-Ruthenian . . . . . 1

Under Oriental Patriarchs :

Armenian . . . . . 5

Greco-Melchite . . . . . 4

Syriac, Syro-Maronite, and Syro-Chaldaic . . . . . 14

165

## III. BISHOPRICS.

*Latin Rite:—*

Suburban Sees . . . . . 6

Immediately subject to the Holy See . . . . . 84

Suffragan, in Ecclesiastical Provinces . . . . . 572

*Oriental Rite:—*

Armenian . . . . . 12

Greco-Melchite . . . . . 9

Greco-Roumaic . . . . . 3

Greco-Ruthenian . . . . . 7

Greco-Bulgarian . . . . . 1

Syriac . . . . . 8

Syro-Chaldaic . . . . . 7

Syro-Maronite . . . . . 3

Total . . . . . 712

Besides the above, there are a number of titular dignitaries occupying sees 'in Partibus Infidelium,' as follows:—

Archbishoprics . . . . . 36

Bishoprics . . . . . 128

164

The summary stands as follows:—

Patriarchates . . . . . 12

Archbishoprics . . . . . 165

Bishoprics and Sees 'in Partibus Infidelium.' . . . . 876

Total . . . . . 1,053

The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church is carried on by a number of permanent ecclesiastical committees called Sacred Congregations, presided over by cardinals. There were eighteen regular or fixed Congregations at the commencement of November 1876, and besides three special Congregations. At the head of all the Congregations, embracing large and varied functions, is a department bearing the title of 'Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition,' also called 'The Holy Office,' under the immediate presidency of the Supreme Pontiff.

The apostolical vicariates, the delegations, and prefectures in all parts of the world stand under the '*Congregatio de Propagandâ fide*' at Rome. The number of vicariates is one hundred and seven, of delegations five, and of apostolic prefectures twenty-nine. At the end of 1877, there were thirteen vicariates in Europe, namely, two in Germany; one at Gibraltar; one in Sweden; three in Scotland; two in Roumania; and four in European Turkey.

### Church and Education.

The Roman Catholic Church is, nominally, the ruling State religion of Italy; but many Acts of the Legislature, passed since the establishment of the Kingdom, and more especially since the suppression of the temporal government of the Supreme Pontiff, have subordinated the power of the Church and clergy entirely to the authority of the civil government, and secured perfect religious freedom to the adherents of all creeds without exception. However, scarcely any other creeds as yet exist but Roman Catholicism. At the census of 1871, the total population of the kingdom of Italy amounted to 26,796,253. Of this number, 99 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. were returned as Catholics, while the small remainder was made up, chiefly of Protestants and Jews, the former representing but 0·15, and the latter 0·11 per cent. of the total population.

The Roman Catholic hierarchy in Italy consists of 45 archbishops and 198 bishops. All these dignitaries of the Church are appointed by the Pope, on the advice of a council of Cardinals, the congregation '*De Propagandâ fide*.' But the royal consent is necessary to the installation of a bishop or archbishop, and this having been frequently withheld of late years, there were constantly a large number of vacant sees. On the death or removal of a bishop, the clergy of the diocese elect a vicar-capitular, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction during the vacancy. In case of old age or infirmity, the bishop nominates a coadjutor to discharge the episcopal duties in his stead. His recommendation is almost invariably attended to by the Pope, and the bishop-coadjutor is appointed and consecrated, and takes his title from some oriental diocese not actually existing,

which he relinquishes on succeeding to a bishopric. As long as he retains the oriental title, he is styled a bishop 'in partibus infidelium,' or, as usually abridged, a bishop 'in partibus.' Each diocese has its own independent administration, consisting of the bishop, as president, and two canons, who are elected by the chapter of the diocese.

The immense wealth of the Italian clergy has been greatly reduced since the year 1850, when the bill of Siccardi, annihilating ecclesiastical jurisdiction and the privileges of the clergy, passed the Sardinian chambers. This law was extended, in 1861, over the whole of the kingdom, and had the effect of rapidly diminishing the numbers as well as the incomes of the clergy. But it was stated in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, in May 1869, that at that period the proportion of priests to the general population was still as high as seven per thousand, 'the average proportion in all the rest of the Catholic world being four and a half per thousand.'

It appears from an official return laid before the Chamber of Deputies in the session of 1865, that there were in that year 2,382 religious houses in Italy, of which 1,506 were for men, and 876 for women. The number of religious persons was 28,991, of whom 14,807 were men, and 14,184 women. The Mendicant order numbered 8,229 persons, comprised in the above-mentioned total. A project of law, brought in by the Government, for the entire suppression of all religious houses throughout the kingdom, was adopted by the Chamber of Representatives in the session of 1866. Art. 1 of this law provides that all religious corporations shall cease to exist from the moment of the promulgation of the law, and their property devolve to the State. Art. 2 grants civil and political rights to all the members of the corporations thus dissolved. By Art. 3, all monks and nuns having taken regular vows before the 18th of January 1864, are entitled to a pension of 500 lire, or 20*l.*, each; lay brethren and sisters, to 250 lire, or 10*l.*, each; and servants 60 years old and upwards, having served at least 10 years in a monastery, may receive a pension of 120 lire, or a little less than 5*l.* By Art. 5, several monasteries are set aside for the reception of such monks or nuns as may wish to continue their monastic life; but there must not be fewer than six in one monastery. Mendicant friars may continue to ask alms under certain restrictions. By Art. 6, all chapters of collegiate churches, abbeys, ecclesiastical benefices not attached to parishes, lay benefices, and all brotherhoods and foundations to which an ecclesiastical service is annexed, are suppressed. Arts. 7 and 8 regulate the interests of present holders of such benefices. Art. 9 regulates the transfer of ecclesiastical property to the State. Art. 10 excepts from this transfer all property liable to reversion to third parties; also that of lay or ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of lay patrons, the property of which reverts to the patron on condition of his paying the holder of the benefice the annual



revenue of the property, leaving one-third of the same for the execution of the ecclesiastical duties attached to the benefice.

Under the new Italian Government, a great part of the property confiscated from the monastic establishments has been devoted to the cause of public education, for which, besides, an annual credit of 15,000,000 lire, or 600,000*l.*, is voted by the Parliament. Since the commencement of the year 1860, there were opened, throughout the kingdom, thirty-three great model schools, of which ten in the Sardinian states, six in Lombardy, four in the Emilia, six in the Marches and Umbria, two in Tuscany, and five in the Southern Provinces. But notwithstanding these great aids to instruction, education stands still very low in the kingdom. According to the census of 1864, out of a total population of 21,703,710 souls, there were 16,999,701 who could neither read nor write—7,889,238 men and 9,110,463 women. Piedmont and Sicily occupied the first and last place on the register of knowledge. In the Basilicata, Calabria, and Sicily, more than nine-tenths of the inhabitants could neither read nor write.

An official return issued by the Italian Government March, 1870, furnishes detailed tabular information regarding the amount of education received by the conscripts born in 1847, and called up for military service in 1868. According to this return, the percentage of 'analfabeti,' or totally illiterate men, of the age of twenty-one was as follows, in progressive ratio, in the various provinces of the kingdom:—Vicenza, 20.37; Sondrio, 25.17; Turin, 26.18; Novara, 29.39; Bergamo, 33.13; Leghorn, 35.40; Cuneo, 35.99; Como, 37.23; Alessandria, 39.61; Pavia, 41.04; Brescia, 41.18; Porto Maurizio, 43.27; Cremona, 44.25; Milan, 49.93; Belluno, 50.92; Verona, 53.54; Genoa, 54.61; Lucca, 55.34; Treviso, 55.34; Pisa, 56.72; Mantua, 58.06; Udine, 59.96; Reggio (Emilia), 61.34; Padua, 62.66; Venice, 63.84; Florence, 64.13; Rovigo, 64.90; Grosseto, 66.16; Modena, 66.61; Massa Carrara, 66.67; Bologna, 67.03; Piacenza, 68.24; Ferrara, 68.80; Abruzzo Ulteriore II., 70.43; Parma, 70.66; Siena, 70.91; Macerata, 71.19; Molise, 71.36; Capitanata, 71.86; Principato Citeriore, 72.25; Naples, 73.58; Arizzo, 76.45; Terra d'Otranto, 76.67; Ravenna, 77.49; Forli, 77.69; Ancona, 77.71; Sassari, 77.91; Umbria, 78.19; Terra di Bari, 78.56; Abruzzo Citeriore, 78.80; Syracuse, 78.91; Messina, 79.12; Abruzzo Ult. I., 79.60; Cagliari, 79.74; Terra di Lavoro, 80.00; Calabria Ult. II., 80.04; Caltanissetta, 80.34; Principato Ult., 80.55; Pesaro, 81.41; Catania, 81.59; Palermo, 81.91; Calabria Cit., 82.16; Basilicata, 82.23; Benevento, 82.36; Ascoli Piceno, 82.49; Calabria Cit., 82.99; Trapani, 83.58; Girgenti, 85.82. These statistics show a general average of 64.27 persons without the rudiments of education

in every hundred members of the adult male population of Italy.

There are twenty-two universities in Italy, many of them of ancient foundation. The oldest are Bologna, founded in the year 1119; Naples, founded in 1244; Padua, in 1228; Rome, in 1244; Perugia, in 1320; Pisa, in 1329; Siena, in 1349; Pavia, in 1390; Turin, in 1412; Parma, in 1422; and Florence, in 1443. The other universities are, in alphabetical order, Cagliari, Camerino, Catanea, Ferrara, Genoa, Macerata, Messina, Modena, Palermo, Sassari, and Urbino. The number of students at all the universities was returned at 10,524 in 1871; nine years previous, in 1862, the number given was 15,688, of whom 9,459 were reported to be at the university of Naples; 1,173 at Pavia; and 889 at Turin. By a decree of the Minister of Public Instruction, issued in 1871, six high schools—Naples, Pavia, Turin, Bologna, Florence, and Parma—were declared first-class universities of the kingdom.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

Since the establishment of the kingdom, in 1861, there have been annual deficits, varying from 44 millions to 617 millions lire, or from 1,743,000*l.* to 24,680,000*l.* During the same time, the public revenue more than doubled, but the expenditure did not increase to the same amount, while during the latter half of the period, the annual deficits showed a tendency to decrease. The following table exhibits the total revenue and expenditure of the kingdom, together with the annual deficits, in each of the sixteen years from 1862 to 1877, the first thirteen years, up to 1874 inclusive, representing actual receipts and disbursements, and the last three years, from 1875 to 1877, the budget estimates voted by the Italian Parliament:—

Years	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Deficits
	Lire	Lire	Lire
1862	471,241,264	921,016,396	449,775,132
1863	511,827,129	897,745,262	385,918,133
1864	565,310,610	1,033,139,152	467,828,542
1865	637,176,089	1,066,459,285	429,283,196
1866	639,612,269	1,256,822,008	617,209,739
1867	784,250,797	1,117,588,023	333,337,226
1868	726,486,545	1,187,351,948	460,865,403
1869	901,573,731	1,151,480,294	249,907,563
1870	800,649,014	1,021,925,930	221,276,916
1871	1,046,003,551	1,277,780,785	261,777,234
1872	1,295,336,212	1,548,335,022	252,998,810
1873	1,317,286,731	1,552,060,918	234,774,186
1874	1,314,147,325	1,540,862,261	229,714,936
1875	1,336,307,886	1,494,152,530	157,844,644
1876	1,344,710,190	1,472,941,860	128,231,670
1877	1,489,109,906	1,422,877,431	66,232,475

In the financial estimates of recent years the total revenue calculated upon invariably showed a deficiency in the actual receipts, while the estimated expenditure was exceeded by the actual disbursements. In the budget estimates for the year 1877 the total revenue, including extraordinary receipts, or loans, was calculated at 1,489,109,906 lire, or 59,564,396*l.*, and the expenditure at 1,422,877,431 lire, or 56,915,096*l.*, leaving a deficit of 66,232,475 lire, or 2,649,296*l.*

The following table gives an abstract of the official budget estimates for each of the years, ending December 31, 1876 and 1877:—

SOURCES OF REVENUE.		
	YEAR 1876.	YEAR 1877.
	Lire	Lire
Property tax . . . . .	179,596,655	185,946,855
Income tax . . . . .	175,965,946	194,008,017
Grist tax . . . . .	79,000,000	93,623,960
Stamp and registration duties . . . . .	144,181,400	147,086,797
Building tax . . . . .	3,200,000	3,200,000
Customs . . . . .	106,000,000	106,230,574
Internal tax on articles of consumption . . . . .	69,634,757	72,631,221
Monopolies . . . . .	167,500,000	170,965,257
State Lotteries . . . . .	75,100,000	86,430,000
Post Office, telegraphs, &c. . . . .	74,276,884	95,806,256
State patrimony . . . . .	69,903,196	82,784,640
Sundries . . . . .	7,410,000	7,995,845
Reimbursements . . . . .	89,850,146	100,407,649
Extraordinary receipts (loans) . . . . .	65,822,206	105,221,418
Asse Ecclesiastica . . . . .	37,269,000	36,771,417
Total revenue . . . . .	1,344,710,190	1,489,109,906
	£53,788,404	£59,564,396

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.		
Finance . . . . .	957,151,958	931,486,585
Grace and Justice . . . . .	31,875,000	28,022,451
Foreign Affairs . . . . .	6,502,081	6,501,161
Public Instruction . . . . .	23,087,506	23,797,007
Interior . . . . .	62,905,885	60,285,551
Public Works . . . . .	127,834,213	103,445,396
Army . . . . .	203,710,207	212,569,219
Navy . . . . .	47,823,674	45,906,074
Agriculture and Commerce . . . . .	12,051,336	10,863,987
Total expenditure . . . . .	1,472,941,860	1,422,877,431
	£58,917,672	£56,915,096

The interest of the national debt, and its management, as well as the civil list, and pensions, are summarized under the heading of Ministry of Finance. Included in this great branch of expenditure is likewise the annual dotation of the Supreme Pontiff, amounting to 3,225,000 lire, or £129,000. The present Pontiff has never consented, however, to accept this annual allowance, which is therefore paid over to the 'Asse Ecclesiastica.'

The ever-recurring deficits of recent years necessitated large loans, foreign and internal, in consequence of which the public debt of Italy, which stood at 2,439 millions of lire, or 97,480,000*l.*, in 1860, the year before the establishment of the kingdom, had increased to 9,750 millions of lire, or 390,000,000*l.*, at the end of 1873. The following table exhibits the total amount of the capital of the public debt, and the interest paid, in each of the fourteen years from 1860 to 1873:—

Years, Dec. 31	Capital	Interest
	Lire	Lire
1860	2,439,351,650 67	115,764,606 24
1861	3,131,053,610 50	150,821,920 20
1862	3,336,915,886 12	159,993,256 27
1863	3,948,252,334 40	192,309,200 80
1864	4,797,211,053 62	237,939,513 18
1865	5,533,475,570 25	269,851,363 20
1866	6,929,975,782 91	335,641,861 98
1867	7,415,040,316 11	348,165,975 19
1868	7,678,766,985 53	360,787,733 41
1869	8,081,333,454 97	369,157,983 42
1870	8,815,281,277 56	387,454,193 14
1871	8,950,724,322 23	379,733,899 25
1872	9,622,195,879 74	382,274,447 47
1873	9,757,613,267 29	383,528,744 37

The total debt of 9,757,613,267 lire, or 390,304,528*l.*, existing at the end of 1873, was made up of the following liabilities:—

	Lire	£
Funded debt inscribed in the 'Libro Grande' . . . . .	7,091,829,661	283,673,184
Redeemable debt in the 'Rentes' of 3 and 5 per cent. . . . .	1,642,773,107	65,710,924
Treasury Bonds . . . . .	183,010,500	7,320,420
Paper Currency . . . . .	840,000,000	3,360,000
Total . . . . .	9,757,613,267	390,304,528

At the end of 1876 the total debt was calculated to have increased to more than 10,000 millions lire, or 400 millions sterling.

As a guarantee for the issued Treasury Bonds and forced paper currency the Government has deposits of certificates of the funded debt, bearing no interest, in the National Bank of Italy. The total amount of these deposits was calculated at 1,150,000,000 lire, or 46,000,000*l.*, at the end of 1876.

### Army and Navy.

The German law of universal liability to arms forms the basis of the present military organisation of the Kingdom of Italy. According to it, a certain portion of all the young men of the age of twenty-one, the number varying from 65,000 to 75,000, is levied annually for the standing army, while the rest are entered in the army of reserve, in which they have to practise annually for forty days, and are then sent on illimited furlough, but can be called permanently under arms at the outbreak of a war.

By the law of military organisation passed September 30, 1873, the standing army of Italy is divided into seven general commandments, or corps d'armée, each consisting of three divisions, and each division of two brigades; four or six battalions of 'bersaglieri,' or riflemen, two regiments of cavalry, and from six to nine companies of artillery. The actual strength of the rank and file of the army, at the end of December 1876, was as follows, according to official returns:—

Description of Troops	Number of Men under arms (Peace-footing)	Number of Men on illimited furlough	Total (War-footing)
Infantry of the Line . . .	118,850	184,272	303,122
Bersaglieri . . . . .	14,727	21,448	36,175
Cavalry . . . . .	16,165	9,604	25,769
Artillery . . . . .	17,202	18,162	35,364
Corp of Engineers . . .	3,104	563	3,667
Military Train . . . .	2,454	7,151	10,605
Carabinieri . . . . .	19,628	—	19,628
Administrative troops . .	4,463	3,752	8,215
Military Instruction . .	2,964	—	2,964
Total . . . . .	199,557	244,952	445,509

The army was commanded, in 1876, by 15,110 officers, not included in the above returns. Of these, 870 formed the staff, while 8,000 were attached to the Infantry of the Line, 995 to the Bersaglieri, 1,080 to the Cavalry, and 1,150 to the Artillery.

The organisation of the Italian army, under the law of 1873, which came into operation in 1874, prescribes the division of the kingdom into sixteen territorial military districts, each under the command of a general. The formation of the standing army is to comprise, besides infantry, cavalry, and artillery, sanitary, commissariat, and educational departments, the latter organised to raise the educational standard of the armed forces of the kingdom higher than that of the general population. The militia is to be composed of 232 battalions of infantry, each of four companies; of fifteen battalions of 'bersaglieri' cavalry; of sixty batteries of artillery; and of ten companies of engineers.



The formation of the standing army of the kingdom is as follows :—

	Peace Footing		War Footing	
	Men	Horses	Men	Horses
Infantry of the line (80 regiments, 8 of which are grenadiers)	128,020		245,680	
Bersaglieri (40 battalions)	16,165	—	26,495	—
Cavalry (4 regiments of the line, 7 of lancers, 7 light horse, and 1 of guides = 115 squadrons)	18,167	13,569	19,000	14,102
Artillery (1 regiment of pontonniers, 3 foot, 5 mounted, with 80 batteries)	9,646	4,260	16,086	11,234
Six artisan companies, also attached to the artillery	1,174	—	1,589	—
Two regiments of sappers of the engineers (36 companies)	4,132	48	6,793	396
Three regiments of train corps (24 companies)	2,460	960	9,240	11,340
One administrative corps (7 companies)	3,173		—	—
Total	189,541	19,027	335,870	37,562

The time of service in the standing army is three years in the infantry and five years in the cavalry. A certain number, distinguished as 'soldati d'ordinanza,' to which class belong the Carabinieri and some of the Administrative troops, have the option to serve eight years complete, and are then liberated without further liability to arms. In the army of reserve, the time of service is nine years. Every native of the kingdom is liable to the military service, to be enrolled either in the standing army or the reserve. An exemption in favour of young men able to pass an examination is allowed, as regards the service, the same as in Germany. (See page 124.)

The distribution of the standing army over the kingdom was as follows in the middle of 1877 :—There were 8 battalions of infantry at and near the capital, 5 at Genoa, 5 at Turin, 9 at Alessandria, 12 in Tuscany, and 120 in the valley of the Po, from Milan to Ancona. The troops in the valley of the Po were supported by 24 squadrons of heavy and 36 squadrons of light cavalry, and 248 pieces of artillery. At Naples there were 18 battalions of the line, 2 of marines, and 3 of bersaglieri; in the Neapolitan provinces, 39 battalions of the line, 20 of bersaglieri, and 32 squadrons of cavalry. There were, finally, 32 battalions of the line in Sicily.

The navy of the kingdom of Italy consisted, at the end of December 1877, of 86 steamers, afloat or building, armed with 676 guns. They were classed as follows :—

	Ironclads		Screw steamers		Paddle steamers	
	Number	Guns	Number	Guns	Number	Guns
<i>Steamers:—</i>						
Ironclad ships . . .	16	124	—	—	—	—
Frigates . . . . .	—	—	9	280	—	—
Corvettes of the 1st class	—	—	5	74	3	30
Corvettes of the 2nd class	—	—	3	18	5	30
Corvettes of the 3rd class	—	—	—	—	4	15
Gunboats . . . . .	—	—	12	47	—	—
Transports . . . . .	—	—	9	20	20	38
Total . . . . .	16	124	38	439	32	113
Total horse-power . .	22,150		12,256		6,810	

The following is a tabular list of the 16 armour-clad ships of the Italian navy, either afloat or in course of construction, at the end of 1877. The columns of the table exhibit, after the name of each ship, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated or nominal horse-power of engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, the displacement in tons. Those ironclads marked with an asterisk (\*) before their names were not completed at the end of 1877:—

Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at water-line	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
<i>First-class:—</i>	Inches				Tons
*Duilio . . . . .	22	4	100-ton	7,500	10,650
*Dandolo . . . . .	22	4	100-ton	7,500	10,650
<i>Second-class:—</i>					
Venezia . . . . .	9½	{ 1 6	{ 25-ton 18-ton	1,800	6,500
Palestro . . . . .	9½	{ 1 6	{ 25-ton 18-ton	1,800	6,500
Principe Amedeo . .	9½	{ 1 6	{ 25-ton 18-ton	1,800	6,500
Roma . . . . .	9½	{ 1 6	{ 25-ton 18-ton	1,800	6,500
<i>Third-class:—</i>					
Affondatore . . . .	6	2	12-ton	1,500	4,070
Varese . . . . .	5½	6	12-ton	1,000	2,900
Terribile . . . . .	5½	6	12-ton	1,000	2,900
Formidabile . . . .	5½	6	12-ton	1,000	2,900
Conte Verde . . . .	5½	6	12-ton	1,000	2,900
Castelfidardo . . .	5	14	6½-ton	950	2,500
Ancona . . . . .	5	14	6½-ton	950	2,500
Maria Pia . . . . .	5	14	6½-ton	950	2,500
Messina . . . . .	5	10	6½-ton	900	2,000
San Martino . . . .	5	10	6½-ton	900	2,000

The two most remarkable ironclads of the Italian navy—reputed also to be the most powerful types of men-of-war yet constructed—are the double-turret ships, the *Duilio*, launched at Castellamare on the 8th of May 1876, and the sister ship, the *Dandolo*, on the stocks at La Spezzia at the end of 1877. The length of the *Duilio* is 339 feet, the breadth 65 feet, and the displacement 10,600. The armour of the *Duilio* is of the unparalleled thickness of 22 inches throughout, of plates rolled by C. Cammell & Co., Sheffield. As unsurpassed in size as the armour, is the armament of the *Duilio*, which consists of four 100-ton Armstrong guns, 33 feet long, firing projectiles 2,500 lbs. in weight, with powder charges of 350 lbs. The hull of the *Duilio* is altogether of iron and steel. It consists of a central ironclad compartment, 167 feet in length and 54 feet in breadth, which descends to 5 feet under the water-line, encloses the machinery and boilers, the powder magazines, and a portion of the mechanism used in working the turrets and the cannon. At the bow and stern of this compartment the deck passage, which lies about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet below the water-line, is defended by horizontal armour, so that neither a projectile nor water can enter it. The part of the hull above this ironclad deck is constructed in a peculiar way, in consideration of the probability of its being seriously damaged in a fight. A second central ironclad compartment is built over the first, and encloses the bases of the turrets and the remaining portion of the mechanism employed in loading and working the cannon. Above this second compartment rise the two turrets, which have each two 100-ton Armstrong guns, and are arranged with their centres at the distance of 8 feet from the longitudinal plane of the vessel, which renders it possible to discharge three cannon contemporaneously in a parallel direction with the keel. Besides its gigantic armament, the *Duilio* has a powerful ram, and at the stern, in a tunnel closed by a grated door, a very rapid torpedo boat, which can be launched forth from its resting-place to carry its torpedoes. As means of propulsion, the *Duilio* has two screws, driven by engines of 7,500 horse-power, and is calculated to run 14 miles an hour. The ship will carry 1,200 tons of coal, being sufficient for a run of 1,000 miles with full force, and 4,000 miles at a moderate rate. The *Dandolo* is absolutely similar in construction to the *Duilio*, and the two, when completed—not expected to be before the end of 1880—will represent the power of whole navies of old construction.

It was the design of the Italian Government, at the end of 1877, to construct two ironclad ships even more powerful than the *Duilio* and *Dandolo*. They were to be called the *Italia* and the *Lepanto*, each of 14,000 tons, and covered throughout with armour of the enormous thickness of 36 inches, or three feet.

The other ironclads of the Italian navy are of older construction,

and much less power. The *Venezia* was built in England, in 1871, and the *Palestro*, *Principe Amedeo*, and *Roma*, sister ships, at the dockyard of Castellamare, near Naples, where they were launched in the years 1872 to 1874. All four carry armour  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches in thickness, and are armed each with six cannons of 18 tons and one of 25 tons. The remaining ironclads are similar in design and construction.

The navy was manned, in 1877, by 11,200 sailors, and 660 engineers and working men, with 1,271 officers, of whom were 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 10 rear-admirals, and 83 captains. The marines consisted of two regiments, comprising 205 officers and 2,700 soldiers.

### Area and Population.

The first general census of the kingdom of Italy, inclusive of the Pontifical States, annexed by Royal decree of October 9, 1870, was taken by the government on the 31st December 1871. On this date, the population numbered 26,801,154 souls, living on an area of 296,013 square chilos, or 114,296 English square miles, being 235 per square mile.

The kingdom of Italy is administratively divided into sixty-nine provinces, the names of which, in alphabetical order, area in English square miles, and number of population on the 31st December, 1871, are given in the subjoined table:—

Provinces	Area : Eng. square miles	Population, Dec. 31, 1871
Alessandria . . . . .	1,952	683,361
Ancona . . . . .	740	262,349
Aquila (Abruzzo Ulteriore II.) . . . . .	2,509	332,784
Arezzo . . . . .	1,276	234,645
Ascoli Piceno . . . . .	809	203,004
Avellino (Principato Ulteriore) . . . . .	1,409	375,691
Bari (Terra di Bari) . . . . .	2,293	604,540
Belluno . . . . .	1,263	175,282
Benevento . . . . .	676	232,008
Bergamo . . . . .	1,027	368,152
Bologna . . . . .	1,392	439,232
Brescia . . . . .	1,784	456,023
Cagliari . . . . .	5,224	393,208
Caltanissetta . . . . .	1,455	230,066
Campobasso (Molise) . . . . .	1,778	364,208
Caserta (Terra di Lavoro) . . . . .	2,307	697,403
Catania . . . . .	1,970	495,415
Catanzaro (Calabria Ulteriore II.) . . . . .	2,307	412,226
Chieti (Abruzzo Citeriore) . . . . .	1,105	339,986
Como . . . . .	1,049	477,642
Cosenza (Calabria Citeriore) . . . . .	2,841	440,468
Cremona . . . . .	670	300,595

Provinces	Area: Eng. square miles	Population, Dec. 31, 1871
Cuneo . . . . .	2,756	618,232
Ferrara . . . . .	1,010	215,369
Firenze . . . . .	2,263	766,824
Foggia (Capitanata). . . . .	2,955	322,758
Forlì . . . . .	716	234,090
Genova . . . . .	1,588	716,759
Girgenti . . . . .	1,491	289,018
Grosseto . . . . .	1,712	107,457
Lecce (Terra d' Otranto) . . . . .	3,293	493,594
Livorno (including Elba) . . . . .	126	118,851
Lucca . . . . .	577	280,399
Macerata . . . . .	1,057	236,994
Mantua . . . . .	856	288,942
Massa Carrara . . . . .	680	161,944
Messina . . . . .	1,768	420,649
Milano . . . . .	1,155	1,009,794
Modena . . . . .	966	273,231
Napoli . . . . .	429	907,752
Novara . . . . .	2,527	624,985
Padova . . . . .	805	364,430
Palermo . . . . .	1,964	617,678
Parma . . . . .	1,251	264,381
Pavia . . . . .	1,286	448,435
Perugia . . . . .	3,719	549,601
Pesaro Urbino . . . . .	1,145	213,072
Pisa . . . . .	1,180	265,959
Piacenza . . . . .	965	225,775
Porto Maurizio . . . . .	467	127,053
Potenza . . . . .	4,122	501,543
Ravenna . . . . .	742	221,115
Reggio Calabria (Calabria Ult. I.) . . . . .	1,515	353,608
Reggio Emilia . . . . .	884	240,635
Roma (Latia) . . . . .	4,553	836,704
Rovigo . . . . .	652	200,835
Salerno (Principato Citeriore) . . . . .	2,116	541,738
Sassari . . . . .	4,139	243,452
Siena . . . . .	1,465	206,446
Siracusa . . . . .	1,428	294,885
Sondrio . . . . .	1,259	111,241
Teramo (Abruzzo Ulteriore I.) . . . . .	1,284	246,004
Trapani . . . . .	1,214	236,388
Treviso . . . . .	939	352,538
Torino . . . . .	3,965	972,986
Udine . . . . .	2,483	481,786
Venezia . . . . .	850	337,538
Verona . . . . .	1,102	367,437
Vicenza . . . . .	1,041	363,161
Total . . . . .	114,296	26,801,154



It was calculated, on the returns of births and deaths, that the population of the kingdom had increased to 27,769,475 on the 1st January 1877.

The great mass of the people of Italy are devoted to agricultural pursuits, and the town population is comparatively small. The number of inhabitants of the principal towns was as follows, at the census of December, 1871:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Naples . . . .	448,743	Genoa . . . .	130,269
Milan . . . .	261,976	Venice . . . .	128,901
Rome . . . .	244,484	Bologna . . . .	115,957
Palermo . . . .	219,938	Messina . . . .	111,854
Turin . . . .	207,770	Leghorn . . . .	97,096
Florence . . . .	167,093	Catania . . . .	84,297

The city of Rome at Easter 1872 numbered 256,022 souls. In 1869 the population was returned at 204,678. The latter total comprised 105,569 men and 99,109 women; 7,480 clergy and 'religious,' and 197,198 belonging to the Civil State. The births in the year 1869 were 5,276, or 23·9 per 1,000 of the population; the deaths 5,874, or 26·6 per 1,000; the marriages 1,564, or 7·1 per 1,000. The returns of 1869 stated that there were in the city of Rome 22 seminaries and ecclesiastical colleges, containing 841 persons; 61 religious institutions for men, containing 2,959, and 72 for women, containing 2,256 persons; nine lay colleges, containing 298 persons; 68 conservatoires, nunneries, &c., containing 1,738 persons; seven charity institutions for men, containing 878, and 12 for women, containing 1,216 persons.

The number of emigrants from Italy, very small previous to the establishment of the kingdom, has been assuming some proportions in recent years. In 1869, the number was 23,040, and it rose to 81,500 in 1870, to 100,170 in 1871, and to 115,272 in 1872. In 1873 the number of emigrants fell to 80,716; in 1874 to 51,200; and in 1875 to 26,872. The emigration is chiefly directed to the Argentine Confederation, Brazil, and other South American states. Rather more than three-fourths of the emigrants in recent years were natives of Northern Italy.

### Trade and Industry.

The commercial intercourse of Italy is chiefly with four countries, France, the United Kingdom, Austria, and Switzerland. The imports from France average eight millions sterling per annum, and the exports very nearly the same. Next in order of importance are the commercial transactions with the United Kingdom, and after that, but far below, those of Austria and Switzerland.

The following table shows the total imports and exports of the kingdom in each of the seven years from 1869 to 1875 :—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Lire	£	Lire	£
1869	820,980,724	32,839,228	578,566,142	23,142,644
1870	842,773,754	33,710,948	572,921,044	22,916,840
1871	880,126,810	35,205,072	756,614,822	30,264,592
1872	1,139,233,528	45,569,340	1,108,834,842	44,353,392
1873	1,287,829,774	51,916,188	1,133,543,863	45,341,752
1874	1,304,994,328	52,199,772	985,458,532	39,418,340
1875	1,215,051,015	48,602,040	1,057,161,050	42,286,040

It will be seen that while there has been a marked increase in the value of both imports and exports in the course of the seven years, the exports augmented in far more considerable proportion than the imports. However, there was a large falling off, for the first time, in the exports of 1875, caused by a deficiency in the harvest produce.

Corn and cotton manufactures form the chief imports into Italy. The principal exports are silk, raw and manufactured, and spirits and oils, the first of which averages 7,000,000*l.* and the second 4,000,000*l.* sterling per annum. The commercial intercourse is chiefly with France, and next to it with Austria. In 1875, the imports from France amounted to 369,850,000 lire, or 14,794,000*l.*, and the exports to 392,557,000 lire, or 15,702,280*l.* The imports from Austria in 1875 amounted to 234,640,000 lire, or 9,385,600*l.*, and the exports to 191,610,000 lire, or 7,664,400*l.*

The value of the commercial intercourse of Italy with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the value of the exports from Italy to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Italy, in each of the ten years from 1867 to 1876 :—

Years	Exports from Italy to Great Britain	Imports of British home produce into Italy
	£	£
1867	3,105,709	4,881,244
1868	4,018,034	4,980,216
1869	3,997,965	6,164,350
1870	3,843,605	5,272,074
1871	4,624,278	6,294,737
1872	4,159,161	6,557,538
1873	3,831,091	7,444,195
1874	3,634,360	6,369,609
1875	4,632,619	6,766,698
1876	4,152,201	6,689,402

The two principal articles of export from Italy to Great Britain in the year 1876 were olive oil, of the value of 885,583*l.*, and hemp, of the value of 581,373*l.* The next important articles shipped to Great Britain were corn, of the value of 394,241*l.*; brimstone, of the value of 268,250*l.*; chemical products, of the value of 247,623*l.*; and shumac, of the value of 202,240*l.* No other articles exported to Great Britain in 1876 reached the value of 200,000*l.* The staple articles of British produce imported into Italy are cotton fabrics, iron, coals, and woollen manufactures. The value of the most important article, cotton manufactures, imported from Great Britain in the year 1876, amounted to 2,674,355*l.* Next in importance to cotton manufactures stood iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 732,743*l.*; coals, of the value of 638,235*l.*; and woollen manufactures, of the value of 829,685*l.*, imported in the year 1876 from the United Kingdom.

The number and tonnage of merchant vessels belonging to the kingdom, on January 1, 1877, was as follows:—

Tonnage of Vessels	Sailing Vessels		Steamers	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
From 801 to 1,000 tons . . . .	7	6,120	—	—
„ 501 „ 800 „ . . . .	170	98,789	9	4,893
„ 301 „ 500 „ . . . .	583	360,869	33	11,526
„ 101 „ 300 „ . . . .	1,332	249,775	29	5,845
„ 21 „ 100 „ . . . .	2,955	147,316	32	2,212
„ 6 „ 20 „ . . . .	3,441	39,749		
Under 6 tons . . . . .	9,074	22,719		
Total . . . . .	17,562	925,337	103	24,476

On the 1st of January 1877, the total number of sailing vessels and steamers making long voyages was 11,045, of 1,078,869 tons, the tonnage of steamers alone being 57,881 tons. There were, at the same date, 153,022 men engaged as sailors on board ships of the mercantile navy, while 55,609 men were employed in ‘marine arts and industries.’ According to an official return, the kingdom of Italy had a registered seafaring population of 187,950 grown-up male individuals at the commencement of 1877.

The total length of railways opened for traffic on the 1st of January 1876, was 7,709 chilometri, or 4,817 English miles, of which 1,625 chilometri, or 1,016 English miles, belonged to the State, and 6,084 chilometri, or 3,822 English miles, to private companies. The whole of the lines are divided into five systems, of the following extent in January 1876:—

Railways	Length	
	Chilometri	English miles
Alta Italia . . . .	3,379	2,112
Roman (Romane) . . . .	1,673	1,045
Southern (Meridionali) . . . .	1,454	908
Sardinian (Sarde) . . . .	198	124
Sicilian (Calabro-Sicule) . . . .	949	593
Various lines . . . .	56	35
Total . . . .	7,709	4,817

The first line of railway was opened in 1839, and the progress of construction was slow till 1861, from the beginning of which year till the end of 1866 the length opened for traffic rose to 2,902 chilometri, or 1,814 English miles. In the following six years, till the end of 1872, the length opened for traffic was 1,663 chilometri, or 1,039 English miles, and in the next three years, till the end of 1875, it was 932 chilometri, or 583 English miles. The construction of railways by the State was begun in recent years, in order to extend, more rapidly than private enterprise was willing to do, the existing network of lines. In October 1875, the government purchased from the South-Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian railway company the Italian portion of the system, or the 'Alta Italia' lines, of a length of 1,444 chilometri, or 915 English miles.

The number of post-offices in the kingdom at the commencement of 1876, was 2,826. In the year 1875 the post conveyed 115,500,000 letters, and 113,800,000 printed parcels. The total revenue of the post-office in 1875 amounted to 23,800,000 lire, or 952,000*l.*, and did not fully cover the expenditure.

The length of telegraph lines, at the commencement of 1877, was 22,345 chilometri, or 13,966 English miles, nearly two-thirds of the whole belonging to the government. There were, at the same date, 1,788 telegraph offices. The number of private telegrams forwarded in the year 1876 throughout the kingdom was 5,636,000, and of official telegrams 178,600. The total revenue from telegraphs, in 1875, was 7,518,594 lire, or 300,740*l.*, and the expenditure 6,219,847 lire, or 248,792*l.* In preceding years the revenue did not cover the cost of management of the telegraphs.

## Diplomatic Representatives.

### 1. *Of Italy in Great Britain.*

*Ambassador.*—Lieut.-General Count Menabrea, Marquis of Val-Dora, accredited May 8, 1876.

*Councillor of Embassy.*—Chevalier René de Martino.

*Secretaries*.—Chevalier Conelli dei Prosperi; Chevalier Tomaso Catalani; Count Giovanni degli Alessandri.

*Military Attaché*.—Capt. Leitniky.

*Naval Attaché*.—Col. Labrano.

## 2. Of Great Britain in Italy.

*Ambassador*.—Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget, born in 1821; envoy to the Netherlands, 1854-56; to Portugal, 1857-58; to Prussia, 1858-59; to Denmark, 1859-66; and to Portugal, 1866-67. Appointed envoy and minister to Italy, July 6, 1867; raised to the rank of ambassador March 24, 1876.

*Secretaries*.—Edward B. Malet, C.B.; John G. Kennedy; Christian W. Lawrence; W. G. S. Compton.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Italy are the same as those of France, the names only being altered, the Franc changing into the Lira, divided into 100 centisimi, the Kilogramme into the Chilogramma, the Mètre into the Metro, the Hectare into the Ellara, and so on. The British equivalents are:—

### MONEY.

The *Lira*, of 100 *Centisimi* = Average rate of exchange, 25 to 1*l.* sterling.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Gramma</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	15.434 grains troy.
„ <i>Chilogramma</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	2.20 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal Metrici</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	220 „ „
„ <i>Tonnelata</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	2200 „ „
„ <i>Litro</i> , Liquid Measure	.	.	.	.	.	=	0.22 Imperial gallon.
„ <i>Ettolitro</i>	{		Liquid Measure	.	.	=	22 „ „
			Dry Measure	.	.	=	2.75 Imperial bushels.
„ <i>Metro</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	3.28 feet or 39.37 inches.
The <i>Chilometro</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	1093 yards.
„ <i>Metro Cube</i>	{		.	.	.	=	35.31 cubic feet.
„ <i>Stero</i>			.	.	.		
„ <i>Ellara</i> , or <i>Hectare</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	2.47 acres.
„ <i>Square Chilo</i> , or <i>Kilomètre Carré</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	0.386 square mile.
							(2.59 sq. chilo—1 sq. mile)

The common currency of the kingdom in recent years has been paper money of various denomination, gold standing at a premium of from 112 to 118 per cent.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Italy.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Annali del Ministero di Agricoltura, Industria e Commercio, 1876. 8. Roma, 1877.

Annuario Generale dell'Industria e Commercio del Regno d'Italia pel-l'Anno 1876. 8. Firenze, 1877.



Annuario del Ministero delle Finanze del Regno d' Italia pel 1877. Anno XV. 8. Roma, 1877.

Annuario della Instruzione Publica del Regno d' Italia pel 1875-76. 8. Roma, 1877.

Annuario Pontificio. 8. Roma, 1877.

L' Italia economica nel 1876. Pubblicazione ufficiale. 8. Roma. 1877.

Statistica Amministrativa del Regno d' Italia. Riveduta ed ampliata per cura del Ministero dell' Interno. 4. Roma, 1877.

Statistica dei Bilanci Communalì per gli anni 1874-75. 8. Roma, 1877.

Statistica della Popolazione. Censimento generale (31 dic. 1871) per cura della direzione della statistica generale del Regno. 8. Firenze, 1872.

Statistica elettorale politica. Elezioni generali degli anni 1861, 1865-66, 1867, 1870 e 1874. 8. Roma, 1876.

Report by Mr. Edw. Herries, Secretary of Legation, on the financial condition of Italy, dated Rome, February 3. 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part II., 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Edw. Herries, Secretary of Legation, on the foreign trade of Italy in 1874, dated Rome, March 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part III. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Edward B. Malet, Secretary of Legation, on the trade between Great Britain and Italy, dated Rome, March 12. 1877; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part II. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul Gaggiotti on the trade of Ancona; by Mr. Consul Calvert on the commerce of the district of Naples; by Mr. Vice-Consul Valentine on the trade and commerce of Venice; and by Mr. Consul Colnaghi, at Florence, on the silk manufactures of Italy, dated June-September, 1874; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Reports by Mr. Consul Brown on the commerce of Genoa, and by Mr. Vice-Consul Rickards on the trade of Messina, dated December 1874, and January 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Reports by Mr. Consul Grant on the commerce of Brindisi; by Mr. Consul Colnaghi on the trade and industry of Florence and of Parma; by Mr. Consul Dennis on the commerce of Palermo and of Sicily; and by Mr. Consul Smallwood on the commerce of Venice, dated January-March, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part III. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Reports by Mr. Consul Grant on the trade of Brindisi; by Mr. Consul Lowe on the trade of Civita Vecchia; and by Mr. Consul Colnaghi on the commerce of Piacenza, dated March-April, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Reports by Mr. Consul Grant on the trade of Brindisi; by Mr. Consul Lowe, on the trade of Civita Vecchia; by Mr. Consul Colnaghi, on the industry of Florence and the province of Reggio; by Mr. Consul Brown, on the trade of Genoa; by Mr. Vice-Consul Rickards, on the trade of Messina; and by Mr. Consul Smallwood, on the commerce of Venice, dated January 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Consul Calvert on the trade and commerce of Naples; by Mr. Consul Grant on the trade of Brindisi; by Mr. Consul Pernis on the trade of Cagliari; and by Mr. Consul Smallwood on the commerce and shipping of Venice, dated March-June, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Vice-Consul Tomassini on the trade and commerce of Ancona; by Mr. Consul Colnaghi on the silk industry, fisheries, and mineral products of Italy; and by Mr. Acting-Consul Barff on the trade and commerce of Naples, dated September-November, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul Grant on the trade of Brindisi; by Mr. Consul Colnaghi on the industry of Florence and the province of Forli; by Mr. Consul Yeats Brown on the trade and shipping of Genoa; and by Mr. Consul Smallwood on the commerce of Venice, dated January 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul Pernis on the trade and industry of the island of Sardinia; and by Mr. Consul Colnaghi on the industrial condition of Northern Italy, dated March 1877; in 'Commercial Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part III. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul Grant on the commerce of Brindisi; by Mr. Consul Colnaghi. Florence, on the decrease of the English iron trade in Italy; and by Mr. Consul Smallwood on the commerce of Venice, dated May-June 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Italy with the United Kingdom; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Annuario Industriale Italiano pel 1877, ossia Dizionario statistico-storico-commerciale d'Italia. 8. Napoli, 1877.

*Bodini* (Luigi). Sui documenti statistici del Regno d'Italia, cenni bibliografici, presentati al VI Congresso internazionale di statistica. 8. Firenze, 1868.

*Cesar* (Carlo de). Il Passato, il Presente e l'Avvenire della Pubblica Amministrazione nel Regno d'Italia. 8. Firenze, 1865.

*Correnti e Maestri* (N.). Annuario Statistico Italiano. 8. Torino, 1877.

*Fornelli* (Marchese Giov.), Miscellanea geografico-storico-politica su l'Italia. 8. Napoli, 1869.

*Gallenga* (A.), Italy revisited. 2 vols. 8. London, 1876.

*Giugni* (Ferdinando), Dizionario dei Comuni del Regno d'Italia. 2 vols. 8. Firenze, 1870-72.

*Guida Generale del Commercio e dell' Industria Italiana per il 1877.* 4. Milano, 1877.

*Lossa* (Augusto), Annuario del commercio ed industria del Regno d'Italia. 8. Firenze, 1877.

*Morpurgo* (Emilio). La Finanza Italiana della Fondazione del Regno fino a questi Giorni. 8. Roma, 1874.

*Muzzi* (Prof. S.). Vocabolario geografico-storico-statistico dell'Italia. 2 vols. Bologna, 1873-74.

*Stivieri* (N.), Geografia e statistica commerciale del Regno d'Italia. 4. Venezia, 1872.

## MONTENEGRO.

(TCHERNAGORA—KARA-DAGH.)

### Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Nicholas I.**, Petrovic Njegos, Hospodar of Montenegro, born September 13 (September 25), 1841; educated at Paris; proclaimed Hospodar of Montenegro, as successor of his uncle, Danilo I., August 13, 1860. Married, November 8, 1860, to *Milena Pétróvna Vucoticova*, born April 22, 1847, daughter of Peter Vucotic, senator, and commander of the lifeguard. Offspring of the union are five daughters and one son:—1. *Zorka*, born in 1864; 2. *Militza*, born in 1866; 3. *Stana*, born in 1867; 4. *Sophia*, born in 1868; 5. *Marika*, born in 1869; 6. *Danilo Alexander*, heir-apparent, born June 30, 1871.

The reigning prince is descended from Petrovic Njegos, proclaimed Vladika, or prince-bishop, of Montenegro, in 1697, who liberated the country from the Turks, and, having established himself as both spiritual and temporal ruler, entered into a religious and political alliance with Russia. His successors retained the theocratic power till the death of Peter Petrovic, October 31, 1851, last Vladika of Montenegro, a ruler of great wisdom, as well as a widely celebrated poet. He was succeeded by his nephew, Danilo I., who abandoned the title of Vladika, together with the spiritual functions attached to it, and substituted that of Hospodar, or Prince. At the same time Danilo I., to throw off a remnant of nominal dependency from Turkey, acknowledged by his predecessors, obtained the investiture and formal sanction of his new title from Russia. Danilo I., assassinated August 13, 1860, was succeeded by his nephew, second Hospodar of Montenegro.

Former rulers of Montenegro possessed the whole of the revenues of the country, but a general assembly of representatives of the inhabitants of the principality, which met April 10, 1868, decided to separate from the public the private income of the Hospodar, granting him an annual civil list of 2,000 ducats, or 350*l.* To this small allowance the Emperor of Russia added 8,000 ducats, or 1,400*l.*, and the French Government 50,000 francs, or 2,000*l.*, raising the annual income of the Hospodar to 3,750*l.*

## Government and Population.

The constitution of the country, dating from 1852, with changes effected in 1855 and 1868, is that of a limited monarchy, resting on a patriarchal foundation. The executive authority rests with the Hospodar, while the legislative power is vested in a Senate of 16 members, elected annually by all the male inhabitants bearing, or having borne, arms. The Senate is likewise invested with administrative functions, and also acts as a court of justice. Eligible to the Senate are nominally all Montenegrins, but the members are always chosen from among a number of the principal families in the country. The inhabitants are divided into 40 tribes, each governed by elected 'elders,' and a chief called Knjas, who acts as magistrate in peace and as commander in war. For important questions affecting the whole country, all the Knjas form an assembly, the decisions of which overrule both those of the Hospodar and the Senate.

The population of the country was estimated in 1871 at 195,585 souls, living on an area of 1,770 English square miles, and distributed over 310 villages. The number of men capable of bearing arms, between the ages of 20 and 50, is calculated at 21,850. There exists no standing army, except a lifeguard of the Hospodar, numbering 100 men; but all the inhabitants, not physically unfitted, are trained as soldiers, and liable to be called under arms. The Montenegrins belong entirely to the Servian branch of the Slavonian race, and in religion adhere to the Geeek Church, governed, since 1852, by a bishop nominated by the Holy Synod of Russia.

Montenegro has no foreign trade, being devoid of roads, and shut off from the sea by a strip of territory belonging to Austria-Hungary.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Montenegro.

### NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Andric* (M.) Geschichte des Fürstenthums Montenegro. 8. Wien, 1853.  
*Delarue* (H.) Le Monténégro. 8. Paris, 1862.  
*Denton* (Rev. William). Montenegro: its People and their History. 8. London, 1877.  
*Kohl* (J. Geo.) Reise nach Montenegro. 2 vols. 8. Dresden, 1851.  
*Kovalevsky* (Egor Petrovich) Montenegro and the Slavonic Countries. (Russia.) 8. St. Petersburg, 1872.  
*Krasinski* (Walerjan Skorobohaty) Montenegro and the Slavonians of Turkey. 8. London, 1853.  
*Neugebauer* (H.) Die Südslawen und deren Länder. 8. Leipzig, 1851.  
*Sestak* (J. F.) and *Scherbs* (F.) Militärische Beschreibung des Paschaliks Herzegovina und des Fürstenthums Cernagora. 8. Wien, 1862.  
*Strangford* (Viscountess) The Eastern Shores of the Adriatic in 1863, with a visit to Montenegro. 8. London, 1864.
-

## NETHERLANDS.

(KONINGRYK DER NEDERLANDEN.)

### Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Willem III.**, King of the Netherlands, born February 19, 1817, the eldest son of King Willem II., and of Princess Anna Paulowna, daughter of Czar Paul I. of Russia; educated by private tutors, and at the University of Leyden; succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, March 17, 1849. Married, June 18, 1839, to Princess *Sophie*, born June 17, 1818, the second daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Würtemberg; widower June 3, 1877. Offspring of the union are two sons:—1. *Willem*, Prince of Orange, heir-apparent, born September 4, 1840; admiral-lieutenant in the navy. 2. Prince *Alexander*, born August 25, 1851: captain in the navy.

*Brother and Sister of the King.*—1. Prince *Hendrik*, born June 13, 1820: Commander-in-chief of the navy and Governor of the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg; married, May 19, 1853, to Princess Amalia of Saxe-Weimar; widower, May 1, 1872. 2. Princess *Sophie*, born April 8, 1824; married, October 8, 1842, to Grand-Duke Karl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar.

*Uncle and Aunt of the King.*—1. Prince *Frederik*, born February 28, 1797, second son of King Willem I. of the Netherlands; field-marshal in the Dutch army; married, May 21, 1825, to Princess Louise, daughter of King Friedrich Wilhelm III. of Prussia; widower, Dec. 6, 1870. Surviving issue of the union is a daughter, Marie, born July 5, 1841, married July 18, 1871, to Prince Wilhelm Von Wied, born August 22, 1845, Lieut.-Colonel in the army of Prussia. 2. Princess *Marianne*, born May 9, 1810, sister of the preceding; married, September 14, 1830, to Prince Albert of Prussia; divorced March 28, 1849.

The royal family of the Netherlands, known as the House of Orange, descend from a German Count Walram, who lived in the eleventh century. Through the marriage of Count Engelbrecht, of the branch of Otto of Walram, with Joan of Polanen, in 1404, the family acquired the barony of Breda, and thereby became settled in the Netherlands. The alliance with another heiress, only sister of the childless Prince of Orange and Count of Chalon, brought to the house a rich province in the south of France; and a third matrimonial union, that of Prince Willem III. of Orange with a daughter of King James II., transferred the crown of Great Britain



for a time to the family. Previous to this period, the members had acquired great influence in the Republic of the Netherlands, and, under the name of 'stadtholders,' or governors, become the sovereign rulers of the State. The dignity was formally declared to be hereditary in 1747, in Willem IV.; but his successor, Willem V., had to fly to England, in 1795, at the invasion of the French republican army. The family did not return till November 1813, when the fate of the republic, released from French supremacy, was under discussion at the Congress of Vienna. After various diplomatic negotiations, the Belgian provinces, subject before the French revolution to the House of Austria, were ordered by the Congress to be annexed to the territory of the republic, and the whole to be erected into a kingdom with the son of the last Stadtholder, Willem V., as hereditary sovereign. In consequence, the latter was proclaimed King of the Netherlands at the Hague on the 16th of March, 1815, and recognised as sovereign by all the powers of Europe. The established union between the northern and southern provinces of the Netherlands was dissolved by the Belgian revolution of 1830, and their political relations were not readjusted until the signing of the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which constituted Belgium an independent kingdom. King Willem I. abdicated in 1840, making over the crown to his son Willem II., who, after a reign of nine years, left it to his heir, the present sovereign of the Netherlands.

King Willem II. had a civil list of 1,000,000 guilders, or 83,333*l.*; but the amount was reduced to 600,000 guilders, or 50,000*l.*, at the commencement of the reign of the present king. There is in addition an allowance of 150,000 guilders, or 12,500*l.*, for the members of the royal family and the maintenance of the Court. The latter sum is divided at present in the manner that the heir-apparent has 100,000 guilders, or 8,333*l.*; and the remaining 50,000 guilders, or 4,166*l.*, are given as a subsidy for the maintenance of the royal palaces. The family of Orange are, besides, in the possession of a very large private fortune, acquired, in greater part by King Willem I., in the prosecution of vast enterprises, tending to raise the commerce of the Netherlands.

The House of Orange has given the following Sovereigns to the Netherlands, since its reconstruction as a kingdom by the Congress of Vienna:—

Willem I.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1815
Willem II.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1840
Willem III.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1849

The average reign of the three Sovereigns, inclusive of that of the present king, amounted to 19 years.

## Constitution and Government.

The present constitution—grondwet—of the Netherlands received the royal sanction October 14, 1848, and was solemnly proclaimed Nov. 3, 1848. It vests the whole legislative authority in a Parliament composed of two Chambers, called the States-General. The Upper House, or first Chamber, consists of 39 members, elected by the provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants of the various counties. The second Chamber of the States-General, elected by ballot, at the rate of one deputy to every 45,000 souls, numbered 80 members in 1875. All citizens, natives of the Netherlands, not deprived of civil rights, and paying assessed taxes to the amount of not less than 20 guilders, or 1*l.* 13*s.*, are voters. Clergymen, judges of the Hooft Raad, or High Court of Justice, and Governors of Provinces are debarred from being elected. The members of the second Chamber receive an annual allowance of 2,000 guilders, or 166*l.*, besides travelling expenses. Every two years one-half of the members of the second Chamber, and every three years one-third of the members of the Upper House, retire by rotation. The Sovereign has the right to dissolve either of the Chambers separately, or both together, at any time, but new elections must take place within forty days. The second Chamber alone has the initiative of new laws, together with the government, and the functions of the Upper House are restricted to either approving or rejecting them, without the right of inserting amendments. The constitutional advisers of the King, having a seat in the Cabinet, must attend at the meetings of both Houses, and have a deliberative voice, but they cannot take an active part in the debate. The King has full veto power, but it is seldom, if ever, brought into practice. Alterations in the Constitution can only be made by the vote of two-thirds of the members of both Houses, followed by a general election, and a second confirmation, by two-third vote, of the new States-General.

The executive authority is, under the Sovereign, exercised by a responsible Council of Ministers. There are seven heads of departments in the Ministerial Council, namely :—

1. The Minister of the Interior.—Baron Kappelijne *van de Copello*; appointed Minister of the Interior, and President of the Council of Ministers, November 3, 1877.

2. The Minister of Finance.—Dr. J. *Schmidt*; appointed November 3, 1877.

3. The Minister of Justice.—Dr. J. T. *Cremers*; appointed November 3, 1877.

4. The Minister of the Colonies.—Dr. F. *De Deventer*; appointed November 3, 1877.

5. The Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Dr. Fransen *van de Putte*; appointed November 3, 1877.

6. The Minister of Marine.—Commander *Van Erp Taalman Kip*; appointed May 9, 1874.

7. The Minister of War.—Major-General *De Roo van Anderwerelt*; appointed November 3, 1877.

Each of the above ministers has a salary of 12,000 guilders, or 1,000*l.* per annum. Whenever the sovereign presides over the deliberations of the ministry, the meeting is called a Cabinet Council, and the privilege to be present at it is given to princes of the royal family nominated for the purpose. There is also a State Council—*Raad van State*—of 14 members, nominated by the Government, which the sovereign may consult on extraordinary occasions.

### Church and Education.

According to the terms of the Constitution, entire liberty of conscience and complete social equality is granted to the members of all religious confessions. The royal family, and a majority of the inhabitants, belong to the Reformed Church; but the Roman Catholics are not far inferior in numbers. In the census returns of 1870 the number of Calvinists, or members of the Reformed Church, is given as 2,074,734; of Lutherans, 68,067; of Roman Catholics, 1,313,052; of Greek Catholics, 32; of divers other Christian denominations, 55,725; and of Jews, 68,003. The government of the Reformed Church is Presbyterian; while the Roman Catholics are under an archbishop, of Utrecht, and four bishops, of Harlem, Breda, Roermond, and Herzogenbosh. The salaries of several British Presbyterian ministers, settled in the Netherlands, and whose churches are incorporated with the Dutch Reformed Church, are paid out of the public funds.

Education is spreading throughout the kingdom, though as yet it has not reached the lower classes of the population. Official returns state that in 25,137 marriages that took place in North Holland—province containing the capital—between the years 1868–72, there were 609 in which the man, 2,021 in which the woman, and 503 in which neither the man nor the woman could write. It is calculated that among the strictly rural population of the kingdom, one-fourth of the grown-up men, and one-third of the women, can neither read nor write. However, the education of the rising generation is provided for by a non-denominational Primary Instruction Law, passed in 1857. Under its working, there were, in January 1871, according to government returns, 2,608 public schools, with 6,538 schoolmasters, and 477 schoolmistresses, and 1,119 private schools, with 2,332 schoolmasters, and 1,565 schoolmistresses. At the same

date, the pupils in the public schools numbered 390,129, among them 217,827 boys, and the pupils in the private schools 111,762, among them 50,388 boys. The teachers, appointed under the law of 1857, are superintended by 94 district school-inspectors, who act under 11 provincial superintendents. It is the duty of the inspectors to grant licenses for the establishment of schools, and to present to the Government three times a year an account of the state of public instruction. A fuller education than the schools for primary instruction impart 81 schools of middle instruction, with 7,047 pupils, and 55 additional 'Latin schools,' with 1,128 pupils in 1871. There are three universities at Leyden, Groningen, and Utrecht, with 1,339 students in January 1871, and a polytechnical institution at Delft, with 171 pupils. The ecclesiastical training schools comprise five Roman Catholic and three Protestant seminaries. The proportion of attendance in the schools for primary instruction is one in eight of the entire population of the kingdom. —(Official Communication.)

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The national revenue, derived mainly from indirect taxation, averaged 102 million guilders, or  $8\frac{1}{2}$  millions sterling, in recent years, while the expenditure was mostly within the income. The following tables exhibit the actual revenue and expenditure of the kingdom in each of the five years 1870 to 1875, and the estimated revenue and expenditure for the years 1875 and 1876:—

Years	Revenue	
	Guilders	£
1870	94,444,872	7,870,406
1871	94,001,483	7,833,457
1872	107,342,560	8,945,213
1873	109,507,189	9,125,599
1874	105,269,637	8,772,470
1875	98,693,607	8,224,467
1876	103,710,675	8,642,556

Years	Expenditure	
	Guilders	£
1870	99,107,750	8,258,979
1871	94,460,038	7,871,670
1872	108,932,182	9,077,682
1873	108,033,523	9,002,794
1874	99,352,355	8,279,363
1875	106,970,169	8,914,181
1876	114,349,675	9,539,139

The budget estimates for each of the years 1875 and 1876, passed by the States-General, were as follows :—

## ESTIMATES OF REVENUE.

	YEAR 1875	YEAR 1876
	Guilders	Guilders
Direct taxes . . . . .	22,790,838	23,059,642
Excise duties . . . . .	30,925,000	32,320,000
Indirect taxes . . . . .	17,457,000	18,147,000
Customs duties . . . . .	5,713,210	5,211,799
Tax on gold and silver wares . . . . .	351,200	351,200
Crown lands . . . . .	1,570,000	1,600,000
Post Office . . . . .	2,750,000	3,100,000
Telegraph service . . . . .	705,000	678,000
State lottery . . . . .	410,000	410,000
Shooting and fishing licenses . . . . .	125,000	128,000
Pilot dues . . . . .	960,000	800,000
Dues on mines . . . . .	6,520	4,680
Government railways . . . . .	1,580,000	1,878,400
Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .	3,238,154	5,171,499
Total estimated ordinary revenue . . . . .	88,581,922	92,860,220
Contribution from Indian surplus fund . . . . .	10,111,685	10,850,455
Total estimated revenue . . . . .	98,693,607	103,710,675
	£8,224,467	£8,642,556

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE.

	Guilders	Guilders
Civil list . . . . .	750,000	950,000
Legislative body and council of state . . . . .	598,806	605,756
Department for foreign affairs . . . . .	605,745	629,309
Department of justice . . . . .	3,587,039	3,683,860
Department of the interior . . . . .	21,052,587	22,112,282
Department of marine . . . . .	13,089,972	13,632,587
Public debt . . . . .	27,163,350	26,785,322
Department of finance . . . . .	20,366,583	20,003,075
Department of war . . . . .	18,502,913	24,214,600
Department for the colonies . . . . .	1,203,174	1,682,884
Unforeseen expenses . . . . .	50,000	50,000
Total estimated expenditure . . . . .	106,970,169	114,349,675
	£8,914,181	£9,539,139

## SUMMARY.

	£	£
Estimated total expenditure . . . . .	8,914,181	9,539,139
Estimated total revenue . . . . .	8,224,467	8,642,556
Estimated deficit . . . . .	689,714	896,583

The financial estimates are always framed as under-statements, mostly exhibiting a lesser revenue than that of the final accounts.



The expenditure of the 'Department for the Colonies,' entered in the budget estimates, only refers to the West Indies and Surinam. There is a separate budget for the great colonial possessions in the East Indies, voted as such by the States-General. In the following statement the summary is given of the Netherlands East India accounts for the year 1875:—

	Guilders	£
Revenue from receipts in the Netherlands . . . . .	48,842,662	4,070,221
Revenue from receipts in India . . . . .	78,630,613	6,528,384
Total estimated revenue . . . . .	127,183,275	10,598,605
Expenditure in the Netherlands . . . . .	18,291,472	1,524,289
Expenditure in India . . . . .	98,780,118	9,231,676
Total estimated ordinary expenditure . . . . .	117,071,590	10,755,965
Contribution in aid of the Home Government } for 1874 . . . . .	10,111,685	84,2840
Total estimated expenditure . . . . .	127,183,275	11,598,805

The details of the revenue and expenditure, and budget for the East India possessions, are given under *Java*, in Part II. of the *Statesman's Year-book*.

It will be seen from the preceding budget estimates for the kingdom that the largest source of revenue is that derived from excise duties, producing about one-fourth of the total receipts, while the largest branch of expenditure is that for the national debt.

At the commencement of the year 1875, the national debt was represented by a capital of 927,320,076 guilders, or 77,276,673*l.*, divided as follows:—

Division of Debt:—	Guilders	£
2½ per cent. Stock . . . . .	638,987,902	53,248,992
3 per cent. stock . . . . .	92,632,474	7,719,373
4 per cent. stock . . . . .	183,278,700	15,273,225
3½ per cent. Redeemable Inscriptions . . . . .	12,421,000	1,035,083
Total . . . . .	927,320,076	77,276,673

In the session of 1873, the States-General passed an Act to increase the annual sum set aside as a sinking fund for the redemption of the debt, namely, 1,900,000 florins, by 7,000,000 florins, and thus redeem a total amount of 8,900,000 florins, or 741,666*l.* Another Act, passed in the session of 1875 by the States-General, increased the sum to 10,000,000 guilders, or 833,333*l.*, to be set aside for the redemption of the national debt.—(Official Communication.)

### Army and Navy.

The army of the Netherlands is formed partly by conscription and partly by enlistment, in such a manner that the volunteers form the stock, but not the majority of the troops. The men drawn by conscription, at the age of twenty, have to serve, nominally, five years; but practically, all that is required of them is to drill for twelve months, and, returning home on furlough, meet for six weeks annually for practice, during a period of four years. Besides the regular army, there exists a militia—'schutterij'—divided into two classes. To the first, the 'active militia,' belong all men from the twenty-fifth to the thirty-fourth year of age; and to the second, the 'resting (rustende) militia,' all persons from thirty-five to fifty-five. The first class, numbering about 40,000 men, is again subdivided into two distinct parts, the one comprising the unmarried men and widowers without children, and the other the remaining married soldiers. The 'resting militia,' to the number of 71,000 men, is organised in fifty-four full and nine half battalions. About one-third of the militia is made up of men who have previously served in the regular army.

The regular army stationed in the Netherlands was composed as follows on the 1st July 1877:—

	Officers	Rank and File
General Staff and Military Administration .	172	—
Infantry :—		
Staff . . . . .	38	—
1 regiment of guards . . . . .	108	4,232
8 regiments of the line . . . . .	848	38,504
1 battalion of instruction . . . . .	31	625
Depôt of discipline . . . . .	12	44
Hospital corps . . . . .	2	240
Cavalry :—		
Staff . . . . .	7	—
4 regiments of hussars . . . . .	94	4,318
Engineers :—		
Staff . . . . .	77	40
1 battalion of sappers and miners . . . . .	26	1,013
Artillery :—		
Staff . . . . .	63	54
1 regiment of field artillery, with train . . . . .	58	2,030
3 regiments of heavy (fortress) artillery . . . . .	221	6,378
1 regiment of light-horse artillery . . . . .	32	636
2 companies of pontonniers . . . . .	12	317
Total . . . . .	1,854	60,093

The colonial army of the Netherlands on the 1st January 1876 numbered 35,412 men, composed of the following rank and file :—

Colonial Army	January 1, 1876		
	Officers	Rank and file	Total
Staffs and special services	492	2,816	3,308
Infantry . . .	800	26,861	27,661
Cavalry . . .	39	920	959
Artillery . . .	80	3,041	3,121
Sappers and miners .	5	358	363
Total . . .	1,416	33,996	35,412

Of the rank and file 14,461 were Europeans, 365 Africans, and 19,170 natives.

The navy of the Netherlands was composed, at the end of 1877, of 85 steamers, including 17 ironclads, and 20 sailing vessels.

The following is a tabular list of the seventeen armoured ships, the columns of the table exhibiting, after the name of each ship, first, the armour thickness at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of the engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, the displacement in tons. Those ironclads marked with an asterisk (\*) before their names were not completed at the end of 1877:—

Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at water-line	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
<i>First-class:—</i>	Inches				Tons
Koning der Nederlanden	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	35-ton	2,200	3,500
*Schorpioen . . .	8	2	18-ton	1,800	2,113
*Guinea . . .	8	2	18-ton	1,800	2,113
*Buffel . . .	6	{ 2	12-ton	1,800	2,113
		{ 4	32-pdrs. }		
Stier . . .	6	{ 2	12-ton	1,800	2,113
		{ 4	32-pdrs. }		
De Ruyter . . .	6	4	12-ton	1,750	2,300
Prins Hendrik der Nederlanden . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	12-ton	2,426	2,800
<i>Second-class:—</i>					
Adder . . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12-ton	400	1,650
Bloedhond . . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12-ton	400	1,650
Cerberus . . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12-ton	400	1,650
Haak . . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12-ton	400	1,650
Heiligerlee . . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12-ton	400	1,650
Hyena . . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12-ton	400	1,650
Krokodill . . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12-ton	400	1,650
Panther . . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12-ton	400	1,650
Tijger . . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12-ton	400	1,650
Wesp . . .	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	12-ton	400	1,650

The largest ironclad of the navy, the *Koning der Nederlanden*, was built at the Government dockyard at Amsterdam, and launched in August 1876. It is a double-turret ship, 245 feet in length, and 48 feet in breadth, and armed with four 35-ton Armstrong guns. The next armour-clad vessel in the preceding list, the *Schorpioen*, constructed by the 'Société des Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée,' at Marseilles, France, is 194 feet long, and 36 feet in extreme breadth, and has its armament of two 18-ton guns in a single turret. The *Guinea* is a sister-ship of the *Schorpioen*, and also built on the same plan are the *Buffel* and the *Stier*, all of them with single turrets and raiu bows. The *De Ruyter*, built at the dockyard of Flushing, has its fourteen guns in a central battery; while the *Prince Hendrik der Nederlanden*, constructed at Birkenhead, is a double-turret ship, designed for great speed.

The ten iron armour-clad ships of the second class are all constructed on the same model, six of them at Amsterdam, two at Birkenhead, and two at Glasgow. They are each 187 feet in length, and 44 feet in breadth, with their two 12-ton guns in a single turret. They are intended only for coast defence, their maximum not being greater than seven knots per hour.

The unarmoured ships of the navy of the Netherlands comprise 7 frigates and 9 corvettes, while the rest are avisos and gunboats, all of them screw steamers. There are also seven paddle steamers, used as despatch boats. The whole of the sailing vessels, as well as many of the smaller steamers, are employed in the colonial service.

The navy was officered, at the commencement of August 1876, by 1 admiral, 1 'admiral-lieutenant,' 2 vice-admirals, 4 rear-admirals ('schouten-bij-nacht'), 20 captains, 43 commanders, 312 first and second lieutenants, 52 midshipmen ('adelborsten'), 123 administrative and 69 medical officers. The marine infantry, at the same date, consisted of 42 officers and 2,121 non-commissioned officers and privates. Both sailors and marines are recruited by enlistment, conscription being allowed, but not actually in force.—(Official Communication.)

### Area and Population.

The Netherlands, since the separation of Belgium, consists of eleven provinces, namely, North Brabant, Guelderland, North and South Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Overijssel, Groningen, Drenthe, and Limburg. Connected with the kingdom in the person of the sovereign, though possessed of a separate administration, is the Grand-duchy of Luxemburg, included from 1815 to 1866 in the dissolved Germanic Confederation.

A census of the Netherlands is taken every ten years; the last

was effected on the 1st of December 1869. The following table shows the area and population of the kingdom at the census of 1869, and the official estimate of the population, based on the returns of births and deaths, on the 31st of December, 1875:—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population	
		Dec. 1, 1869.	Dec. 31, 1875
North Brabant . . .	3,205	428,872	451,095
Guelderland . . .	3,154	432,693	448,820
South Holland . . .	1,869	688,204	748,162
North Holland . . .	1,706	577,436	629,345
Zealand . . . . .	1,101	177,569	185,628
Utrecht . . . . .	865	173,556	184,084
Friesland . . . . .	2,047	292,354	313,804
Overyssel . . . . .	2,076	254,051	265,144
Groningen . . . . .	1,432	225,336	238,662
Drenthe . . . . .	1,689	105,637	112,221
Limburg . . . . .	1,353	223,821	232,562
Total . . . . .	20,527	3,579,529	3,809,527

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg had a population of 197,528 at the last census, taken December 1, 1871. The area of Luxemburg embraces 1,592 English square miles, so that there are 124 inhabitants per square mile, while in the Netherlands the density of population is 179 per square mile. By the Treaty of London, of May 11, 1867, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg was declared a neutral country, under the protection of the Great European Powers, in case of war.

The Netherlands possess a comparatively larger town population than any other country in Europe. At the end of December 1875, there were eighteen towns in the kingdom with a population of above 20,000 inhabitants. They were—Helder, with 21,328; Schiedam, with 21,532; Zwolle, with 21,443; Delft, with 23,804; Nymegen, with 23,198; Tilburg, with 25,397; 's Hertogenbosh, with 24,298; Dordrecht, with 26,157; Leeuwarden, with 27,108; Maastricht, with 28,891; Haarlem, with 34,133; Arnhem, with 36,755; Groningen, with 40,165; Leiden, with 40,724; Utrecht, with 65,052; The Hague ('s Gravenhage), with 100,254; Rotterdam, with 132,054; and Amsterdam, with 289,982 inhabitants. The population of Amsterdam was 935,000 in 1785, but had fallen to 180,000 in 1814, since which time there was a gradual increase. In the provinces of North and South Holland the population of the eleven principal towns is considerably larger than that of the country districts.

By a law passed Sept. 17, 1870, capital punishment was abolished in the Netherlands. Since that period there has been a decrease of crime.



### Trade and Industry.

The foreign commerce of the Netherlands, classified, like that of Belgium and France, into 'general and special,' is chiefly carried on with two countries, Germany and Great Britain, the former standing first in the list as export, and the latter first as import market. No returns are kept of the value of the general commerce, but only of the weight of the goods. The following tabular statement gives the weight of the merchandise forming the general commerce, and the value of the special exports and imports in each of the years 1874 and 1875:—

	1874	1875
	Kilograms	Kilograms
General exports . . . . .	3,168,195,610	3,252,283,504
General imports . . . . .	6,313,182,738	6,624,793,866
	Guilders	Guilders
Exports of home produce . . . . .	508,222,407	538,970,909
Imports for home consumption . . . . .	671,537,563	718,846,242

To the imports for home consumption of 1875, Great Britain contributed 35, and Germany 23 per cent. From Java came 12, from Belgium 10, from Russia 5, from America 4, and from France 3 per cent. of the imports of the same year. Of the exports of home produce of 1875, there went 44 per cent. to Germany, and 26 per cent. to Great Britain, while Belgium had 10, Java 6, France 2, and Russia 1 per cent. The trade with both Germany and Great Britain has largely increased in recent years.

The total value of the exports from the Netherlands to Great Britain, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into the Netherlands, in each of the ten years 1867 to 1876, is shown in the subjoined table:—

Years	Exports from the Netherlands to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Netherlands
	£	£
1867	10,822,238	9,422,742
1868	11,390,924	10,395,098
1869	12,739,207	10,759,819
1870	14,315,717	11,220,784
1871	13,970,036	14,104,157
1872	13,108,473	16,211,775
1873	13,272,444	16,745,850
1874	14,464,158	14,427,113
1875	14,836,336	13,118,691
1876	16,602,154	11,777,192

The principal articles of export from the Netherlands to the United Kingdom in the year 1876 were butter, of the value of 2,252,909*l.*; live animals, principally cows and sheep, of the value of 2,295,427*l.*; and cheese, of the value of 949,413*l.* The principal articles of British home produce imported into the Netherlands in the year 1876 were cotton goods, including yarn, of the value of 3,379,590*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,410,191*l.*; and woollen manufactures, of the value of 2,478,333*l.* A considerable amount of both the exports to Great Britain and of the British imports, here enumerated, are not for consumption in the Netherlands, but pass in transit from and to Germany.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of the vessels belonging to the mercantile navy on the 1st of January 1877 :—

Description of Vessels	Number	Tons
Ships (Fregatten) . . . . .	179	152,497
Barques (Barken) . . . . .	206	119,509
Brigs (Brikken) . . . . .	79	22,997
Schooner-brigs (Schoener-Brikken) . . . . .	170	27,010
Schooners (Schoeners) . . . . .	310	50,915
Galliot (Galjooten) . . . . .	203	23,265
Koff boats (Koffen) . . . . .	275	32,272
Flogs (Fjalken) . . . . .	221	14,044
Smacks (Smakken) . . . . .	8	627
All other vessels (andere Zeilschepen) . . . . .	158	6,561
Steamboats (Stoomschepen) . . . . .	86	76,827
Total . . . . .	1,835	526,527

At the close of 1858 the aggregate tonnage of the trading fleet amounted to 310,653 lasts, or 528,420 tons, and after a lapse of seven years, at the end of 1865, the total had fallen to 269,338 lasts, or 457,674 tons. At the end of 1870 there were 1,985 vessels of 264,289 lasts, or 449,291 tons; and at the end of 1874 the mercantile navy numbered 1,827 vessels, of 511,982 tons. In the year 1875, as will be seen from the preceding table, there was a considerable increase.

On the 1st of January 1877, there were railways of a total length of 1,668 kilometers, or 1,040 English miles, open for traffic in the kingdom. The State owned 815 kilometers, or 509 English miles, and private companies 853 kilometers, or 531 English miles. The following table gives total length of railways opened for traffic at the commencement of 1877, and the amount of capital spent in the construction of some of the private lines, and of the whole of the State railways :—

Railways	Length	Capital
Private companies:—	Kilometers	Guilders
Dutch-Rhenisch . . . . .	210	38,687,596
Rotterdam-Antwerp . . . . .	118	—
Maestricht-Aachen . . . . .	37	—
Amsterdam-Rotterdam . . . . .	102	—
Utrecht-Kampen. . . . .	101	—
Maestricht-Lüttich . . . . .	29	4,413,580
Almelo-Salzbergen . . . . .	55	—
Eindhoven-Hasselt . . . . .	57	—
Tilburg-Turnhout . . . . .	31	—
Nijmegen-Kleef . . . . .	27	—
Neuzen-Gent . . . . .	27	—
Neuzen-Mechelen . . . . .	59	—
Total, private companies . . . . .	853	—
State railways . . . . .	815	113,710,161
Total . . . . .	1,668	—

The following table gives the number of letters, inland and foreign, conveyed by the Post-office in each of the five years, from 1872 to 1876 :—

Years	Inland letters	Foreign letters	Total
1872	30,595,609	8,374,170	38,969,779
1873	32,810,221	9,394,350	42,204,571
1874	34,607,250	9,789,080	44,396,330
1875	35,881,594	10,345,846	46,225,440
1876	37,904,459	10,630,120	48,534,579

The number of Post-offices at the commencement of 1877 was 1,482. The total income of the Post-office in the year 1876 amounted to 3,270,090 guilders, or 272,507*l.*, and the expenditure to 2,172,506 guilders, or 181,047*l.*

The length of telegraph lines on the 1st January 1877 was 3,450 kilometers, or 2,150 English miles, the length of wires 12,333 kilometers, or 7,708 English miles, and the number of offices 335. In the year 1876 there were 2,376,990 telegrams carried, including 50,758 in transit through the kingdom.

### Colonies.

The colonial possessions of the Netherlands embrace an area of 31,752 geographical square miles, or 666,756 English square miles.

The total population, according to the last returns, was 24,386,991, or more than six times as large as that of the mother country.

The following table gives the area and population of the various colonial possessions, divided into three groups; first, the possessions in Asia or the East Indies; secondly, the West India islands; and thirdly, the colony of Surinam, in South America.

Colonial Possessions	Area: Geographical Square Miles	Population
<b>1. East Indies (1874): —</b>		
Java and Madura . . . . .	2,444·6	18,125,269
Sumatra, West Coast . . . . .	2,200·6	961,187
Benkulen . . . . .	455·6	135,482
Lampongs . . . . .	475	117,370
Palembang . . . . .	2,912	508,668
Riau . . . . .	825	61,060
Banca . . . . .	237	64,257
Billiton . . . . .	119	27,297
Borneo, West Coast . . . . .	2,806	365,630
Borneo, South and East Districts . . . . .	6,568	898,875
Celebes . . . . .	2,149·9	360,627
Menado . . . . .	1,267·2	217,377
Molucca Islands . . . . .	2,019·9	198,011
Timor and Sumba . . . . .	1,042·6	900,000
Bali and Lombok . . . . .	190	69,148
New Guinea . . . . .	3,210	200,000
<b>Total, East Indies . . . . .</b>	<b>28,922·4</b>	<b>24,276,638</b>
<b>2. West India Islands (1875): —</b>		
Curaçao . . . . .	7·71	23,972
Aruba . . . . .	3·63	5,670
St. Martin . . . . .	0·65	3,101
Bonaire . . . . .	4·50	4,470
St. Eustache . . . . .	0·52	1,809
Saba . . . . .	0·30	2,002
<b>Total, West Indies . . . . .</b>	<b>17·31</b>	<b>41,024</b>
<b>3. Surinam (1875) . . . . .</b>	<b>2,812·6</b>	<b>69,329</b>
<b>Total Possessions . . . . .</b>	<b>31,752·3</b>	<b>24,386,991</b>

The population of the West India Islands is after a census taken at the end of 1874, and that of the other colonial possessions—with the exception of Timor and Sumba, Bali and Lombok, and New Guinea, which are only estimates—after enumerations of 1872–75.

Of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, the East Indian island of Java, with the adjoining Madura, is by far the most im-

portant. Administered as dependencies of Java, are the whole of the other possessions of the Netherlands in the East Indies.

The kingdom derives a considerable revenue from its colonial possessions, arising from the sale of colonial produce, chiefly coffee and tin. The sales are effected on what is called the Consignation system, carried out through the medium of the 'Netherlands Trading Company,' acting as agents of the Government.

Slavery ceased in the West Indian colonies on July 1, 1863. There were at this period 44,645 slaves, for all of whom the owners received compensation, the same amounting to 300 guilders, or 25*l.*, per individual, in Surinam, and to 200 guilders, or 16*l.* 13*s.*, in the rest of the colonies.

For a detailed account of the principal colonial possession, Java with Madura, see Part II. of the *Statesman's Year-book*.

## Diplomatic Representatives.

### 1. OF THE NETHERLANDS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister*—Count C. M. E. George de Bylandt, accredited June 23, 1871.

*Councillor of Legation*—Chevalier A. de Steurs.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE NETHERLANDS.

*Envoy and Minister*—Hon. William Stuart, C.B., born in 1885; Envoy to the Argentine Confederation, 1861–71; Envoy to Greece, 1872–77; appointed Envoy and Minister to the Netherlands October 31, 1877.

*Secretaries*—Henry Philip Fenton; Henry Howard, C.B.; W. C. P. Bentinck.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the Netherlands, and the British equivalents, are :—

### MONEY.

The *Guilder*, or *Florin*, of 100 *Cents* = 1*s.* 8*d.*, or 12 guilders to £1 sterling.

The money in general circulation is chiefly silver; but a bill which passed the States-General in the session of 1875, ordered an unrestricted coinage of ten guilder pieces in gold.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Netherlands adopted the French metric system of weights and measures in 1820, retaining, however, old designations for the same. Much confusion having arisen therefrom, an Act was passed April 7, 1869, establishing from January 1, 1870, a series of new international names of weights and measures, with facultative use, during



the first ten years, of the old denominations. The principal new names, together with the old designations, are :—

The <i>Kilogram</i> (Pond)	. . .	=	2·205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Meter</i> (El)	. . .	=	3·281 imperial feet.
„ <i>Kilometer</i> (Myl)	. . .	=	1093 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs.
„ <i>Are</i> (Vierkante Roede)	. . .	=	119·6 sq. yards, or 0·24·6 sq. acre.
„ <i>Hektare</i> (Bunder)	. . .	=	2·47 acres.
„ <i>Stere</i> (Wisse)	. . .	=	35·31 cubic feet.
„ <i>Liter</i> (Kan)	. . .	=	1·76 imperial pints.
„ <i>Hektoliter</i> (Vat)	. . .	=	22 imperial gallons.

All the other French metric denominations are adopted with trifling changes in the new code of names.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning the Netherlands.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Staats-Almanak voor het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden. 1877. Met magtiging van de regering uit officiële opgaven zamengesteld. 8. 'S Gravenhage, 1877.

Statistiek van den Handel en de Scheepvaart van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden. Uitg. d. h. departement van Financien. Fol. 'S Gravenhage, 1877.

Verzameling van Consulaire en andere Berigten en Verslagen over Nijverheid, Handel en Scheepvaart. Uitgegeven door het Ministerie van Buitenlandsche Zaken. Jaargang 1877. 4. 'S Gravenhage, 1877.

Verslag van den Staat der Nederlandsche Zeevisscherijen over 1874. 4. 'S Gravenhage, 1877.

Verslag van den Landbouw in Nederland over 1875. opgemaakt op last van den Minister van Binnenlandsche Zaken. 8. 'S Gravenhage, 1877.

Nederlandsch Meteorologisch Jaarboek voor 1876. Uitgegeven door het Koninkl. Nederl. Meteorologisch. Instituut. 4. Utrecht, 1877.

Bijdragen tot de geneeskundige plaatsbeschrijving van Nederland. Uitgegeven door het departement van Binnenlandsche Zaken. 1<sup>e</sup> Stuk. Natuurkundige plaatsbeschrijving van de provincie Zeeland. 8. 'S Gravenhage, 1870. Idem van Friesland. 2<sup>e</sup> Stuk. 8. 1872. 3<sup>e</sup> Stuk. Geneeskundige plaatsbeschrijving van Gooiland. 1875. 4<sup>e</sup> Stuk. Natuurk. plaatsbeschrijving van Overijssel. 8. 'S Gravenhage, 1875.

Verslag aan den Koning van de bevindingen en handelingen van het veeartsenijkundig Staatstoezicht in 1876. 4. 'S Gravenhage, 1877.

Verslag aan den Koning van de bevindingen en handelingen van het geneeskundig Staatstoezicht in 1876. 4. 'S Gravenhage, 1877.

Geregte lijke Statistiek van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden 4. 'S Gravenhage, 1877.

Report by Mr. Sidney Locock, Secretary of Legation, on Land Laws and Landed Property, dated The Hague, December 20, 1869; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Representatives respecting the Tenure of Land in the several Countries of Europe.' Part I. Fol. London, 1870.

Report by Mr. Sidney Locock, Secretary of Legation, on the trade of the Netherlands with Great Britain, during the five years ending December 31, 1871, dated The Hague, July 1872; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. III. 1872. 8. London, 1872.

Report by Mr. H. P. Fenton, Secretary of Legation, on the commerce and shipping and on the finances of the Netherlands, dated The Hague, February 1874; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. III. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Report by Mr. H. P. Fenton, Secretary of Legation, on the imports and exports of the Netherlands during the year 1874, dated The Hague, January 1876; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. H. P. Fenton on the sea fisheries of the Netherlands, dated The Hague, February 1877; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part II. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. Consul Turing on the trade and commerce of Rotterdam, dated December 31, 1873; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls on the manufactures, commerce, &c., of their consular districts.' Part III. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Reports by Mr. Vice-Consul Cohen on the trade of Surinam, dated Surinam, December 3, 1874; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Reports by Mr. Consul Newnham on the trade and navigation of the Netherlands; by Mr. Consul Turing on the trade of Rotterdam, and the Shipping of the Netherlands; and by Mr. Consul Cohen on the commerce of Surinam, dated May-June 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part VI. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Newnham on the imports and exports of the Netherlands; and by Mr. Consul Cohen on the trade of Surinam, dated July 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of the United Kingdom with the Netherlands; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1876.' 4. Imp. 4. London, 1877.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Allgemeene Statistiek van Nederland. Uitgegeven door de Vereeniging voor de statistiek in Nederland. 8. Leiden, 1869-77.

*Beerstecher* (L. H.) De staatsinrigting in Nederland. 8. Kampen, 1871.

*Fontpertuis* (Ad. F. de) La Guyane hollandaise, in 'L'Economiste Français,' Dec. 30, 1876. 8. Paris, 1876.

*Heusden* (A. Van), Handboek der aardrykskunde, staatsinrigting, staatshuishouding en statistiek van het koninkrijk der Nederlanden. 8. Harlem, 1877.

*Palgrave* (W. G.) Dutch Guiana. 8. London, 1876.

Staatkundig en staathuishoudkundig. Jaarboekje voor 1876. Uitgegeven door de vereeniging voor de statistiek in Nederland. 8. Amsterdam, 1877.

Verslag van den handel, scheepvaart en nijverheid van Amsterdam, over het jaar 1876. 8. Amsterdam, 1877.

## PORTUGAL.

(REINO DE PORTUGAL E ALGARVES.)

### Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Luis I.**, King of Portugal, born Oct. 31, 1838, the son of Queen Maria II. and of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg; succeeded his brother, King Pedro V., Nov. 11, 1861; married, Oct. 6, 1862, to

*Pia*, Queen of Portugal, born Oct. 16, 1847, the youngest daughter of King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy. Issue of the union are two sons, *Carlos*, born Sept. 28, 1863, and *Alfonso*, born July 31, 1865..

*Sisters and Brother of the King.*—1. Princess *Maria*, born July 21, 1843; married, May 11, 1859, to Prince Georg, second son of the King of Saxony. 2. Princess *Antonia*, born Feb. 17, 1845; married, Sept. 12, 1861, to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born Sept. 22, 1835; offspring of the union are three sons, *Wilhelm*, born March 7, 1864, *Ferdinand*, born Aug. 24, 1865, and *Karl*, born Sept. 1, 1868. 3. Prince *Augustus*, born Nov. 4, 1847.

*Father of the King.*—Prince *Ferdinand* of Saxe-Coburg, titular King of Portugal, born Oct. 29, 1816, the eldest son of the late Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg; married, April 9, 1836, to Queen Maria II. of Portugal; obtained the title 'King,' Sept. 16, 1837; widower, Nov. 15, 1853; Regent of Portugal during the minority of his son, the late King Pedro V., Nov. 15, 1853, to Sept. 16, 1855; married, in 'morganatic' union, June 10, 1869, to Madame Hensler, elevated Countess Edla.

*Aunt of the King.*—1. Princess Adelaide, born April 3, 1831; married Sept. 24, 1851, to Don Miguel, son of King João VI. of Portugal and of Princess Charlotte of Spain; widow, Nov. 14, 1866. Offspring of the union are one son and six daughters.

The reigning dynasty of Portugal belongs to the House of Braganza, which dates from the commencement of the fifteenth century, at which period Affonso, an illegitimate son of King João or John I., was created by his father Duke of Braganza and Lord of Guimaraens. When the old line of Portuguese kings, of the House of Avis, became extinct by the death of King Sebastian, and of his nominal successor, Henrique 'the Cardinal,' Philip II. of Spain took possession of the country, claiming it in virtue of his descent from a Portuguese princess; but in disregard of the fundamental law of the

kingdom, passed by the Cortes of Lamego in 1139, which excluded all foreign princes from the succession. After bearing the Spanish rule for more than half a century, the people of Portugal revolted, and proclaimed Don João, the then Duke of Braganza, as their king, he being the nearest heir to the throne, though of an illegitimate issue. The Duke thereupon assumed the name of João IV., to which Portuguese historians appended the title 'the Fortunate.' From this João, through many vicissitudes of family, the present rulers of Portugal are descended. For two centuries the members of the line of Braganza kept up the ancient blood alliances with the reigning house of Spain; but the custom was broken through by the late Queen Maria II., who, by a union with a Prince of Coburg, entered the great family of Teutonic Sovereigns. Luis I. is the second Sovereign of Portugal of the line of Braganza-Coburg.

Luis I. has a civil list of 365,000 milreis, or about 82,000*l.*; while his consort, Queen Pia, has a grant of 60,000 milreis, or 13,300*l.*, and King Ferdinand 100,000 milreis, or 22,200*l.* The whole grants to the royal family—*dotação da familia real*—amount to 591,000 milreis, or nearly 132,000*l.*

The following is a list of the Sovereigns of Portugal since its conquest from the Moors:—

I. <i>House of Burgundy.</i>				A.D.
Henri of Burgundy	.	.	Philip III.	1590
Affonso I. 'the Conqueror'	.	.	Philip IV.	1623
Sancho I. 'the Dexterous'	.	.		
Affonso II., 'the Fat'	.	.	IV. <i>House of Braganza.</i>	
Sancho II., 'Capel'	.	.	Joan IV., 'the Fortunate'	1640
Affonso III.	.	.	Affonso VI.	1656
Diniz, 'the Farmer'	.	.	Pedro II.	1683
Affonso IV. 'the Brave'	.	.	Joan V.	1706
Pedro, 'the Severe'	.	.	José	1750
Ferdinando I. 'the Handsome'	1367		Maria I. and Pedro III.	1777
			Maria I.	1786
II. <i>House of Avis.</i>			Joan José, Regent	1796
Joan I., 'the Great'	1385		Joan VI.	1816
Eduardo	1433		Pedro IV.	1826
Affonso V., 'the African'	1438		Maria II.	1826
Joan II., 'the Perfect'	1481		Miguel I.	1828
Manoel	1495		Maria II., restored	1834
Joan III.	1521			
Sebastian 'the Desired'	1557		V. HOUSE OF BRAGANZA-COBURG.	
Enrique 'the Cardinal'	1578		Pedro V.	1853
			Luis I.	1861
III. <i>Interval of Submission to Spain.</i>				
Philip II.	1580			

The average reign of the thirty-five sovereigns of Portugal, from the ascension of the House of Burgundy, was twenty-two years.

## Constitution and Government.

The fundamental law of the kingdom is the 'Carta constitutional' granted by King Pedro IV., April 29, 1826, and altered by an additional act, dated July 5, 1852. The crown is hereditary in the female as well as male line; but with preference of the male in case of equal birthright. The constitution recognises four powers in the State, the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and the 'moderating' authority, the last of which is vested in the Sovereign. There are two legislative Chambers, the 'Câmara dos Pares,' or House of Peers, and the 'Câmara dos Deputados,' or House of Commons, which are conjunctively called the Cortes Geraes. The peers, unlimited in number, but actually comprising 133, are named for life by the Sovereign, by whom also the president and vice-president of the first Chamber are nominated. The peerage was formerly hereditary in certain families; but on May 27, 1864, the Cortes passed a law partly abolishing hereditary succession, it being made dependent on the possession of an annual income of 500*l.*, together with an academical degree. The members of the second Chamber are chosen in direct election, by all citizens possessing a clear annual income of 133 milreis, or 22*l.* The deputies must have an income of at least 390 milreis, or 89*l.*, per annum; but lawyers, professors, physicians, or the graduates of any of the learned professions, need no property qualification. Continental Portugal is divided into ninety-four electoral districts, returning as many deputies, to which Madeira and the Azores add five. Each deputy has a remuneration of about 10*s.* a day during the session. The annual session lasts three months, and fresh elections must take place at the end of every four years. In case of dissolution, a new Parliament must be called together immediately. The General Cortes meet and separate at specified periods, without the intervention of the Sovereign, and the latter has no veto on a law passed twice by both Houses. All laws relating to the army and general taxation must originate in the Chamber of Deputies.

The executive authority rests, under the Sovereign, in a responsible Cabinet, divided into seven departments, namely:—

1. The Ministry of the Interior.—Marquis *de Avila e Bolama*; appointed Minister of the Interior and President of the Council of Ministers, March 5, 1877.

2. The Ministry of War.—General A. F. *de Sousa Pinto*; appointed September 5, 1877.

3. The Ministry of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.—José *de Sande Magalhaes Mexia Salema*; appointed March 5, 1877.

4. The Ministry of Public Works.—J. B. *de Barros e Cunha*; appointed March 5, 1877.



5. The Ministry of Marine and of the Colonies.—*José de Mello e Gauvea*; appointed March 5, 1877.

6. The Ministry of Finance.—*José de Mello e Gauvea*; appointed 'ad interim' October 1877.

7. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—*Marquis de Avila e Bolama*; appointed 'ad interim' September 1877.

The Sovereign is permitted, in important cases, to take the advice of a Council of State, or Privy Council, consisting, when full, of thirteen ordinary and three extraordinary members, nominated for life. The leading ministers, past and present, generally form part of the Privy Council, which in 1876 numbered eleven members, including three former Presidents of the Council of Ministers.

### Church and Education.

The Roman Catholic faith is the State religion; but all other forms of worship are tolerated. The Portuguese Church is under the special jurisdiction of a 'Patriarch,' with extensive powers, two archbishops, and fourteen bishops. The Patriarch of Lisbon is always a cardinal, and, to some extent, independent of the Holy See of Rome. Under the Patriarch are five continental and five colonial bishops; under the Archbishop of Braga, who has the title of Primate, are six; and under the Archbishop of Evora three bishops. The total income of the upper hierarchy of the Church is calculated to amount to 300,000 milreis, or 67,500*l*. There are 3,769 parishes, each under the charge of a presbitero, or incumbent. All the conventual establishments of Portugal were suppressed by decree of May 28, 1834, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the State. At that period there existed in the country 632 monasteries and 118 nunneries, with above 18,000 monks and nuns, and an annual income of nearly a million sterling. This revenue was applied to the redemption of the national debt; while a library of 30,000 volumes was set up at the former convent of San Francisco, at Lisbon, from the collections of books and manuscripts at the various monasteries. A few religious establishments are still permitted to exist; but their inmates are in a state of great poverty, and the buildings are gradually falling to ruin. The lower ranks of the priesthood are poorly educated, and their income scarcely removes them from the social sphere of the peasants and labouring classes. The number of Protestants in Portugal, mostly foreigners, does not exceed 500. They have chapels at Lisbon and Oporto.

The superintendence of public instruction is under the management of a superior council of education, at the head of which is the Minister of the Interior. Public education is entirely free from the supervision and control of the Church. By a law enacted in 1844,

it is compulsory on parents to send their children to a place of public instruction; but this prescription is far from being enforced, and only a very small fraction of the children of the middle and lower classes really attend school. In 1854 there were 1,136 schools devoted to primary instruction, attended by 33,500 pupils of both sexes, of whom, however, only 1,570 were females. From the year 1854 to 1862 the Government founded 588 new schools, of which for boys 452, for girls 136. Portugal had in 1854, 1,200 public schools, with 55,192 scholars. At the close of 1861 there were 1,788 public schools, with 79,172 scholars, showing an increase of 23,980 scholars. In 1862, there was one scholar to every 36 inhabitants. There is only one university in the kingdom, that of Coimbra, founded in 1290. It has five faculties, and 46 professors and lecturers, who are attended by between 800 and 900 students. The lyceums, which impart secondary instruction, number 182, with, on the average, 3,000 scholars. The clergy are educated in six seminaries and eight training schools, where most of them receive gratuitous instruction. In the building of the extinct monastery at Belem, about 900 orphan and abandoned children of both sexes are supported, educated, and taught various useful trades.

The expenditure on public education by the government averaged 9,000 milreis, or 2,000*l.*, in the years 1872-76.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The annual revenue of Portugal amounted, on the average of the last ten years, to nearly 5,000,000*l.* sterling, while the average expenditure during the same period was about 750,000*l.* more. The budget estimates of revenue for the year 1876-77 amounted to 24,059,981 milreis, or 5,346,661*l.*, and the estimates of expenditure for the same period to 24,795,906 milreis, or 5,510,200*l.*, leaving a deficit of 735,925 milreis, or 163,539*l.*

The following were the sources of revenue and branches of expenditure of the budget, approved by the General Cortes, for the financial year ending June 30, 1877:—

#### BRANCHES OF REVENUE FOR 1876-77.

	Milreis	£
Direct taxes . . . . .	6,206,720	1,379,271
Stamp and Register duties . . . .	2,111,200	469,155
Indirect taxes and customs . . . .	12,609,850	2,802,188
National domains & miscellaneous receipts	2,689,935	597,764
Interest on bonds of the public debt held by the Treasury . . . . .	442,276	98,283
Total estimated revenue . . . .	24,059,981	5,346,661

	Milreis	£
<b>Ordinary expenditure :—</b>		
Interest and management of home debt .	5,990,839	1,331,298
" " foreign debt	4,137,617	919,470
" on bonds of the public debt held by the Treasury . . . . .	442,276	98,284
General charges of the State . . . .	2,131,596	473,688
Finance department . . . . .	1,672,718	371,715
Home department . . . . .	1,969,263	437,614
Ecclesiastical affairs and justice . .	525,360	116,747
War department . . . . .	3,527,486	783,885
Navy and colonies . . . . .	1,295,339	287,853
Foreign department . . . . .	252,529	56,117
Department of public works, commerce, and industry . . . . .	1,372,485	304,996
<b>Extraordinary expenditure :—</b>		
Department of justice . . . . .	2,400	533
" of the navy and the colonies	90,000	20,000
" of public works, commerce, and industry . . . . .	1,386,000	308,000
Total estimated expenditure .	24,795,906	5,510,200

The public debt of Portugal dates from the year 1796, when the first loan of 4,000,000 milreis, or about 900,000*l.*, was raised. Increasing very slowly at first, it was not till the year 1826 that another large sum was raised, namely, 35 millions of milreis, or 7,770,000*l.* The total debt rose gradually in the next thirty years, and at the end of 1856 had come to amount to 20,974,000*l.*, requiring an annual interest of 629,000*l.* The debt more than doubled in the next ten years, and at the end of 1866 amounted to 43,255,000*l.*, the annual interest being 1,297,000*l.* At the end of

1871 the debt had risen to 64,333,000*l.*, the annual interest amounting to 1,927,000*l.*; and at the end of 1873 the debt was 72,833,000*l.*, the annual interest being 2,216,000*l.* The total amount of both the consolidated and the floating debt was, according to official returns, as follows, on the 30th June, 1876:—

	Milreis	£
Consolidated debt . . . . .	350,428,014	77,872,892
Floating debt . . . . .	5,350,000	1,188,888
Total . . . . .	355,778,014	79,061,780

To the above amount was added, in June 1877, a foreign loan of 6,500,000*l.* nominal, at three per cent, issued at 50. Only 3,000,000*l.* of this loan, contracted by Messrs. Baring Brothers, London, was issued at the time.

The floating debt is in course of being paid off since the year 1873, when the Government raised a loan for this special object. The loan issued in September 1873 was in bonds for the nominal amount of 8,500,000*l.* at 3 per cent., the whole taken in Portugal, at the issue-price of 43½ per cent. A previous foreign loan, at 3 per cent., issued in 1869, was offered by the London financial agents of the Government at 32*l.* 10*s.* for every 100*l.* stock.

About two-fifths of the total liabilities of Portugal rank as an external debt, contracted for mainly in Great Britain, the rest being a home debt. As will be seen from the budget accounts of the financial year ending June 30, 1877, the interest and management of the home debt for the period was set down at 1,331,298*l.*, and of the foreign debt at 919,470*l.*

The interest on the public debt has remained frequently unpaid. Portions of the national debt have also been repudiated at various periods; among others the loan contracted by Don Miguel in 1832. At times, as in the year 1837, the interest on the home debt has been paid, but not that on the foreign debt. By a royal decree of Dec. 18, 1852, the interest on the whole funded debt, internal and foreign, was reduced to 3 per cent. Many of the creditors protested against this act, but without effect. On the 19th of June 1867, the Chamber of Deputies approved a bill presented by the government for raising 37,000,000 milreis to fund the floating debt and to negotiate 3 per Cent. External Bonds at such a price that the interest shall not exceed  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. above the rate of the actual stock, calculated upon the market price. It was under the provisions of this Bill that there were raised the loans, before referred to, of 1869 and 1873.

### Army and Navy.

The army of the kingdom is formed partly by conscription, and partly by voluntary enlistment. Freedom from conscription may be purchased by a fixed sum, amounting to about 80*l.*, payable to the Government. The time of service is eight years, of which five have to be spent in the regular army, and three in the militia. More than one-half of the standing army consists of men procured by enlistment, or who have made the military service their profession.

By a law of military organisation passed June 23, 1864, the strength of the army was fixed at 30,128 men on the peace-footing, and 68,450 on the war-footing. The state of the finances of the kingdom, however, has hitherto prevented the carrying out of the plan of organisation, and scarcely more than half the number of men fixed by law are kept under arms. The actual strength of the army in 1876 was reported as follows:—

	Officers	Men
18 regiments of infantry of the line . . .	683	9,218
9 battalions of riflemen . . .	314	3,468
8 regiments of lancers and dragoons . . .	244	2,253
3 „ of artillery . . .	107	1,278
1 battalion of engineers . . .	3	317
Staff and sanitary troops . . .	194	106
Total . . .	1,545	16,640

The number of troops in the Portuguese colonies amount to 8,500 infantry and artillery, besides a reserve of 9,500 men.

The navy of Portugal was composed, at the end of 1875, of 24 steamers and 18 sailing vessels, most of the latter laid up in harbour. The steamers comprise—

9 corvettes, with a total of 114 guns and of 3,606 horse-power.	
8 sloops, „ „ 35 „ „ 960 „	
7 gun-boats, „ „ 21 „ „ 340 „	

Total 24 steamers, . . . with 170 guns and of 4,906 horse-power.

The largest war-ship of the Portuguese navy is the ironclad corvette *Vasco do Gama*, built at the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, and launched in January 1876. The *Vasco do Gama* has an unusually sharp prow for ‘ramming,’ with engines of 450 horse-power, although her burden is only 1,497 tons. The ship is plated with armour to the depth of 10 inches, and carries two 18-ton guns, one 6½-ton, and two 40-pounder guns. The length of the *Vasco do Gama* is 200 feet, the depth 25 feet, and the breadth, 40 feet. The only other two notable vessels of the navy are the screw-corvettes *Rainha de Portugal* and *Mindello*, both built at Blackwall, and launched in October 1875. They are sister vessels, 170 feet long, and 36 feet in breadth, with engines of 900 horse-power, each having an armament of 8 guns, two of 90 cwt. and six 40-pound Armstrong cannon.



The navy is officered by 1 vice-admiral, 5 rear-admirals, and 31 captains; and manned by 3,493 sailors and marines.

### Area and Population.

Portugal is divided into six provinces, the area of which and population, according to the last census, taken at the end of 1868, is given in the subjoined table:—

Provinces	Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population
Minho . . . . .	2,671	988,985
Tras-os-Montes . . . . .	4,065	370,144
Beira . . . . .	8,586	1,288,994
Estremadura . . . . .	8,834	837,451
Alemtejo . . . . .	10,255	332,237
Algarve . . . . .	2,099	177,342
Total . . . . .	36,510	3,995,152

To the kingdom belong likewise the Azores, or Western Islands, containing an area of 966 Engl. square miles, with a population, in 1868, of 252,480 inhabitants; and Madeira and Porto Santo, with 317 square miles and a population of 115,804 at the end of 1869.

Portugal had in 1868 two towns with a population of above 50,000—Oporto, with 89,321; and Lisbon, with 275,286 inhabitants.

### Trade and Industry.

The commercial relations of Portugal are chiefly with Great Britain, and there is very little trade, either by land or sea, with other countries. Next to Great Britain, but far below, stand Brazil and France. The subjoined table gives the total value of the exports from Portugal to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce into Portugal in the ten years 1867 to 1876:—

Years	Exports from Portugal to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Portugal
	£	£
1867	2,324,541	1,823,382
1868	2,253,095	1,554,649
1869	2,664,257	1,638,313
1870	3,022,508	1,931,786
1871	3,840,869	1,750,555
1872	4,119,363	2,310,202
1873	4,329,806	2,934,393
1874	4,265,032	2,706,990
1875	4,444,071	2,563,067
1876	3,361,071	2,231,191

Wine is the chief article of export from Portugal to the United Kingdom, the annual value amounting to over 1,000,000*l.* per annum

(see below). The imports of British home produce into Portugal embrace cotton goods, of the value of 940,191*l.* in 1876; iron, wrought and unwrought, valued at 245,269*l.*; and woollen fabrics, of the value of 152,644*l.* in 1876.

The subjoined table shows the quantity and declared value of wine exported from Portugal to the United Kingdom in each of the ten years from 1867 to 1876:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Gallons	£
1867	2,724,538	757,150
1868	2,965,846	797,832
1869	3,262,885	881,656
1870	3,457,645	952,184
1871	3,645,385	1,296,746
1872	4,043,195	1,429,642
1873	4,037,594	1,358,241
1874	3,747,815	1,258,508
1875	4,478,097	1,487,518
1876	3,978,615	1,273,971

The total imports of wine, from all countries, into the United Kingdom, amounted to 18,224,900 gallons in 1871, to 19,660,127 gallons in 1872, to 21,682,356 gallons in 1873, to 18,234,972 gallons in 1874, to 18,429,305 gallons in 1875, and to 19,950,723 gallons in 1876. Consequently, the average amount contributed by Portugal was about one-fifth of the total quantity. It was about one-sixth of the average value of the total imports, which latter amounted to 7,072,099*l.* in 1871, to 7,718,848*l.* in 1872, to 8,267,326*l.* in 1873, to 6,863,465*l.* in 1874, to 6,801,015*l.* in 1875, and 6,993,399*l.* in 1876.

The commercial navy of Portugal consisted, on the 1st of January 1876, of 810 vessels, including 39 steamers of a total burthen of 88,200 tons.

The total length of railways in Portugal at the commencement of 1876, was 966 kilometres, or 604 English miles, with 246 kilometres, or 154 English miles more, in course of construction. The two principal lines are from Lisbon to Badajoz, and from Lisbon to Oporto. All the railways receive subventions from the state.

The number of post-offices in the kingdom at the beginning of 1876 was 559, and the number of telegraph offices 141. There were, at the same date, 3,530 kilometres, or 2,206 English miles of telegraph lines and 7,656 kilometres or 4,785 English miles, of telegraph wires. The number of telegrams despatched in the year 1875 was 1,173,200, nearly one-fifth for foreign countries. An international service, by submarine cables, was opened June 11, 1870.

## Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Portugal, situated in Africa and Asia, embrace a total area of 709,469 English square miles. The total population, according to the last official returns, referring to 1866-73, numbered 3,258,141. These returns state the area and population of the various possessions as follows:—

Colonial Possessions.	Area : English square miles	Population
1. Possessions in Africa :		
Cape Verde Islands (1872) . . . . .	1,650	76,003
In Senegambia, Bissao, &c. . . . .	26	8,500
Prince's and St. Thomas' Islands (1873)	454	23,681
Ajuda . . . . .	13	700
Angola, Ambriz, Benguela, and Mos- samedes . . . . .	312,509	2,000,000
Mozambique and dependency . . . . .	382,683	300,000
Total, Africa . . . . .	697,335	2,408,884
2. Possessions in Asia :		
In India—Goa, Salsette, Bardes, &c. (1866) . . . . .	1,447	474,234
Daman, Diu . . . . .	158	53,283
Indian Archipelago . . . . .	5,527	250,000
China : Macao (1871) . . . . .	28	71,739
Total, Asia . . . . .	7,134	849,257
Total Colonies . . . . .	709,469	3,258,141

The statements of the area and population of the possessions in Angola, &c., in Mozambique, and in the Indian Archipelago, are drawn from estimates.

Although of small extent, the Cape Verde Islands are estimated the most important colonial possession of Portugal, politically and commercially. There are nine principal or inhabited islands that form the Archipelago of the Cape de Verdes. Five of these islands, viz., St. Nicholas, Bona Vista, San Antonio, St. Vincent, and Sal, compose the windward, and the four remaining islands, St. Jago, Fogo, Brava, and Maio, the leeward group. Placed as these islands are, in the direct route of steamers bound to the coast of Brazil, the River Plate, and the west coast of South America, they are of great value as affording a convenient resting-place for coaling and renewing provisions and water. The island of St. Vincent, 70 English square miles in extent, but with not more than 1,700 inhabitants, is possessed of a deep and excellent harbour, affording a secure anchorage at all seasons for vessels of the largest size.

By the terms of a law passed by the Cortes Geraes of Portugal

in 1858, on the proposition of the Government of the Marquis Sa da Bandeira, domestic slavery is to come to an end in all the Portuguese colonies and settlements on the 29th of April 1878.

## Diplomatic Representatives.

### 1. OF PORTUGAL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister*—Don Miguel Martins D'Antas, Envoy and Minister of Portugal at the Court of Spain from 1874 to 1876. Accredited Envoy and Minister to Great Britain, April 30, 1877.

*Secretaries*—Eduardo T. de Sampayo; H. Teixeira de Sampayo; Luiz de Quillinan; Chevalier de Costa Ricci.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PORTUGAL.

*Envoy and Minister*—Hon. Robert Burnett David Morier, C.B., born in 1830; British Chargé d'Affaires in Würtemberg, 1871-72; and in Bavaria, 1872-76. Appointed Envoy and Minister to Portugal, March 1, 1876.

*Secretaries*—Gerard Francis Gould, appointed Oct. 26, 1876; Sir George F. Bonham, Bart.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Portugal, with the British equivalents, are as follows:—

### MONEY.

The *Milreis*, or 1,000 *Reis* { Average rate of exchange,  $52\frac{1}{2}d.$ , or, roughly,  
 $4\frac{1}{2}$  milreis equal to £1 sterling.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The French metric system of weights and measures was introduced in Portugal between the years 1860 and 1863, measures of length being first adopted, and weights afterwards, and it became compulsory from the 1st of October 1868. The chief old measures still in use are:—

The <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	=	1.012 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Almude</i>	{	of Lisbon	=	3.7 imperial gallons.	
„ <i>Alquibre</i>		„ Oporto	=	5.6 „ „	
„ <i>Moio</i>	.	.	.	=	0.36 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Moio</i>	.	.	.	=	2.78 imperial quarters.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference relating to Portugal.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Boletim Oficial. Lisboa. Imprensa Nacional, 1877.

Report by Mr. R. G. Watson, British Secretary of Legation, on the financial condition of Portugal, dated Lisbon, April 27, 1876; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. III. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Hayward, Consul at Madeira, on the trade and navigation of the island, dated May 16, 1872; in 'Report from H.M.'s Consuls.' No. III. 1872. 8. London, 1872.

Report by Mr. Consul Crawford on the trade and commerce of Oporto, dated Oct. 13, 1873; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls in the manufactures, commerce, &c., of their consular districts.' Part I. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Report by Mr. Consul Brackenbury on the trade and commerce of Lisbon, dated Jan. 31, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part III. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Consul Brackenbury on the finances of Portugal and the commerce of Lisbon, dated Lisbon, February 15, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part VI. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Consul Hopkins on the trade of Angola; by Mr. Consul Hayward on the trade and commerce of Madeira; and by Mr. Acting-Consul Read on the commerce of the Azores, dated January-April 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part VI. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Elton on the trade and commerce of Mozambique, dated September 25, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul Brackenbury on the trade and commerce of Lisbon; by Mr. Consul Hayward on the commerce and shipping of the island of Madeira; and by Mr. Acting-Consul Read on the commerce of the Azores, dated February-April 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part III. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. Consul Hopkins on the trade of Loanda and the province of Angola, Africa, dated May 26, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Portugal with the United Kingdom: in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Aldama-Ayala* (G. de), Compendio Geográfico-estadístico de Portugal e sus Posesiones Ultramarinas. 8. Madrid, 1870.

*Balbi* (A.), Essai statistique sur le Royaume de Portugal. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1862.

*Barros e Cunha* (J. G. de), Historia da Liberdade em Portugal. Vol. I. 8. Lisboa, 1869.

*Barros e Cunha* (J. G. de), Hoje: on the present situation, financial and political, of the Kingdom of Portugal. 8. London, 1868.

*Block* (Moritz), Die Bevölkerung Spaniens und Portugals, nach den Originalquellen, statistisch dargestellt. 8. Gotha, 1861.

*Brandão e Albuquerque* (J. da C.), Censo de 1865. 8. Lisboa, 1866.

Diccionario Abreviado de chorographia, topographia etc. de Portugal. 3 vols. 8. Lisboa, 1867.

*Eschwege* (Wilhelm L. von), Portugal: ein Staats und Sittengemälde, nach dreissigjährigen Beobachtungen und Erfahrungen. 8. Hamburg, 1837.

*Lavigne* (Germond de), L'Espagne et le Portugal. 8. Paris, 1867.

*La Teillais* (C. de) Etude historique, économique et politique sur les colonies portugaises, leur passé, leur avenir. 8. Paris, 1872.

*Pery* (Gerardo A.), Geographia e Estatistica Geral de Portugal e Colonias. 8. Lisboa, 1875.

*Rebello da Silva* (L. A.), Compendio de Economia Industrial. 8. Lisboa, 1868.

*Vogel* (Ch.), Le Portugal et ses Colonies; Tableau politique et commercial de la monarchie portugaise. 8. Paris, 1866.



## ROUMANIA.

(PRINCIPATUL ROMÂNIEI.)

### Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Karl I.**, Prince (Domnu) of Roumania, born April 20, 1839, son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; formerly lieutenant in the second regiment of Prussian dragoons; accepted his election as Prince of Roumania, May 10, 1866; assumed the government at Bucharest, May 21, 1866. Married, November 15, 1869, to Elizabeth von *Neuwied*, born December 29, 1843, daughter of the late Fürst Hermann von Neuwied.

The union of the two principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia was granted by a firman of the Sultan, dated November 12, 1861, and was publicly proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy, on December 23, 1861, the present name being given to the united provinces. The first ruler of Roumania was Colonel Couza, who had been elected 'Hospodar,' or Lord, of Wallachia and Moldavia in 1859, and who assumed the government under the title of Prince Alexander John I. A revolution which broke out in February 1866, forced Prince Alexander John to abdicate, and led to the election of Prince Karl I. The representatives of the people, assembled at Bucharest, proclaimed Roumania's independence from Turkey, May 21, 1877.

### Constitution and Government.

The constitution now in force in Roumania was voted by a Constituent Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, in the summer of 1866. The charter vests the legislative power in a parliament of two houses, a Senate, and a Chamber of Deputies. The Senate consists of 76 members, and the other house of 157 deputies, of whom 82 are for Wallachia and 75 for Moldavia. The members of both houses are chosen by indirect election, the first voters nominating electors, and these, in their turn, the deputies. Voters are all citizens, aged twenty-five years, who can read and write; and eligible as deputies are all Roumans aged thirty, possessing a small yearly income. The Prince has a suspensive veto over all laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The executive is in the hands of the reigning Prince, assisted by a council of seven ministers.

Wallachia is divided into eighteen, and Moldavia into thirteen districts, each of which has a prefect or governor, a receiver-general of taxes, and a civil tribunal, consisting of a president and two

other judges. Moldavia has a director of police and a town-council in each municipality. Judges are removable at the pleasure of the superior authorities. The legal codes are founded upon the civil law and the customs of the principalities; but though the system of jurisprudence has been much amended, many reforms remain to be effected, especially in the administration of the laws, which is said to be most corrupt. Nearly the whole population belongs to the Greek Church, and every village has a small church or chapel, with one or more priests, who act as curates. The ecclesiastics of this order are chosen from among the people, from whom they are little distinguished in appearance, and whose avocations they follow when not engaged in their clerical functions.

### Revenue and Army.

The chief source of revenue of the government is a capitation-tax of nine lei, or francs, being about seven shillings per head on the rural population, with a higher scale for tradesmen and merchants. Some other direct taxes, the profit from State property, and the tobacco monopoly, produce nearly the whole of the national income. The budget estimates for the year 1876 gave the total revenue as 97,894,427 lei, or 3,915,776*l.*, with a total expenditure to the same amount. More than two-thirds of the expenditure was for two branches, the first the payment of interest of the public debt, and the second the maintenance of the army for the year.

The public debt of Roumania amounted, according to an official report of the minister of finance, to 532,250,698 lei, or 21,290,024*l.*, on the 1st of January 1877. The following tabular statement contains the particulars of the debt, after the ministerial report :

Year of issue	Nominal Capital	Interest	Amount outstanding on the 1st of January 1877
	Lei, or francs	Per cent.	Lei, or francs
1864 . .	22,889,437	7	15,672,500
1864 . .	12,027,285	9	4,760,182
1865 . .	106,616,629	10	51,750,000
1865 . .	10,975,122	7	—
1866 . .	31,610,500	8	24,089,500
1868 . .	299,880,000	7½	247,492,269
1871 . .	78,000,000	8	67,675,000
1872 . .	3,770,215	8	2,972,227
1872 . .	9,985,320	7½	9,985,321
1875 . .	44,600,000	5	44,600,000
Total . .	620,354,508 £24,814,180		468,996,999 £18,759,880

The loan of 1864 was contracted with the Imperial Ottoman Bank and Messrs. Stern Brothers, of London; and the loan of

1866, with Messrs. Oppenheim and Co. The loan of 1868 consists of annuities due for the construction of the Bucharest and Giurgevo State Railway to Messrs. Staniforth and Barkley of London; while other liabilities are due for the construction of twenty-three iron bridges contracted for by Messrs. Staniforth and Barkley in 1864, and of Bonds issued in London for the balance by Messrs. Devaux and Co. bearing 7 per cent. interest. The loan of 1871 was issued and subscribed for at Bucharest, and is known as the Domeniali, being guaranteed on State property specially assigned to that purpose. All the loans have sinking funds attached, providing for their extinction at periods from 1880 to 1961.

The military forces of Roumania are divided into four classes, namely, the permanent army with its reserves; the territorial army and its reserves; the militia; and the national guard in the towns, and the masses in the rural districts. The permanent army consists of 8 regiments of infantry, 4 battalions of riflemen, 1 battalion of pompiers for the capital, 2 companies of pompiers for Jassy, 2 companies of foot gendarmes, and 1 company of discipline. The cavalry includes 2 regiments of hussars, 1 squadron of instruction, and 5 squadrons of horse gendarmes. The artillery consists of 2 regiments of 7 batteries, 1 company of pontoniers, 1 company of armourers, and 1 section of transport service. The staff corps is formed of 1 battalion of 4 companies of engineers; and the administrative corps of 1 company of workmen, 1 company of hospital attendants, and 1 squadron of transport corps. The territorial army consists of 8 regiments of infantry, called 'Dorobanzi,' 8 regiments of cavalry, called 'Calarashi,' and 1 battery of artillery for each of the 33 districts into which the Principalities are divided. The effective force of the territorial army in 1877 was 22,463 infantry, and 12,184 cavalry with 12,192 horses. The territorial troops localised in their respective districts are divided into four series, one of which is under arms weekly, by which arrangement the men are on service for one week, and off service for three weeks. The conscription for the standing army and the territorial army takes place simultaneously, the smaller numbers drawn being taken for the permanent army, but those who are willing to find their own horses pass into the 'Calarashi,' whatever number they may have drawn. The territorial is subject to be mobilised, and concentrated for manœuvres or other service. The militia is composed of two classes. The first class consists of all those from 21 to 29 years of age who have not been drawn for the permanent or territorial armies; and the second class consists of all those from 29 to 37 years of age who have served in either the permanent or territorial armies. They are exercised every Sunday in their own districts. The masses and national guard include all men from 37 to 46 years of

age, are organised, and may be called out for garrison service in time of war, or to maintain order in time of peace.

### Area and Population.

No detailed census of the population of Wallachia has been published since 1860. The population was then stated to be 2,400,921 souls. There is no official return of the population of Moldavia, but in a report of the Bucharest Board of Health dated January 1, 1864, it was stated to be 1,463,927 souls. The following table gives the area of each of the principalities, after the most reliable estimates, and the numbers of the population on the basis of the returns of 1860 and 1864:—

	Area: Eng. sq. m.	Population
Wallachia . . . . .	27,500	2,400,921
Moldavia and New Bessarabian Provinces	18,142	1,463,927
Total . . . . .	45,642	3,864,848

Other estimates of the year 1873 stated the numbers of the population at 5,073,000, comprising 2,618,136 males, and 2,454,864 females. The census of 1860 grouped the population into 1,101,000 families, of which 209,000 lived in towns, and 892,000 in rural districts. About four-fifths of the population are employed in agricultural pursuits.

The last returns published by the government show a steady annual decay in the ratio of increase of population. In 1869 the excess of births over deaths was 41,371; it sank to 35,559 in 1870; and to 30,434—145,010 births, and 114,576 deaths—in 1871. The deaths exceeded the births in the year 1866, when the cholera broke out, by 27,500.

The capital of the principalities and seat of the Government, Bucharest, had 221,150 inhabitants in 1872.

### Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse between Roumania and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined statement, which gives the value of the exports from Roumania to Great Britain and of the British imports into Roumania, in the five years 1872 to 1876:—

Years	Exports from Roumania to Great Britain	Imports of British <i>Home</i> <i>Produce</i> into Roumania
	£	£
1872	1,044,406	814,675
1873	1,024,334	1,079,473
1874	611,745	1,244,871
1875	594,158	1,054,744
1876	1,238,091	707,568

The staple article of Roumanian exports to the United Kingdom is corn, the value of which was 1,212,549*l.* in 1876, comprising 168,558*l.* for wheat; 322,541*l.* for barley; and 721,450*l.* for maize. The British imports into Roumania consist of miscellaneous articles of British manufacture, chief among them cotton goods, of the value of 375,912*l.* in 1876.

The commerce and industry of Roumania largely profited by the construction, in recent years, of several lines of railway. In 1869, the first line, 42 English miles in length, was opened from Bucharest to Giurgevo on the Danube—facing Rustchuk and the Turkish railway to Varna—and in subsequent years, to 1876, a network of railways was completed connecting the capital with Western Europe through the towns of Plœsti, Buzeo, Ibraila, Tekutch, Roman, and Suceava, and from thence to Lemberg in Austria. A connection with the Russian lines at Ungheni, on the Pruth, was in course of construction in 1876. The whole of the railways of Roumania are State property.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF ROUMANIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There were no diplomatic representatives of Roumania in Great Britain in 1877.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ROUMANIA.

*Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General.*—Lt.-Colonel Charles Edward Mansfield; Consul-General at Warsaw, 1865–76; appointed Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General for Roumania, May 10, 1876.

### Money, Weights and Measures.

The French decimal system of money weights and measures was introduced into Roumania in 1876. Unit of the monetary system is the lei, equivalent to the franc, divided into 100 bani, or centimes.

Russian and Austrian coins, and Turkish weights and measures are largely in use by the people.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Roumania.

#### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Statistica din Romania. Mișcarea populațiunii pe anu 1874. După Registrele Starû civile. 4. Bucuresci 1877.

Ministeriu de Interno. Oficiu Central de Statistica. Statistica din Romania. Indicile Comunelor pe periodu de cinci ani 1876–1881. Bucuresci, 1876.

Statistica din Romania. Statistica penitentiara pe anu 1875. Bucuresci, 1877.

Statistica din Romania. Comerțul exterior, import, export pe anu 1874. Bucuresci, 1877.



Statistica din Romania. Bucuresci, 1877.

Statistica din Romania. Statistica judiciaria pe anu 1874. Bucuresci, 1877.

Report by Mr. C. Vivian on the finances, trade, and industry of Roumania, dated Bucharest, October 30, 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Green, C.B., on the finances, railways, &c., of Roumania, dated Bucharest, January 1, 1873; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' No. II. 1873. 8. London, 1873.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Green on the financial position of Roumania, dated Bucharest, January 15, 1874; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Report by Mr. Consul Sanderson on the trade of Galatz, dated Galatz, May 15, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Roumania with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, for the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Boleszny* (A.), Kézikönyv az Al-Dunán, Szerb- és Bolgár-or-szagban utazók számára. 8. Pest, 1870.

*Boué* (Ami), La Turquie d'Europe. 4 vols. 8. Paris, 1840.

*Bratiano* (J. C.), Mémoire sur la situation de la Moldo-Valachie depuis le traité de Paris. 8. Paris, 1863.

*Cretulesio* (E.), La Roumanie considérée sous le rapport physique, administratif, et économique. 8. Bucarest, 1876.

*Freeman* (E. A.), The Ottoman Power in Europe: its Nature, its Growth, and its Decline. 8. London, 1877.

*Petresco* (Jean), Extrait de la statistique administrative de la Roumanie. 8. Bucharest, 1866.

*Ubicini* (J. H. A.), Les Provinces Roumaines. 8. Paris, 1856.

## RUSSIA.

(EMPIRE OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.)

### Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Alexander II.**, Emperor of Russia, born April 17 (April 29 new style), 1818, the eldest son of Emperor Nicholas I. and of Princess Charlotte of Prussia; educated, under the supervision of his father, by General Moerder, a learned German, and the Russian poet Joukowski; entered the army, 1831; nominated colonel in the regiment of grenadiers, 1835; chancellor of the university of Helsingfors, Finland, 1837; travelled in Germany, 1840-41; superintendent of the military schools of the empire, 1849; appointed to a command in the Caucasian army, 1850. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, February 18 (March 2), 1855; crowned at Moscow, August 26 (September 7), 1856. Married, April 16 (April 28), 1841, to

*Maria*, Empress of Russia, born August 8, 1824, the daughter of the late Grand-duke Ludwig II., of Hesse-Darmstadt. Offspring of the union are:—1. Grand-duke *Alexander*, heir-apparent, born February 26 (March 10), 1845; married, Nov. 9, 1866, to *Maria Dagmar*, born Nov. 26, 1847, daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark; offspring of the union are two sons and one daughter, namely, *Nicholas*, born May 6 (May 18), 1868, *George*, born April 28 (May 10), 1871, and *Xenia*, born April 6 (April 18), 1875. 2. Grand-duke *Vladimir*, born April 10 (April 22), 1847; married August 16 (August 28), 1874, to *Princess Marie* of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Offspring of the union is a son, *Cyrille*, born September 30 (October 12), 1876. 3. Grand-duke *Alexis*, born January 2 (January 14), 1850. 4. Grand-duchess *Marie*, born October 5 (October 17), 1853; married January 21, 1874, to *Prince Alfred* of Great Britain, Duke of Edinburgh. (See page 189.) 5. Grand-duke *Sergius*, born April 29 (May 11), 1857. 6. Grand-duke *Paul*, born September 21 (October 3), 1860.

*Brothers and Sisters of the Emperor.*—1. Grand-duchess *Olga*, born August 30 (September 11), 1822; married July 1 (July 13), 1846, to *Prince Karl*, then heir-apparent, now king, of Würtemberg. 2. Grand-duke *Constantine*, born September 9 (September 21), 1827; high-admiral of the Russian navy; married, August 30

(September 11), 1848, to Princess Alexandra of Saxe-Altenburg, of which union there are issue four sons and two daughters, Nicholas, born February 2 (February 14), 1850; Olga, born August 22 (September 3), 1851, and married October 27, 1867, to Georgios I., King of the Hellenes; Vera (Wjera), born February 4 (February 16), 1854, and married May 8, 1874, to Prince Eugen of Württemberg; widow, January 27, 1877; Constantine, born August 10 (August 22), 1858; Dimitri, born June 1 (June 13), 1860; and Viatcheslav, born July 1 (July 13), 1862. 3. Grand-Duke *Nicholas*, born July 27 (August 8), 1831; general in the Russian army; married, January 25 (February 6), 1856, to Princess Alexandra of Oldenburg, of which marriage there are two sons, Nicholas, born November 6 (November 18), 1856, and Peter, born Jan. 10 (Jan. 22), 1864. 4. Grand-duke *Michael*, born October 13 (October 25), 1832; married, August 16 (August 28), 1857, to Princess Cecilia of Baden, of which union there are issue five sons and one daughter, namely, Nicholas, born April 14 (April 26), 1859; Anastasia, born July 16 (July 28), 1860; Michael, born October 4 (October 16), 1861; George, born August 11 (August 23), 1863; Alexander, born April 1 (April 13), 1866; and Sergius, born October 7, 1869.

The reigning family of Russia descend, in the female line, from Michael Romanof, elected Tsar in 1613, after the extinction of the House of Rurik; and in the male line from the duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp, born in 1701, scion of a younger branch of the princely family of Oldenburg. The union of his daughter Anne with Duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp formed part of the great reform projects of Peter I., destined to bring Russia into closer contact with the western states of Europe. Peter I. was succeeded by his second wife, Catherine, the daughter of a Livonian peasant, and she by the grandson of Peter's elder brother, with whom the male line of the Romanofs terminated, in the year 1730. The reign of the next three sovereigns of Russia, Anne, Ivan III., and Elizabeth, of the female line of Romanof, formed a transition period, which came to an end with the accession of Peter III., of the house of Holstein-Gottorp. All the subsequent emperors, without exception, connected themselves by marriage with German families. The wife and successor of Peter III., daughter of the Prince of Anhalt Zerbst, general in the Prussian army, left the crown to her only son, Paul, who became the father of two emperors, Alexander I. and Nicholas, and the grandfather of a third, the present Alexander II. All these sovereigns married German princesses of the Protestant faith, creating intimate family alliances, among others, with the reigning houses of Württemberg, Baden, and Prussia.

The emperor is in possession of the revenue from the Crown domains, consisting of more than a million of square miles of culti-

vated land and forests, besides gold and other mines in Siberia, and producing a vast revenue, the actual amount of which is, however, unknown, as no reference to the subject is made in the budgets or finance accounts, the Crown domains being considered the private property of the imperial family. The sum total of the income of the imperial family is estimated, in a British Consular report of 1867, at 2,450,000*l.* sterling, it being added that 'about 450,000*l.* are spent in charities, schools, theatres, &c.,' leaving a net revenue of 2,000,000*l.* or more than the aggregate of the civil lists of all the other sovereigns of Europe.

The following have been the Tsars and Emperors of Russia, from the time of election of Michael Romanof. Tsar Peter I. was the first ruler who adopted, in the year 1721, the title of Emperor.

*House of Romanof—Male Line.*

Michael . . . .	1613
Alexei . . . .	1645
Feodor . . . .	1676
Ivan and Peter I. . .	1682
Peter I. . . .	1689
Catherine I. . . .	1725
Peter II. . . .	1727

*House of Romanof—Female Line.*

Anne . . . .	1730
--------------	------

Ivan III. . . .	1740
Elizabeth . . . .	1741

*House of Romanof-Holstein.*

Peter III. . . .	1762
Catherine II. . . .	1762
Paul . . . .	1796
Alexander I. . . .	1801
Nicholas . . . .	1825
Alexander II. . . .	1855

The above list shows that, notwithstanding many vicissitudes in the succession of the crown, the average reign of the sovereigns of Russia, for two centuries and a half, has been fifteen years.

## Constitution and Government.

The Government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy. The whole legislative, executive, and judicial power is united in the emperor, whose will alone is law. There are, however, certain rules of government which the sovereigns of the present reigning house have acknowledged as binding. The chief of these is the law of succession to the throne, which, according to a decree of the Emperor Paul, of the year 1797, is to be that of regular descent, by the right of primogeniture, with preference of male over female heirs. This decree annulled a previous one, issued by Peter I., February 5, 1722, which ordered each sovereign to select his successor to the throne from among the members of the imperial family, irrespective of the claims of primogeniture. Another fundamental law of the realm proclaimed by Peter I., is that every sovereign of Russia, with his consort and children, must be a member of the orthodox Greek Church. The princes and princesses of the

imperial house, according to a decree of Alexander I., must obtain the consent of the emperor to any marriage they may contract: otherwise the issue of such union cannot inherit the throne. By an ancient law of Russia, the heir-apparent is held to be of age at the end of the sixteenth year, and the other members of the reigning family with the completed eighteenth year.

The administration of the empire is entrusted to four great boards, or councils, possessing separate functions, but centering in the 'Private Cabinet of the Emperor.' The first of these boards is the *Council of the Empire*, established in its present form by Alexander I., in the year 1810. It consists of a president, and an unlimited number of members appointed by the emperor. On July 1, 1875, the council consisted of forty-two members, exclusive of the ministers, who have a seat *ex officio*, and of the princes of the Imperial House, who can claim the right to be present at the deliberations. The Council is divided into three departments, namely, of Legislation, of Civil Administration, and of Finance. Each department has its own President, and a separate sphere of duties; but there are collective meetings of the three sections. The chief function of the Council of the Empire is that of superintending the action of the general administration, of watching over the due execution of the laws of the realm, and of proposing alterations and modifications of the same whenever necessary. The Council stands in direct communication with the 'Private Cabinet of the Emperor.'

The second of the great colleges, or boards of government, is the *Directing Senate* or 'Prawitelstwujuschchi Senat,' established by Peter I., in the year 1711. The functions of the senate are partly of a deliberative and partly of an executive character. It is the high court of justice for the empire, controlling all the inferior tribunals. The senate is divided into eight committees or sections, of which five sit at Petersburg and three at Moscow. Each committee is authorised to decide in the last resort upon certain descriptions of cases, brought either immediately before it, or by appeal from the inferior courts. In a few cases, however, parties dissatisfied with its decisions may petition the emperor. The senators are mostly persons of high rank, or who fill high stations; but a lawyer of eminence presides over each department, who represents the emperor, and without whose signature its decisions would have no force. In the *plenum*, or general meeting of the sections, the minister of justice takes the chair, as high procurator for his majesty. Besides its superintendence over the court of law, the senate examines into the state of the public revenue and expenditure, and has power to appoint to a great variety of offices, and to make remonstrances to the emperor.

The third college, established by Peter I., in the year 1721, is the *Holy Synod*, and to it is committed the superintendence of the



religious affairs of the empire. It is composed of the principal dignitaries of the Church. All its decisions run in the emperor's name, and have no force till approved by him. The President of the Holy Synod is the Metropolitan of Novgorod and St. Petersburg.

The fourth board of government is the *Council of Ministers*. It is divided into eleven departments. They are—

1. The Ministry of the Imperial House.—Count Alex. *Adlerberg*, general and aide-de-camp of the emperor; appointed Minister of the Imperial House, in succession to his father Count W. Adlerberg, April 29, 1870.

2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Prince Alexander Michael *Gortschakoff*, born 1798; entered the diplomatic service, 1818; Secretary of Embassy at London, 1824; Minister at Florence, 1830; Plenipotentiary at Vienna, 1832; Ambassador Extraordinary at Stuttgart, 1841; Ambassador at Vienna, 1854; appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, April 17, 1856.

3. The Ministry of War.—General Count *Milutin*, Assistant-Minister of War, July 1860 to June 1862; appointed minister, June 20, 1862.

4. The Ministry of the Navy.—Vice-Admiral S. *Lessovsky*, appointed January 15, 1876.

5. The Ministry of the Interior.—General *Timascheff*, appointed March 21, 1868.

6. The Ministry of Public Instruction.—Count *Tolstoy*, Procurator-General of the Holy Synod, appointed April 27, 1866.

7. The Ministry of Finance.—Privy Councillor M. von *Reutern*, appointed Nov. 9, 1862.

8. The Ministry of Justice.—Count *Pahlen*, appointed Jan. 10, 1868.

9. The Ministry of the Imperial Domains.—Privy Councillor P. A. *Valouiew*, appointed Aug. 25, 1872.

10. The Ministry of Public Works and Railways.—Vice-Admiral *Possiet*, appointed July 23, 1874.

11. The Department of General Comptrol.—Vice-Admiral C. *Greig*, appointed Comptroller-General, October 1875.

Most of the above heads of departments have assistant ministers, who supply their place on certain occasions. They all communicate directly with the sovereign, or with the 'Private Cabinet of the Emperor,' in which body centres the whole executive authority of the empire. The Private Cabinet is divided into four sections, the first of which has the presidency and superintendence of the other two,

and is in immediate communication with the emperor. The second is the legislative department; the third is specially devoted to the control of the army and secret police; and the fourth to public instruction and ecclesiastical affairs.

The local administration of the empire differs in different provinces; Government having always allowed conquered or annexed countries to preserve their own laws and institutions, except in so far as they were hostile to the general constitution of the empire. The Grand-duchy of Finland has a special and partially independent form of government; and the provinces wrested from Sweden by Peter the Great, Courland, and those formerly belonging to Poland, have peculiar institutions and privileges, which, however, have latterly been much modified.

The empire is divided into general governments, or vice-royalties, governments, and districts. There are, at present, 14 of the first, 51 of the second, and above 320 of the last. There are, besides, extensive districts which from the thinness of the population are not organised into regular governments, which are called provinces, or '*oblasts*.' At the head of each general government is a viceroy, or general-governor, the representative of the emperor, who as such commands the forces, and has the supreme control and direction of all affairs, whether civil or military. All the functionaries within their jurisdiction are subordinate to, and make their reports to the general-governors. They sanction or suspend the judgments of the courts, and exercise the right of pardon in a limited degree. A civil-governor, representing the general-governor, assisted by a council of regency, to which all measures must be submitted, is established in each government or province. In case of dissent, the opinion of the governor is provisionally adopted till the pleasure of the emperor with respect to the matter be ascertained. A vice-governor is appointed to fill the place of the civil-governor when the latter is absent or unwell. There is also, in each government, a council of finance under the presidency of the vice-governor.

The government of the parish, and part of the local administration, is intrusted to the people, to the extent of leaving them free in matters of social interest. For this purpose, the whole country is divided into communes denominated '*Mir*'—which means both '*the village*' and '*the world*'—and these again are united into districts or '*Volosts*,' embracing a population of about two thousand souls. Each of the latter divisions is presided over by an Elder, or '*Starshina*,' who, in case the district consists of several villages, has above him a '*Starosta*,' or head of a commune, as also a tax-collector or superintendent of public stores. All these officers are elected by ballot at annual assemblies by the peasants, and from among themselves. The offices are more or less honorary,

the emoluments connected with some of them being so small as to be scarcely more than nominal. The annual assemblies for electing these local representatives are constituted in a very peculiar manner. Every five houses have the election of one deputy for the communal assembly, and these again choose a delegate for the district assemblies, in the proportion of one man to every ten houses. These representatives elect their own parish officers and discuss and decide all parish affairs, such as the division of the fields, the arrangement of the tenancies, the proper distribution of the taxes, the audit of accounts, the supervision of the recruiting business, the admittance of new members into the commune, petitions and complaints to the Tsar and the ministry, and similar matters. As a rule, these communal assemblies take place regularly three times a year; but they may be called more frequently if business of importance requires it. In conjunction with these assemblies are village tribunals, consisting of two elected members of the commune called 'conscience people.' Injuries and offences of every kind, as well as disputes relating to property, not involving more than five roubles, come under the jurisdiction of these popular tribunals.

The grand-duchy of Finland, ceded to the Emperor of Russia by the treaty of Frederickshamm, September 17, 1809, has preserved, by special grant of Alexander I. (renewed by the decrees of the Emperor Nicholas, of December 24, 1825, and of Alexander II., of March 3, 1855), its ancient constitution, dating from the year 1772, and reformed in 1789. This charter provides for a national parliament, consisting of four estates, the nobles, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasants. The right of legislation and of general taxation is nominally in the hands of this assembly, though in reality it is exercised by a senate appointed by the 'Emperor Grand-duke.' This senate was created by an ordinance of Alexander I., of October 25, 1811, and consisted first of three members, called the 'Committee for the Affairs of Finland.' Another ukase, of February 12, 1812, created a Governor-general of Finland, in whom was vested the whole executive power, as representative of the sovereign. In 1816, a consultative body, called the 'Imperial Senate of Finland,' was placed at the side of the ministerial council, as the 'Committee for the Affairs of Finland,' and denominated, after a while, 'the Senate.' The 'Imperial Senate,' originally consisting of fourteen members, then of sixteen, and finally, up to the present time, of eighteen, is nominated by the sovereign for three years, and chosen the one-half from the nobility of Finland, and the other half from among the classes of citizens and peasants. The organ of their communication with the emperor is a secretary of state for the grand-duchy of Finland, residing at St. Petersburg.

Poland, which had a constitution of its own from 1815 to 1830, and a separate government till 1864, was deprived at the latter date of the last remnant of its administrative independence. By imperial decree of September 1, 1864, following in the wake of the suppression of the great revolt of the two preceding years, the kingdom was placed under the rule of eight military governors depending from a 'Council of State' established at Warsaw; and this form of government again was superseded by a decree of March 22, 1867, which, abolishing the Council of State, transferred the entire administration of the country to a 'Commission for the interior affairs of Poland,' sitting at St. Petersburg. Finally, by ukase of the Emperor dated Feb. 23, 1868, the Commission was dissolved, and the government of Poland absolutely incorporated with that of Russia.

### Church and Education.

The established religion of the empire is the Greco-Russian, officially called the Orthodox-Catholic Faith. The Russian Church separated from the See of Rome in 1054, and from the Byzantine patriarchate in 1589. It has its own independent synod, but maintains the relations of a sister Church with the four patriarchates of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria. The sacred synod, the board of government of the Church, was established with the concurrence of the Russian clergy and the four Eastern patriarchs.

There have been three epochs in the government of the Russian Church. At first it had a foreign head, the patriarch in Constantinople, who appointed the Metropolitan of Kief, and afterwards of Moscow; during the second period, commencing in 1589, it was governed by a patriarch appointed by the Tsar, but nearly independent; lastly, the direction of the Church was transferred to the emperor. He is however not the head of the Church in the same sense as the Pope of Rome. The emperor exercises the external functions in a still greater degree than the pontiff; he appoints to every office in the Church, and is restricted only so far as to leave to the bishops and prelates the privilege of proposing candidates; and he transfers and dismisses persons from their offices in certain cases. But he has never claimed the right of deciding theological and dogmatic questions. In the case of any new heresy springing up in Russia, requiring a judgment, the emperor cannot pronounce a decision, but this duty appertains to the synod, and, if the question is critical, the opinion of the four Eastern patriarchs must be consulted, and finally a council has to be convened. The judgment of the Church being once given, the emperor must command



its execution. In official documents the emperor is not called the Head, but the Protector, or Defender, of the Church.

The points in which the Greco-Russian Church differs from the Roman Catholic faith, are, its denying the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, its prohibiting the celibacy of the clergy, and its authorising all individuals to read and study the Scriptures in the vernacular tongue. The prohibition of celibacy is carried to such an extent, that no priest can perform any spiritual function before he is married, nor after he becomes a widower; and as, by the rules of the Church, he is not allowed to remarry, the death of his wife occasions the cessation of his clerical functions. The priests may, however, on the death of their wives, enter into a convent, and enjoy the privilege of becoming eligible to be dignitaries of the Church. There are in Russia nearly 500 cathedrals and about 29,000 churches attached to the established faith, the latter employing about 70,000 secular or parochial clergymen. There are also about 550 convents, of which 480 are for men and 70 for women. The clergy are either secular or regular—the former consisting of the parochial clergy, and the latter of the higher dignitaries, monks, and priests. The hierarchy is composed of bishops, archbishops, and metropolitans. There are in all 38 dioceses.

The Russian Church formerly possessed immense wealth, but it was partly confiscated by Peter I. and partly by Catherine II. The latter sovereign appropriated the whole movable property of the Church for the use of the State, assigning, in compensation, pensions to the chief ecclesiastical dignitaries. But, with the exception of a few benefices in Petersburg, Moscow, and other principal cities, the stipends of the clergy, even when increased by the offerings of the people, and by the fees on occasion of births, marriages, and funerals, are almost inadequate to provide for their subsistence. The total number of established clergy, of all ranks and orders, is stated at 254,000.

With the exception of the restraints laid on the Jews, who are not allowed to settle in Russia Proper, all religions may be freely professed in the empire. No member of the Russo-Greek Church is, however, permitted to renounce his creed; and when a marriage takes place between one of its members and a person belonging to another faith, the children must all be brought up in the established church. Roman Catholics are most numerous in the formerly Polish provinces, Lutherans in those of the Baltic, and Mohammedans in Southern Russia, while the Jews are almost entirely settled in the towns and larger villages of the western and south-western frontier districts.

The number of members of the principal religious creeds in European Russia was returned as follows at an enumeration taken in 1867:—



Creeds	Russia, ex-Poland	Poland	Total, European Russia
Orthodox Greek Catholics	54,061,326	32,484	54,093,810
United Greeks and Armenians . . . . .	37,136	229,260	266,396
Roman Catholics . . . . .	2,882,991	4,326,473	7,209,464
Protestants . . . . .	2,234,112	331,233	2,565,345
Jews . . . . .	1,829,100	783,079	2,612,179
Mahometans . . . . .	2,358,766	606	2,359,372
Pagans . . . . .	255,503	472	255,975

The following table shows, after official returns, the number of Educational Establishments in Russia, maintained, either wholly or in part, by the government, and placed under the Minister of Public Instruction, at the end of the year 1870:—

	Number	Pupils
Universities . . . . .	8	7,275
Lyceums . . . . .	2	262
Veterinary schools . . . . .	2	154
Gymnasiums and progymnasiums—		
For males . . . . .	153	} 58,478
For females . . . . .	173	
Training schools for teachers . . . . .	39	1,274
District schools . . . . .	419	27,508
Primary schools . . . . .	22,827	831,402
Total . . . . .	23,623	924,353

In the budget for the year 1876, a sum of 14,416,543 roubles, or 2,059,506*l.* was set down for public education. Of this total the allowance made to universities and lyceums was 321,739*l.*; to gymnasiums 586,650*l.*; to district, parochial, and primary schools, 349,317*l.*; and to training colleges for teachers, and for building expenses, 177,261*l.* The rest was for the cost of general administration.

The mass of the population of Russia is as yet without education. In 1860 only two out of every hundred recruits levied for the army were able to read and write, but the proportion had largely increased in 1870, when eleven out of every hundred were found to be possessed of these elements of knowledge. In the Grand-duchy of Finland, which has a system of public instruction separate from that of the rest of the empire, education is all but universal, the whole of the inhabitants being able at least to read, if not to write.

The empire, Finland excepted, is divided into educational districts, each of which has a university, with a number of lyceums, at which the young men intended to fill civil offices are mostly instructed, besides gymnasiums, high schools, and elementary schools, varying

according to area and population. The chief districts are those of Petersburg, Moscow, Kharkof, Kasan, Dorpat, Kief, Odessa, Wilna, and Warsaw.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue of the empire is derived to the extent of two-thirds from direct and indirect taxes, while nearly two-thirds of the total expenditure are for the army and navy, and interest on the public debt. There are annual budget estimates published by the government, and also, since 1866, accounts of the actual receipts and disbursements of the State, which, entering into minute details, cannot be issued till after the lapse of a number of years.

The following table gives, in pounds sterling, the total actual revenue and expenditure of the imperial government for each of the six years from 1868 to 1873, and the budget estimates of the total revenue and expenditure for each of the four years 1874 to 1877:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1868	60,506,301	63,040,428	1873	73,907,119	73,903,166
1869	65,356,620	66,971,129	1874	72,950,686	72,928,806
1870	68,651,261	69,354,583	1875	79,908,742	81,436,019
1871	70,153,452	71,403,797	1876	81,448,329	79,443,630
1872	71,914,926	73,933,519	1877	81,539,714	81,252,857

The financial estimates of Russia are framed on the model of the former Imperial French budgets. The estimates of revenue are subdivided under the three heads of, first, ordinary receipts; secondly, 'recettes d'ordre;' and thirdly, extraordinary receipts. The estimates of expenditure are subdivided into four heads, namely, first, ordinary, expenditure; secondly, anticipated deficits in receipts ('non valeurs dans les recettes'); thirdly, 'dépenses d'ordre;' and fourthly, temporary disbursements, the latter chiefly incurred for the construction of railways. The ordinary revenue includes all the direct and indirect taxes raised for the purpose of meeting the ordinary cost of the administration, while the 'recettes d'ordre' represent the estimated receipts from the sale of volumes of laws printed by the government, of the produce of State mines, and of other miscellaneous sources. These receipts are balanced by sums of a similar amount placed on the estimates of expenditure under the heading of 'dépenses d'ordre.' The extraordinary receipts consist mainly of sums borrowed for the purpose of subsidising railways and for promoting other works of public utility. They are entered in the same manner as the 'recettes d'ordre' on the expenditure side of the Budgets.

The following two tables show the principal sources of revenue and



The budget estimates for the year 1877 gave the total revenue at 570,778,000 roubles, or 81,539,714*l.*, and the total expenditure at 568,770,000 roubles, or 81,252,857*l.* The details of the estimates for 1877 differed very little from those of the two preceding years.

The direct taxes of the empire consist chiefly of imposts on land — ‘*impôts redevances foncières*’—which produce nine-tenths of the whole poll-tax, levied from the peasantry, and raised, at very little expense. Customs and excise duties, the former of a protective nature, and the latter laid principally on spirits, beer, salt, and tobacco, form the bulk of the revenue from indirect taxation. The spirit duties were largely raised in 1871, and again in 1873, notwithstanding which the consumption is increasing, forming an ever-growing source of revenue.

It will be seen from the table showing the budgets of expenditure for 1875 and 1876 that, next to the disbursements for the army the largest branch of expenditure is that for the public debt. In the budget estimates for the year 1876, the total amount required for interest and sinking fund, but not cost of management—the latter going to the charge of the Ministry of Finance—was calculated at 106,910,946 roubles, or 15,272,992*l.*, divided as follows:—

*Interest and Sinking Fund of Public Debentures, 1876:—*

	Roubles
Foreign loans (terminable) . . . . .	13,864,759
Foreign ditto (perpetual) . . . . .	20,154,487
Interior loans (terminable)—	
<i>a.</i> Debt to sundry departments . . . . .	907,677
<i>b.</i> Debt to state bank, metallic . . . . .	3,000,000
<i>c.</i> Five per cent. bank bills . . . . .	1,450,000
<i>d.</i> Treasury bills . . . . .	9,435,520
<i>e.</i> Five per cent. lottery loans . . . . .	13,286,750
<i>f.</i> Debt of former Kingdom of Poland . . . . .	2,911,168
<i>g.</i> Debt for ‘ <i>feuilles de liquidation</i> ,’ and certificates of Kingdom of Poland . . . . .	3,272,413
Interior loans (perpetual)—	
<i>a.</i> Ordinary and inalienable . . . . .	3,946,164
<i>b.</i> Four per cent. consolidated bills . . . . .	6,169,028
Interest and sinking fund of five per cent. consolidated bills, issued for construction of railways . . . . .	21,076,611
Interest and sinking fund of debentures of the Nicholas Railway . . . . .	7,200,000
Total . . . . .	106,910,946
	£15,272,992

To cover a series of annual deficits and, at the same time, to procure the capital for the construction of a network of railways throughout the Empire, a number of foreign loans were raised during the twenty-six years from 1850 to 1875. The most important of

them were, first, a loan of 6,400,000*l.*, issued in 1850, to meet the expenditure for the railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow; secondly, a loan of 12 millions sterling, issued in 1859; thirdly, a loan of 8 millions, issued in 1860; and fourthly, a loan of 15 millions sterling, issued in 1862, the latter three contracted, partly for the covering of financial deficits and partly for the construction of railways. The subsequent foreign loans were one for 2,600,000*l.*, issued in 1863, and two for 6,000,000*l.* each, issued respectively in 1864 and 1866. The next was a foreign loan of 12,000,000*l.*, brought out in January 1870; followed by another loan of 12,000,000*l.*, issued in 1871; and by two loans, each of 15,000,000*l.*, the first brought out in September 1872, and the second raised in December 1873. The two foreign loans of 1850 and of 1864 were contracted for by Messrs. Baring; the four foreign loans of 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873 were contracted by Messrs. Rothschild, of London and Paris; and lastly, the foreign loan of 1877 was contracted by Messrs. Mendelssohn, Berlin, in union with the Comptoir d'Escompte, Paris, and other continental banks.

The following table gives the year of issue, nominal capital, interest per cent., and price of issue, of the foreign loans of Russia, fifteen in number—including early liabilities dating back to 1822—contracted up to the end of the year 1877:—

## FOREIGN LOANS OF RUSSIA.

Year of issue	Nominal capital	Interest per cent.	Price of issue per cent.
	£		
1822	6,400,000	5	77
1850	5,500,000	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	93
1859	12,000,000	3	68
1860	8,000,000	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	92
1862	15,000,000	5	94
1863	2,600,000	5	85
1864	6,000,000	5	86
1866	6,000,000	4	61
1870	12,000,000	5	80
1871	12,000,000	5	81
1872	15,000,000	5	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
1873	15,000,000	5	90
1874	1,480,000	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
1875	15,000,000	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
1877	15,000,000	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	85
	150,370,000		

Not included in the above list are several loans for railways, gua-



ranted by the Imperial government. The earlier of the foreign loans of Russia have become largely reduced at present, through the operation of sinking funds. Of the 1822 loan, issued by Messrs. Rothschild, more than one-half had been repaid at the end of 1875; of the 1850 loan, contracted for by Baring Brothers, the outstanding sum was 2,950,000*l.*; of the 1859 loan, issued by Thomson, Bonar, and Co., the amount was 5,100,000*l.*; and of the 1860 loan, issued by Baring Brothers, it was 6,600,000*l.* at the same date. But the repayments, through sinking funds, were comparatively small of the subsequent loans.

The entire public debt of Russia, interior and foreign, was estimated to amount to 1,967,000,000 roubles, or 281,000,000*l.*, on the 1st of July 1877, the total comprising an internal loan of 210,000,000 roubles, or 30,000,000*l.*, issued in 1877, soon after the commencement of the war against Turkey.

Not included in this total was a very large quantity of paper money with forced currency. According to official reports, the total amount of bank notes in circulation on the 1st of January 1876, was 797,313,480 roubles, or 113,044,783*l.* There were new issues of paper money to a very large amount in 1877, during the war with Russia, variously estimated at from 205,000,000 to 280,000,000 roubles, or from 28,000,000*l.* to 40,000,000*l.*

The destruction of public credit, through an illimited issue of paper money, is of old standing. In the reign of Catherine II., the first attempt, on a large scale, was made to cover the annual deficits by a very liberal supply of paper roubles, the sum total of which at the death of the Empress, 1796, amounted to 200,000,000. During the subsequent wars with France and Turkey, new emissions of paper followed, with the consequence that in 1815 the notes had fallen to 418, that is, one silver rouble was worth four roubles eighteen copecs in paper. Great efforts were now made by the Government to improve this state of things, by withdrawing a portion of the paper from circulation. After ten years of improved financial management, there remained, however, still 600,000,000 of notes, circulating at the rate of three paper roubles to one silver rouble. As a final remedy, the Imperial Government withdrew, in 1843, the whole of the old paper money, introducing, in its stead, a new form of bank notes, with forced currency. By these and other means, particularly the establishment, in 1859, of a State bank, the Bank of Russia, under the control of the Minister of Finance, the nominal value of the paper money was considerably raised, so as to stand only at from 10 to 15 per cent. discount, with a prospect of the resumption of specie payments in the course of a number of years.

The finances of the Grand-duchy of Finland, represented by an average annual revenue and expenditure of 3,000,000 roubles, or about 429,000*l.*, and a public debt of 45,000,000 roubles, or 6,435,000*l.*, are administered separately from the imperial exchequer; but the special budgets of Poland ceased in 1867, on the final incorporation of the kingdom with Russia.

## Army and Navy.

### 1. *Army.*

The armed forces of Russia were drawn, previous to the year 1871, from the classes of peasants and artisans, partly and principally by means of a conscription, partly by the adoption of the sons of soldiers, and partly by voluntary enlistment. In January 1871, a law of military re-organisation was sanctioned by the Emperor, which came into force in 1872. The new law orders an annual conscription, to which all men who have completed their twenty-first year, and are not physically incapacitated, are liable. Immunity from service by the purchase of substitutes is prohibited under the new regulations. They fix the period of service in the army at fifteen years, six of them in active service, and nine years in the reserve. The men remain with the colours only as long as will be required to keep up the force at its full complement, and during the remaining period they are sent on furlough. After acquitting themselves of their six years' service, the soldiers pass over into the reserve for another period of nine years, during which they are liable to serve only in time of war. If called out during these nine years, the younger men of the reserve are employed in active operations, the older ones being set apart to form a reserve to reinforce the garrisons of fortresses. In time of peace, the men of the reserve are called out only for short periods of drill, undergone near their ordinary places of residence. To enable the educated classes to free themselves from compulsory conscription, and also to provide the requisite number of officers, and persons fit to serve in the supplementary branches, young men possessed of a certain degree of education are permitted to enter from their 17th year as volunteers for a short period of service. After acquitting themselves of service in the line, the volunteers either undergo a military examination of an inferior degree, and pass over to the reserve, or they may pass an officer's examination and become either army officers or reserve officers. Volunteers passing into the reserve, as officers or as privates, remain in the reserve till their 36th year. All other officers leaving the regular army before their 36th year are likewise liable to serve in the reserve to that age. Soldiers belonging to the reserve are

exempt from service only in case of illness, or if serving in some other public capacity. All able-bodied men not entering the army, or navy, can in time of war be called out to serve in a militia, to be organised in accordance with the rules announced in an Imperial manifesto. It is enacted by the law of 1871, that 'now as formerly, military service will be performed under special laws by the Cossacks, the non-Russian inhabitants of certain portions of the Empire, and the population of the Grand Duchy of Finland.' The levies furnished by the Cossacks are regulated by particular treaties; and many half-savage tribes are excused, partly on account of their diminutive size, and partly because of their great aversion to a military life. Generally, it is found that a levy of two on every 500 males produces a supply of about 90,000 or 100,000 men.

Under the new law of army organisation the land forces of Russia consist in time of peace of field troops and garrison troops. In addition to these, reserve forces are organised during the continuance of peace, and independently of the army being placed on a war footing. A militia is also formed for extraordinary contingencies, if the safety of the country requires it. The garrison troops are organised to answer the following purposes. Firstly, in time of peace they are employed to do ordinary garrison service, and, secondly, they instruct recruits, and, in the cavalry, break in horses; they also drill the men on furlough and in the reserve called out for exercise. In time of war, the garrison troops continue the garrison duty, drill recruits, and supply the 'cadres' for the formation of the infantry and foot artillery reserves, as also for the formation of 'troupes de marche' of all arms of the service. The reserve forces are only formed in time of war. The 'cadres' are supplied by the local garrisons and filled up by the reserves. The reserve forces have a double destination, namely, first to act as a field force in separate infantry regiments and divisions with their own foot artillery and train, and, secondly, to garrison fortresses and supply fortress artillery. One company of the garrison troops is regarded as a sufficient 'cadre' for a battalion of reserve, and one garrison gun as a 'cadre' for a reserve battery. The 'troupes de marche' are formed upon 'cadres' supplied by the garrison troops of all arms. They consist of all men on furlough and in reserve, in excess of the numbers required for raising the field forces to the war standard. They are also employed to fill up the gaps occasioned by losses in the field forces. To keep the Guards always at their full complement, special reserve forces are attached to them, at the rate of one battalion per regiment of infantry and rifle brigade, and one battery per artillery brigade. The reserve and garrison battalions are stationed in the districts whence they draw their reserves at the rate of two reserve battalions per garrison

battalion. The organisation of the reserve forces is not at first to be fully carried out under the new law in any but those provinces of European Russia densely enough inhabited to admit of it. In those outlying or little inhabited portions in which the formation of reserve troops would be inexpedient, the reserve men are to be formed into 'troupes de marche' and despatched to the seat of war to reinforce the reserve corps; or they are to be sent to garrison neighbouring fortresses, or do garrison duty in the interior. The following was the composition of the Russian army in 1877 :—

<i>Peace Footing.</i>		<i>War Footing.</i>	
Battalions . . . .	852	Officers . . . .	39,380
Squadrons . . . .	281	Rank and file . . .	1,173,879
Guns . . . . .	1,422		
Officers . . . . .	33,043	Total of men . . .	1,213,259
Rank and file . . .	732,829		
Total of men . . .	768,427		

The nominal strength of the various divisions of the Russian army, according to the returns of the ministry of war, was as follows in 1877 :—

	On the peace footing	On the war footing
1. Regular army.		
Infantry . . . . .	364,422	694,511
Cavalry . . . . .	38,306	49,183
Artillery . . . . .	41,731	48,773
Engineers . . . . .	13,413	16,203
Total . . . . .	457,872	808,670
2. Army of 1st reserve.		
Troops of the line . . .	80,455	74,561
Garrison troops in regiments . .	80,455	23,470
„ „ in battalions . . .	19,830	29,892
Total . . . . .	180,740	127,923
3. Army of 2nd reserve.		
Troops of all arms . . . .	129,815	276,666
General total . . . .	768,427	1,213,259

Finland has a military system of its own, being obliged, at the demand of the Grand Duke, that is the Emperor, to bring into the field a certain number of men, on the Swedish 'Indelta' principle. This principle (see page 428) is that every district is bound to supply

a certain number of soldiers, and to pay them, while the State provides for their material wants.

Among the irregular troops of Russia, the most important are the Cossacks. The country of the Don Cossacks contains from 600,000 to 700,000 inhabitants. In case of necessity, every Cossack, from fifteen to sixty years of age, is bound to render military service. The usual regular military force, however, consists of fifty-four cavalry regiments, each numbering 1,044 men, making a total of 56,376. The number of Cossacks is computed as follows:—

	Heads	In military service
On the Black Sea . . . . .	125,000	18,000
Great Russian Cossacks on the Caucasian Line	150,000	18,000
Don Cossacks . . . . .	440,000	66,000
Ural Cossacks . . . . .	50,000	8,000
Orenburg Cossacks . . . . .	60,000	10,000
Siberian Cossacks . . . . .	50,000	9,000
Total . . . . .	875,000	129,000

The military organisation of the Cossacks is in eight districts, called *Woisskos*. Each *Woissko* furnishes a certain number of regiments, fully armed and equipped, and undergoing constant military exercise, so as to be prepared to enter the field, on being summoned, in the course of ten days. The two larger districts are the *Woissko* of Kuban, which has the privilege of furnishing a squadron of picked men for an Imperial escort in time of war, and the second the *Woissko* of Terak, which furnishes a like escort in time of peace.

The Cossacks are a race of free men; neither serfage nor any other dependence upon the land has existed among them. The entire territory belongs to the Cossack commune, and every individual has an equal right to the use of the land, together with the pastures, hunting-grounds, and fisheries. The Cossacks pay no taxes to the Government, but in lieu of this they are bound to perform military service. They are divided into three classes, viz., first, the minors or '*Maloletniye*,' up to their sixteenth year; secondly, those on actual service, the '*Sluzhiliye*,' for a period of twenty-five years, therefore until their forty-second year; thirdly, those released from service, the '*Otstavniye*,' who remain for five years, or until their forty-seventh year, in the reserve, after which period they are regarded as wholly released from service and invalided. Every Cossack is obliged to equip, clothe, and arm himself at his own expense, and to keep his horse. Whilst on service beyond the frontiers of his own



country, he receives rations of food and provender, and a small amount of pay. The artillery and train are at the charge of the Government. Instead of imposing taxes on the Don Cossacks, the Russian Government pays them an annual tribute, varying in peace and war, together with grants to be distributed among the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle. Besides the regular Cossacks, there are, on the Orenburg and Siberian lines, the Bashkir Cossacks, numbering some 200,000 men.

## 2. Navy.

The Russian navy consists of two great divisions, the fleet of the Baltic, and that of the Black Sea. Each of these two fleets is again subdivided into sections, of which three are in or near the Baltic, and two in or near the Black Sea. The divisions, like the English, carry the white, blue, and red flag—an arrangement originating with the Dutch—but without the rank of the admirals being connected with the colour of the flag.

At the end of the year 1877, the strength of the various divisions of the Russian navy was returned officially as follows:—1, the Baltic Fleet, consisting of 137 men-of-war, comprising 27 armour-clad ships, 44 unarmoured steamers, and 66 transports; 2, the Black Sea Fleet, consisting of 31 men-of-war, comprising 2 armour-clad ships, 25 unarmoured steamers, and 4 transports; 3, the Caspian Sea Fleet, consisting of 11 unarmoured steamers and 8 transports; 4, the Siberian Fleet, consisting of 15 unarmoured steamers and 21 transports. The total comprises 223 men-of-war, all steamers, armed with 561 guns, with engines of aggregate 188,120 horse-power.

The ironclad fleet of war of Russia, comprising 29 ships—27 in the Baltic, and 2 in the Black Sea—was made up, at the end of 1877, of the following classes of ships:—

	Armour thickness Inches
1st Class: Two mastless turret-ships. . . .	12 and 14
2nd Class: Nine sea-going cruisers . . . .	4 to 6
3rd Class: Sixteen vessels for coast defence . . . .	4 to 4½
Two circular monitors . . . .	11 and 18

The following table gives the list of the twenty-nine ironclad vessels of the Russian navy under their four classes. The columns of the table show, after the name of each ship, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of the engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, or displacement in tons. Those ironclads marked by an asterisk before their names were not completed at the end of 1877:—

Names of ironclads	Armour thickness at water line	Guns		Indicated horse- power	Displace- ment, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
<i>First-class:—</i>	Inches				Tons
Peter the Great . . . . .	14	4	35-ton	2,200	9,510
*Minin . . . . .	12	4	35-ton	2,600	5,650
<i>Second-class:—</i>					
*Duke of Edinburgh . . . . .	6	{ 4 2	{ 12-ton 6½-ton	2,000	4,438
General-Admiral . . . . .	6	{ 4 2	{ 12-ton 6½-ton	2,000	4,438
Admiral Tehitchagoff . . . . .	5½	4	35-ton	1,800	3,396
Admiral Spiridoff . . . . .	5½	4	35-ton	1,800	3,396
Admiral Greig . . . . .	5	6	25-ton	1,800	3,450
Admiral Lazareff . . . . .	5	6	25-ton	1,800	3,450
Kniaz-Pojarski . . . . .	4½	10	12-ton	1,800	4,291
Sevastopol . . . . .	4	{ 10 8	{ 12-ton 80-pdrs.	2,600	5,944
Petropaulovski . . . . .	4	{ 10 8	{ 12-ton 80-pdrs.	2,600	5,944
<i>Third-class:—</i>					
*Kreml . . . . .	4½	{ 6 2	{ 12-ton 6½-ton	1,500	3,260
*Netronmena . . . . .	4½	{ 6 2	{ 12-ton 6½-ton	1,500	3,260
Pervenets . . . . .	4½	26	6½-ton	1,500	3,260
Tcharodeika . . . . .	4½	4	12-ton	800	1,835
Roussalka . . . . .	4½	4	12-ton	800	1,835
Smertch . . . . .	4½	2	12-ton	800	1,580
Bromenosetch . . . . .	4	2	18-ton	800	1,555
Edinorog . . . . .	4	2	18-ton	800	1,555
Koldoun . . . . .	4	2	18-ton	800	1,555
Latnik . . . . .	4	2	18-ton	800	1,555
Lava . . . . .	4	2	18-ton	800	1,555
Ouragan . . . . .	4	2	18-ton	800	1,555
Perm . . . . .	4	2	18-ton	800	1,555
Streletz . . . . .	4	2	18-ton	800	1,555
Tiphon . . . . .	4	2	18-ton	800	1,555
Veshtchoun . . . . .	4	2	18-ton	800	1,555
<i>Circular monitors:—</i>					
Admiral Popoff . . . . .	18	2	40-ton	640	3,550
Novgorod . . . . .	11	2	28-ton	480	2,490

The two most powerful vessels of the Russian ironclad navy are the mastless turret-ships, Peter the Great and Minin, the latter not quite completed at the end of 1877. The Peter the Great, constructed in the harbour of Kronstadt, and launched in 1874, resembles

in design and construction the three great mastless turret-ships of the British navy, more especially the Dreadnought (see page 234), though of larger size, its length being 321 feet, and its extreme breadth 64 feet. The Peter the Great carries, like the Dreadnought and her sister-ships, the Devastation and the Thunderer, two turrets, with an armament of four 35-ton guns, made of Krupp steel. The Minin, similarly armed, is smaller in size, being 298 feet long, and 50 feet in extreme breadth.

Next to the Peter the Great and the Minin, the largest of the twenty-nine ironclads of the Russian navy are two new broadside ships, the Duke of Edinburgh and the General Admiral, the first in course of construction in 1877. The Duke of Edinburgh, originally called the Alexander Nevsky, and the General Admiral are each 285 feet in length and 48 feet in extreme breadth, built of iron sheathed with wood, and with a six-inch armour-belt on the water line to protect the vital parts. The battery deck of these ironclads is similar to that of the British ships of the Hercules and Invincible classes (see page 235), the guns being so arranged as to fire in all directions. Next in the list of sea-going cruisers stand the four Russian ironclads named after admirals, namely, the Admiral Tchitchagoff, Admiral Spiridoff, Admiral Greig, and Admiral Lazareff. They are turret-ships of the type of the Monarch (see pages 234-5), the turrets being encased in six-inch armour. The next ship in the list, the Kniaz-Pojarski, was built by English engineers at the naval yard of St. Petersburg, and launched in September 1866. The Kniaz-Pojarski is 280 feet long, 49 feet beam, and about 31 feet deep. The armour-plating is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick, and extends the entire length of the vessel from the depth of 5 feet below and 6 feet above the line of flotation: the armour is laid on a backing of East India teak 18 inches thick. The last two armour-clad ships in the list of seagoing cruisers, the Sevastopol and Petropaulovski, are of obsolete type, having been built in 1863 and 1864, the former being the first constructed ironclad of the Russian navy.

An entirely new feature in the construction of armour-clad vessels is represented by the two Circular Monitors, also called 'Popoffkas,' after their designer, Admiral Popoff, builder of the Peter the Great. The first of these new ships, named the Novgorod, of 2,000 tons burthen and 480 horse-power, was launched in June 1873, at the docks of Nicholaieff, near Sevastopol; and the second, named Admiral Popoff, was launched in October 1875 from the dockyard of Nicholaieff. The Admiral Popoff is reported to embrace all the latest improvements in this class of vessels, being 120 feet in diameter against 100 feet of the Novgorod, and of greater speed, with lesser draught of water, namely,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  feet. However, as the mean speed of the Circular Monitors is not calculated to be more than from

eight to nine miles an hour, they must be held to be chiefly fitted for defensive purposes, serving as 'floating fortresses.'

The Imperial navy was commanded, at the end of March 1877, by 17 admirals, 32 vice-admirals, 31 rear admirals, 201 first-class captains, 98 second-class captains, 303 captain lieutenants, 443 lieutenants, and 129 midshipmen of the special corps attached to the navy. The navigation detachment contained, at the same date, five generals and 508 staff officers; the naval artillery four generals and 197 staff officers; the naval engineers six generals and 139 staff officers; the naval mechanics two generals and 543 staff officers; and the naval architect corps eight generals and 48 staff officers.

The sailors of the Imperial navy are levied, like the army, by recruitment; many of them, however, are enlisted voluntarily, and the crews furnished by Finland are obtained altogether in this manner. The period of service in the navy was formerly twenty-two years, but it was reduced, in 1873, to nine years, seven of which must be spent in active service, and two in the reserve.

### Area and Population.

The Russian empire comprises one-seventh of the territorial part of the globe, and about one-twenty-sixth part of its entire surface. Owing to the vast extent of the Empire, and its social condition, no surveys that can lay claim to accuracy have yet been made, and the area is obtained in greater part from estimates. There has been likewise no general census of the population, but various enumerations, made by the government during the years 1870 to 1873, mainly undertaken for purposes of finance or war, serve to furnish an approximately correct return of the numbers of the people. According to them, the total area of the Empire embraces 8,444,766 English square miles, while the total population numbers 85,685,945, being, on the average, 10 individuals to the square mile. The density of population of European Russia is considerably greater than that of the Asiatic part of the Empire. Russia in Europe, comprising an area of 2,261,657 English square miles, with 78,281,447 inhabitants, has, on the average, 34 individuals to the square mile, while Asiatic Russia, extending over 6,170,882 English square miles, with 7,229,495 inhabitants, has barely more than a single individual to the square mile.

The following table exhibits the details of these official statements,—referring to the year 1870, as regards the whole of European Russia, and to various dates, mostly later, in respect to the Asiatic portion of the Empire—concerning the area and population of the various political and geographical divisions of the Empire of Russia :—

Governments	Area: English square miles	Population
<b>1. Russia in Europe:—</b>		
Archange . . . . .	331,490	281,112
Jaroslav . . . . .	13,750	1,000,748
Kaluga . . . . .	11,939	996,252
Kostroma . . . . .	32,701	1,176,097
Koursk . . . . .	17,936	1,945,807
Moscow . . . . .	12,858	1,772,624
Nijni Novgorod . . . . .	19,796	1,271,564
Novgorod . . . . .	47,234	1,011,445
Olonetz . . . . .	57,437	296,392
Orel . . . . .	18,041	1,596,881
Pskov . . . . .	17,069	775,701
Riazan . . . . .	16,254	1,477,433
Smolensk . . . . .	21,638	1,140,015
Tambov . . . . .	25,683	2,150,971
Tula . . . . .	11,956	1,167,878
Tver . . . . .	25,223	1,528,881
Vladimir . . . . .	18,863	1,259,923
Vologda . . . . .	155,492	1,003,039
Voronej . . . . .	25,438	2,152,696
Great Russia . . . . .	880,798	23,814,559
Kharkov . . . . .	21,040	1,698,015
Kiev . . . . .	19,689	2,175,132
Poltava . . . . .	19,265	2,102,614
Tchernigov . . . . .	20,232	1,659,600
Little Russia . . . . .	80,226	7,635,361
Astrakhan . . . . .	86,668	601,514
Kazan . . . . .	24,600	1,704,624
Orenburg . . . . .	73,886	900,547
Penza . . . . .	14,996	1,173,186
Perm . . . . .	128,245	2,198,666
Samara . . . . .	60,198	1,837,081
Saratow . . . . .	32,622	1,751,268
Simbirsk . . . . .	19,109	1,205,881
Ufa . . . . .	47,032	1,364,925
Viatka . . . . .	59,114	2,406,024
Eastern Russia . . . . .	546,464	15,143,716
Bessarabia . . . . .	14,046	1,078,932
Cossacks of the Don . . . . .	61,911	1,086,264
Ekaterinoslaf . . . . .	26,147	1,352,300
Kherson . . . . .	27,522	1,596,809



Governments	Area : English square miles	Population
Sea of Azov . . . . .	14,217	—
Taurida . . . . .	24,538	704,997
South Russia . . . . .	168,381	5,819,302
Grodno . . . . .	14,965	1,008,521
Kovno . . . . .	15,691	1,156,041
Minsk . . . . .	35,273	1,182,230
Moghilev . . . . .	18,158	947,625
Podolia . . . . .	16,223	1,933,188
Vilna . . . . .	16,412	1,001,909
Vitebsk . . . . .	17,439	888,727
Volhynia . . . . .	27,736	1,704,018
Western Russia . . . . .	161,897	9,822,259
Courland . . . . .	10,535	619,154
Esthonia . . . . .	7,817	323,961
Livonia . . . . .	18,158	1,000,876
St. Petersburg . . . . .	20,759	1,325,471
Baltic Provinces . . . . .	57,269	3,269,462
Total, Russia Proper . . . . .	1,895,441	65,504,659
Kalisz . . . . .	4,391	669,261
Kielce . . . . .	3,897	518,730
Lomsha . . . . .	4,667	489,699
Lublin . . . . .	6,500	707,098
Piotrkow . . . . .	4,729	682,495
Plotzk . . . . .	4,200	471,938
Radom . . . . .	4,769	532,466
Siedlce . . . . .	5,536	504,606
Suwalki . . . . .	4,846	524,489
Warsaw . . . . .	5,622	925,639
Poland . . . . .	49,159	6,026,421
Abo-Ejorneborg . . . . .	9,332	310,159
Kuopio . . . . .	16,499	230,692
Nyland . . . . .	4,584	175,558
St. Michael . . . . .	8,818	160,694
Tevastehus . . . . .	8,333	197,140
Uleaborg . . . . .	63,954	189,044
Viborg . . . . .	16,623	278,754
Wasa . . . . .	16,078	314,994
Finland . . . . .	144,222	1,857,035
Kuban . . . . .	36,782	672,224
Stavropol . . . . .	27,020	437,118
Ter . . . . .	23,267	485,237
Cis-Caucasia . . . . .	87,069	1,594,579

Governments	Area: English square miles	Population
Baku . . . . .	15,151	513,560
Daghestan . . . . .	11,521	448,299
Elizabetspol . . . . .	17,114	529,412
Erivan . . . . .	10,670	452,001
Kutais . . . . .	7,995	605,691
Sukhum . . . . .	3,331	70,701
Tchernoiemore . . . . .	2,741	15,703
Tiflis . . . . .	15,613	606,584
Sakhatali . . . . .	1,620	56,802
Trans-Caucasia . . . . .	85,766	3,298,753
Caucasus . . . . .	172,835	4,898,332
Total, European Russia . . . . .	2,261,657	78,281,447
2. <i>Russia in Asia</i> :—		
Amoorskaya . . . . .	173,552	44,400
Irkutsk . . . . .	309,177	378,244
Primorskaya, or Maritime Region . . . . .	731,910	45,000
Tobolsk . . . . .	531,959	1,036,848
Tomsk . . . . .	329,024	838,756
Trans-Baikal . . . . .	240,770	430,780
Yakutsk . . . . .	1,517,063	231,977
Yeniseisk . . . . .	992,832	372,862
Siberia . . . . .	4,826,287	3,428,867
Akmolinsk . . . . .	210,556	381,200
Zarafshan . . . . .	19,625	271,000
Semipalatinsk . . . . .	188,291	510,163
Semiretchinsk . . . . .	155,290	543,094
Syr-Daria . . . . .	165,996	848,489
Turgai . . . . .	202,183	289,930
Ural . . . . .	141,468	346,715
Kuldja . . . . .	27,457	114,337
Amu-Daria . . . . .	39,974	220,000
Central Asia . . . . .	1,344,595	3,800,628
Total, Asiatic Russia . . . . .	6,170,882	7,229,495
Grand total, Russian Empire . . . . .	8,444,766	85,685,945

Only one-seventh part of European Russia is well-peopled, containing four-ninths of the entire population of the European pro-

vinces of Russia proper. One-third part, with half the number of the total population, is tolerably populous; and one-half of European Russia, with one-ninth part of the total population, is sparsely inhabited. The central, or 'great' and 'little' Russian provinces, which constitute the heart of Russia, are the most densely populated. These are the richest agricultural provinces, and they form the centre of the manufacturing industries of the Empire. To the north and north-east of these provinces there is a great diminution in the proportion of inhabitants to area, attributable to the increasing sterility of the soil, and to climatic conditions. The sparseness of the population in the southern regions is due partly to historical causes, such as inroads of nomadic hordes, and partly to the woodless character of the vast plains, which are very deficient in water.

The vast majority of the population of Russia are devoted to agricultural occupations, and dwell in villages, spread thinly over the vast area of the empire. According to local enumerations made by order of the Ministry of the Interior at various periods there are but fifteen towns containing more than 50,000 inhabitants. The list is as follows:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
St. Petersburg (1869)	667,926	Kasan	78,602
Moscow (1871)	611,970	Kieff.	70,591
Warsaw	251,584	Nicolaieff	67,972
Odessa (1873)	162,814	Tiflis	60,937
Kichenieff (Bessarabia)	103,998	Kharkoff	59,968
Riga	102,043	Tula	58,150
Saratoff	93,218	Berditcheff	52,786
Vilna	79,265		

In the larger towns a considerable proportion of the trading and industrial population are either aliens, or of foreign extraction.

The population of Russia Proper is composed of three groups: Great Russians, or Veliko-Russ; Little Russians, or Malo-Russ; and White Russians, or Bélo-Russ. The first, numbering 35,000,000, all belonging to the Slavonian race, occupy the central provinces; the second, numbering about 11,000,000, compose the bulk of the population of Poltava, Kharkof, Chernigof, Kief, Volhynia, Podolsk, Ekaterinoslaf, and the Taurida; the White Russians, about 3,000,000, inhabit the provinces of Monilef, Minsk, Vitebsk, and Grodno. Besides these three groups of Russians proper, there is a great variety of national elements in the general population of the Russian Empire: among them, Finns, 3,038,000 in number, who are divided into two groups, western and eastern. The western group is composed of Esthonians, Livonians, Karelians, and Laparis; the eastern group is composed of the tribes of Mordva, Cheremisses, Zyrians, Perniaks, Votiaks, Chuvashes, and Voguls. Next follow Lithuanians, 2,343,000; Jews, 1,631,000; Tartars,

2,500,000. Of other races, the most important are the Slavonians of Poland and Lithuania, numbering some 7,000,000; and the Armenians, to the number of about 2,000,000. These figures, however, are mere estimates, for there exist no official returns regarding the various nationalities inhabiting the empire.

Previous to the year 1861, the greater portion of the inhabitants of the empire were serfs, belonging either to the Crown or to private individuals. The number of the latter class was estimated in 1861 at 22,000,000, who were the property of 109,340 nobles and other private persons. By an imperial decree of March 3, 1861, coming into final execution on March 3, 1863, serfdom was abolished, under certain conditions, within the whole of Russia. The owners of the serfs were compensated for their land on a scale of payment by which the previous labour of the serf was estimated at a yearly rental of 6 per cent., so that for every six roubles which the labourer earned annually, he had to pay 100 roubles to his master as his capital value to become a freeholder. Of this sum, the serfs had to give immediately 20 per cent., while the remaining 80 per cent. were disbursed as an advance by the Government to the owners, to be repaid, at intervals extending over forty-nine years, by the freed peasants. According to an official report, the whole of these arrangements were completed at the end of July, 1865, so that, from this date, serfdom ceased to exist in Russia.

Besides the 22,000,000 of serfs belonging to private owners, there were, according to a census taken at the time, 22,225,075 Crown peasants — that is, 10,583,638 men, and 11,641,437 women. The emancipation of this class began previous to that of the private serfs, and was all but accomplished on September 1, 1863. By an imperial decree of July 8, 1863, land was granted to the peasants on the private and appanage estates of the Crown, and to the peasants who belonged to the imperial palaces, which they are to pay for in forty-nine years in instalments, each equal in amount to the 'obrok,' or poll-tax formerly yielded by them. The peasants on these Crown estates, about 2,000,000 in number, were thereby elevated to the rank of rent-paying peasants, a situation in which they will remain for forty-nine years, when they become freehold landowners.

Since the Emancipation Act of 1861 the cultivable lands of Russia proper in Europe have been approximately distributed as follows:—

	Per cent.
Town lands, about . . . . .	0·4
Crown . . . . .	34·6
Lands attached to mines . . . . .	3·5
„ held by peasants: 1. Crown peasants 15·6 per cent. )	20·6
„ „ 2. Former serfs 5·0 „ )	
Lands held by landed gentry and nobility . . . . .	19·7
„ other proprietors, or not surveyed . . . . .	20·4

It will be seen that about one-third of the cultivable land in Russia proper is held by the State; one-fifth by landed proprietors; and one-fifth by the peasantry.

### Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Russia with foreign countries is officially divided into trade with Europe, and trade with Asia; the former being subdivided into trade through the Baltic ports, through the White Sea ports, through the Southern ports, and over the European land frontier. The immense extent of the Empire, and its everchanging limits eastward, make it difficult to obtain exact returns of the aggregate amount of its foreign commerce, which must be partly estimated. According to official and other statements, the total value of imports in the five years 1872 to 1876 averaged, in round numbers, 60 millions sterling, while the value of the imports during the same triennial period averaged 52 millions sterling per annum. The four principal articles of import during the period were raw cotton, iron and other unwrought metals, tea, and machinery of all kinds, while the staple article of export was grain and other agricultural produce.

The two principal countries trading with Russia are Germany and Great Britain. Of the imports, about 40 per cent. annually came from Germany, and 32 per cent. from Great Britain; and of the exports 50 per cent. went to Great Britain, and 22 per cent. to Germany, on the average of the five years 1872 to 1876.

The commercial intercourse of Russia with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the value of the total exports from Russia to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Russia, in each of the ten years from 1867 to 1876:—

Years	Exports from Russia to Great Britain and Ireland	Imports of British Home Produce into Russia
	£	£
1867	22,286,926	3,944,035
1868	20,051,757	4,240,395
1869	16,674,516	6,465,412
1870	20,561,127	6,991,761
1871	23,721,375	6,583,948
1872	24,320,333	6,609,224
1873	21,189,231	8,997,721
1874	20,933,391	8,776,468
1875	20,708,901	8,059,524
1876	17,574,488	6,182,838

The commerce between Russia and the United Kingdom was



divided as follows between the Northern and the Southern ports of the empire, in each of the three years 1874 to 1876 :—

Exports from Russia to Great Britain	1874	1875	1876
	£	£	£
Northern Ports .	15,094,381	13,068,883	12,363,568
Southern „ . .	5,839,010	7,640,018	5,210,920
Total . . .	20,933,391	20,708,901	17,574,488

Imports of British home produce into Russia	1874	1875	1876
	£	£	£
Northern Ports .	6,936,366	6,786,123	5,033,256
Southern „ . .	1,840,102	1,273,401	1,149,582
Total . . .	8,776,468	8,059,524	6,182,838

The chief article of export from Russia to the United Kingdom is grain, mainly wheat. The grain exports were of an annual average value of nearly 10 millions sterling during the five years 1872 to 1876. (See table below.) The principal other articles of export to Great Britain in the year 1876 were flax, exported to the value of 2,341,751*l.*; wood and timber, the exports of which amounted to 3,585,254*l.*; flax seed and linseed, exported to the value of 1,675,836*l.*; and hemp, exported to the value of 524,490*l.* Minor articles of export to Great Britain are tallow and stearine; bristles; wool; fox, hare, and squirrel skins; cordage and twine; isinglass and tar. The principal British imports into Russia in the year 1876 were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,784,573*l.*; cotton stuffs and yarn, of the value of 520,355*l.*; and woollens, of the value of 344,539*l.*

The quantities of wheat and other kinds of grain and of wheatmeal and flour, exported from Russia to the United Kingdom in each of the five years 1872 to 1876, from both the northern and southern ports of the empire, were as follows :—

Exports	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Northern Ports .	4,373,484	6,937,640	6,607,843	8,333,408	6,744,531
Southern „ .	18,206,939	10,141,368	7,158,885	11,547,965	9,290,587
Total .	22,580,423	17,079,008	13,766,728	19,881,373	16,035,118

The declared value of the exports of bread stuff from the northern ports in the year 1876 was 2,867,948*l.*, and from the southern ports it was 4,286,256*l.* Thus, the total value of these exports of

Russia to the United Kingdom amounted to 7,154,204*l.* in 1876, against 9,176,003*l.* in the year 1875.

The commercial navy of Russia consisted, at the end of the year 1874, of 2,512 sea-going vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 260,504 ship last, or 521,008 tons. The total comprised 621 ships engaged in trading to foreign countries, and 1,672 coasting vessels, many of them belonging to Greeks, sailing under the Russian flag. Not included in the return were 385 trading steamers on the rivers and lakes of the empire, very nearly two-thirds of the number on the river Volga and its affluents.

The internal commerce of the empire, as well as its foreign trade, has been greatly extended by the establishment, in recent years, of a comprehensive network of railways. During the latter part of the reign of Nicolas, three lines were constructed by the initiative of the Emperor, being the short line from St. Petersburg to Zarskoje-Selo and Pawlosk, first of Russian railways, opened in 1838, the more important one from Warsaw to the Austrian frontier and Cracow, and finally, the line from St. Petersburg to Moscow, called the Nicolas railway, commenced in 1842, and opened Nov. 1, 1851. Under the successor of Nicolas, the present Emperor, the construction of railways, both directly by the state, and by private companies—the latter, in every case, receiving considerable Government aid—was continued more actively than before, and on the 1st of January 1874, the total length of the railways of Russia open for traffic was returned officially at 15,842 versts, or 10,560 English miles. Semi-official returns state that on the 1st of January 1877, the total length of railways in Europe open for traffic had increased to 12,350 English miles. At the same date 1,112 miles more of lines were in progress of construction.

On the proposition of the Minister of Public Works, the Emperor sanctioned, in June 1875, the extension of the existing system by 6,500 versts, which, added to the 2,500 versts previously sanctioned, raised the total to 9,000 versts. The new network is to be divided into four classes, according to different degrees of urgency, and the first of these classes will include the Siberian Railway and the seven projected lines in the coal basin of the Don; 2,600 versts are assigned to this class, at the head of which has been placed the immense Siberian line, reported as 'most urgent' by a Special Commission on Railways summoned in 1870. It is from a station on this line, probably Tioumen, that the Central Asian line to Tashkend is to take its rise, the continuation of the Orenburg line in that direction having been condemned as impracticable, owing to the inhospitable nature of the country it would have to traverse. The importance of the seven lines about to be sanctioned for the coalfields of the South is great, as the new railways will traverse this field

in every direction, and connect it on one side with the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, and on the other with the existing trunk lines of the Empire.

On the 1st of January 1875 there were 50 railway companies existing in the empire. Of this number, 10 had constructed their lines altogether without Government assistance; while the remaining 40 were guaranteed—20 to the full amount of their capital, and the other 20 only to a partial extent. The entire sum guaranteed in 1874 by the State in the shape of interest and repayment of capital amounted to 51,177,627 roubles, or 7,311,089*l*. In the year 1873 the sum of 14,592,172 roubles, or 2,084,596*l*., being 78·52 per cent. of the sum total, was paid out of the exchequer to the railway companies. The charters granted to railway companies are for the most part terminable after between 75 and 85 years; but some small companies have charters only for 37 years.

The following tabular statement shows the amount of guarantee, the sums paid under guarantee, and the percentage of sums paid to amount guaranteed in all the railways at various periods from 1861 to 1873:—

Years	Amount of Guarantee	Sums paid under Guarantee	Percentage of Sums paid to Amount Guaranteed
	£	£	
1861 . . . .	132,447	115,629	87·03
1862 . . . .	841,107	763,659	90·79
1863 . . . .	910,317	837,804	92·04
1864 . . . .	920,212	812,417	88·20
1865 . . . .	938,817	814,990	68·81
1866 . . . .	1,034,011	655,686	63·41
1867 . . . .	1,223,780	641,851	52·85
1868 . . . .	1,871,224	520,585	30·91
1869 . . . .	2,802,816	829,024	29·50
1870 . . . .	3,185,412	932,051	29·00
1873 . . . .	7,311,089	2,084,596	78·52

It appears from official returns referring to the end of the year 1874, that at that date the capital of all the railway companies amounted to 1,506,792,921 roubles, or 207,184,028*l*. The total length of line represented by this capital was 19,837 versts, or 13,227 English miles. This would make the cost about 15,600*l*. per mile. At the time of the construction of most of these lines, however, it must be borne in mind that the obligations and shares, instead of being nearly at par, as they are now, stood at about 70, the real amount expended in cash, therefore, probably did not exceed 11,000*l*. a mile. The above capital consisted of 135,446,153*l*. in bonds and 71,737,875*l*. in shares. No less than 92,101,350*l*. of

the bonds and 9,055,750*l.* of the shares were held by the Government themselves; 48 8–10 per cent. of the whole railway property of the country was therefore held by the Government.

The Post-office in the year 1875 conveyed 63,244,156 ordinary letters, 8,638,084 registered letters, 1,419,094 post cards, 3,636,508 wrappers, 1,771,295 parcels, and 42,776,220 newspapers. There were 3,415 post-offices in the empire at the commencement of 1876. The total receipts of the General Post in the year 1875 did not cover the expenditure.

The length of telegraph lines in Russia, on the 1st of January 1876, was 68,617 versts, or 31,459 English miles, and the length of wire 133,661 versts, or 58,675 English miles. Of the total, 55,644 versts of line, representing 105,591 versts of wire, belonged to the State, and 12,973 versts of line, with 28,070 versts of wire, was the property of private companies, inclusive railways. There were at the same date 3,510 telegraph offices. The total number of telegrams carried in 1874, was 3,512,003. The total receipts from telegrams in the year 1874 amounted to 4,630,029 roubles, or 740,804*l.*, and the expenditure to 3,613,820 roubles, or 578,211*l.*, leaving a surplus of 1,016,209 roubles, or 162,593*l.* The annual surplus is, by Imperial decree, always devoted to the extension of the telegraphic system.

## Diplomatic Representatives.

### 1. OF RUSSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Ambassador*.—General Count de Schouwalow, accredited October 10, 1874.

*Councillor of Embassy*.—H. de Bartoloméi.

*Secretaries*.—A. Davydow; Count N. Alderberg.

*Military Attaché*.—Major-General Gorlow.

*Naval Attaché*.—Vice-Admiral J. Likhatchew.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN RUSSIA.

*Ambassador*.—Rt. Hon. Lord Augustus W. F. S. Loftus, born in 1818; Envoy and Minister to Austria, 1858–60; to Prussia, 1860–62; and to Bavaria, 1862–66; Ambassador to Prussia and the North German Confederation, 1866–71. Appointed Ambassador to Russia, October 16, 1871.

*Secretaries*.—Hon. Francis Richard Plunkett; William Doria; Charles Stewart Scott; Edwin H. Egerton; Le Marchant H. Gosselin.

*Military Attaché*.—Lt.-Col. Hon. F. A. Wellesley.

## Money, Weights, and Measures of Russia.

The money, weights, and measures of Russia, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

### MONEY.

The *Silver Rouble*, of 100 copecks . = Approximate value 2*s.* 10*d.*, or about 7 roubles to the pound sterling.

The silver rouble is the legal unit of money in Russia, and must contain as such 278 grains, or 4 *Zolotnicks* and 21 *Dolis*, of fine silver. In actual circulation there is little else but paper money, discounted at from 10 to 20 per cent. below its nominal value.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Berkowitz</i>	.	.	.	.	=	360	lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Pood</i>	.	.	.	.	=	36	„
„ <i>Chetvert</i>	.	.	.	.	=	5.77	imperial bushels.
„ <i>Ochuft</i>	.	.	.	.	=	58½	wine gallons.
„ <i>Anker</i>	.	.	.	.	=	9¾	„
„ <i>Vedro</i>	.	.	.	.	=	2¾	imperial gallons.
„ <i>Arshen</i>	.	.	.	.	=	28	inches.
„ <i>Dessiatine</i>	.	.	.	.	=	2.702	English acres.
„ <i>Ship Last</i>	.	.	.	.	=	2	tons.
1 <i>Pound</i>	.	.	.	.	=	$\frac{9}{10}$	of a pound English.
1 <i>Pood</i> , or 40lbs. Russian	.	.	.	.	=	36lbs.	English.
63 <i>Poods</i>	.	.	.	.	=	1	ton.
1 <i>Tchetvert</i>	.	.	.	.	=	$\frac{7}{10}$	of imperial quarter.
100 <i>Tchetverts</i>	.	.	.	.	=	70	quarters.
1 <i>Verst</i>	.	.	.	.	=	3,500 ft., or 5 furlongs.	12 poles, 2 ft.

Since 1831, the English foot of 12 inches, each inch of ten parts, has been used as the ordinary standard of length measures.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Russia.

#### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Annuaire des finances russes: budget, crédit, commerce, chemins de fer. Par A. Vessélovsky, attaché au ministère des finances. 8. St. Petersburg, 1877.

Materials for a Statistiek of the Empire of Russia. Published, under the sanction of His Majesty, by the Statistical Department of the Ministry of the Interior (Russian). 8. St. Petersburg, 1863-77.

Recueil de Données statistiques sur les Chemins de Fer en Russie au 1er septembre 1871. Publié par le comte de Sollohub. St. Pétersbourg, 1871.

Sbornick: Military-statistical Cyclopædia, issued under the direction of the Imp. Ministry of War (Russian). 4. St. Petersburg, 1873.

Tableau du commerce extérieur de la Russie de 1860 à 1875. Publié par la commission Impériale Russe de l'exposition universelle de Vienne. 8. St. Petersburg, 1873.

Report by Mr. W. Doria, Secretary of Embassy, on the finances and commerce of the Russian Empire, dated St. Petersburg, Dec. 20, 1875, with annexes of January 22, 1876; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. W. Doria, Secretary of Embassy, on the foreign commerce of Russia, dated St. Petersburg, March 19, 1877; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. II. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. Consul Grignon on the commerce of Riga, dated Riga, November 12, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Stanley, on the Trade and Commerce of Odessa, dated Odessa, March 4, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Vice-Consul Wagstaff on the trade of Berdiansk; by Mr. Consul Barrow on the trade and commerce of Kertch; by Mr. Consul Stevens



on the trade of Nicolaieff; by Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Gardner on the trade of Poti; by Mr. Vice-Consul Soucanton on the trade of Revel; by Mr. Consul Grignon on the trade and commerce of Riga; by Mr. Vice-Consul Harford on the trade of Sebastopol; by Mr. Consul Carruthers on the trade of Taganrog, and by Mr. Consul-General C. E. Mansfield on the trade and commerce of Poland, dated January–August, 1876; in ‘Reports from H.M.’s Consuls.’ No. VI. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Grignon on the commerce of Riga, dated November 15, 1876; in ‘Reports from H.M.’s Consuls.’ Part I. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe on the trade of Berdiansk; by Mr. Consul Campbell on the commerce of Finland; by Mr. Consul Barrow on the trade of Kertch; by Mr. Vice-Consul Wagstaff on the trade of Nicolaieff; by Mr. Consul-General Stanley on the commerce of Odessa and Southern Russia; and Mr. Consul Carruthers on the trade of Taganrog, dated February–May 1877; in ‘Reports from H.M.’s Consuls.’ No. IV. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Russia with the United Kingdom; in ‘Annual Statement of the trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the year 1876.’ Imp. 4. London, 1877.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Bax* (Capt B. W., R.N.) Russian Tartary, Eastern Siberia. 8. London, 1876.

*Bär* (K. E. von), and *Holmerson* (Gr. von), Beiträge zur Kenntniss des Russischen Reichs. 25 vols. 8. St. Petersburg, 1852–72.

*Barry* (Herbert), Russia in 1870. 8. London, 1871.

*Bernhardi* (T. von), Geschichte Russlands. 2 vols. Leipzig, 1874.

*Besobrasof* (W.), Etudes sur les revenus publics. 1. partie. Mémoires de l’acad. des sciences de St. Pétersbourg. 4. St. Pétersbourg, 1870.

*Brasche* (Otto), Beitrag zur Methode der Sterblichkeitsberechnung und zur Mortalitätsstatistik Russlands. 8. Würzburg, 1870.

*Bryce* (James), Transcaucasia and Ararat. 8. London, 1877.

*Buschen* (A. von), Aperçu statistique des forces productives de la Russie. 8. Paris, 1868.

*Eckardt* (Dr. Julius), Russland’s ländliche Zustände seit Aufhebung der Leibeigenschaft. 8. Leipzig, 1870.

*Erman* (Georg Adolf), Archiv für die wissenschaftliche Kunde Russlands. 25 vols. 8. Berlin, 1841–68.

*Florofski* (N.), The Condition of the Labouring Classes in Russia. (Russian), 8. St. Petersburg, 1869.

*Golovine* (Ivan), Études et Essais: Richesse de la Russie, Économie privée, Économie hospitalière. 8. Paris, 1864.

*Haxthausen* (A. von), Studien über die innern Zustände, das Volksleben u. s. w. Russlands. 3 vols. 8. Berlin, 1847–52.

*Ignatius* (K. E. T.), Statistisk Handbok för Finland. 8. Helsingfors, 1872.

*Jourdiér* (L.), Des forces productives, destructives, et improductives de la Russia. 8. 2nd ed. Leipzig, 1861.

*Köppen* (Dr. P. von), Statistische Reise in Russland. 8. St. Petersburg, 1864.

*Martin* (Henri), La Russie d’Europe. 8. Paris, 1865.

*Michell* (Robert), Summary of Statistics of the Russian Empire, in ‘Journal of the Statistical Society of London.’ Vol. 35, part 3. 8. London, 1872.

*Olberg* (H.), Statistische Tabellen des russischen Reichs. 8. Berlin, 1859.

*Pauly* (J. N.), Description ethnographique des peuples de la Russie. 8. St. Petersburg, 1862.

*Petzholdt* (Alex.), Reise im Westlichen und Südlichen Europäischen Russland. 8. Leipzig, 1860.

*Porochine* (Vict. de), Les Ressources Matérielles de la Russie. 8. Paris, 1865.

*Ravenstein* (E. G.), The Russians on the Amur; its Discovery, Conquest, and Colonisation. 8. London, 1861.

*Reed* (E. J.) Letters from Russia in 1875. 8. London, 1876.

*Röttger* (Carl), Russische Revue. Monatsschrift für die Kunde Russlands. 8. St. Petersburg, 1877.

*Sarauw* (Christian von) Die Russische Heeresmacht auf Grund offizieller Quellen und eigener Anschauung. 8. Leipzig, 1875.

*Sarauw* (Chrn. von), Russland's Kommerzielle Mission in Mittelasien. 8. Leipzig, 1871.

*Schuyler* (Eugene), Turkestan. Notes of a Journey in Russian Turkestan, Khokand, Bukhara, and Kuldja. 2 vols. 8. London. 1876.

*Schnitzler* (Jean Henri), L'Empire des Tsars. 3 vols. 8. Paris and St. Petersburg, 1856-69.

*Schnitzler* (Jean Henri), Les Institutions de la Russie, depuis les réformes de l'Empereur Alexandre II. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1867.

*Semenow* (N.), Geographical and Statistical Dictionary of the Russian Empire (Russian). 4 vols. 8. St. Petersburg, 1863-66.

Statistische Mittheilungen aus Russland (Reprinted from the 'St. Petersburg Kalender'). 8. St. Petersburg, 1877.

*Stchapof* (A.), The Intellectual Development of the Russian People. (Russian). 8. St. Petersburg, 1870.

*Strelbitzky* (M.) Evaluation of the Surface of the Empire of Russia under the Reign of Emperor Alexander II. (Russian.) 4. St. Petersburg, 1874.

*Tegoborski* (L. de), Etudes sur les Forces Productives de la Russie. 3 vols. 8. Paris, 1852.

*Tunner* (Ritter P. von), Russland's Montan-Industrie, insbesondere dessen Eisenwesen. 8. Leipzig, 1871.

*Wallace* (Mackenzie), Russia. 2 vols. 8. London, 1877.

### III. SERVIA.

(KNJAŽESTVO SRBIJA.)

#### Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Milan II.**, Prince of Serbia (Knjas Srbski), born 1855, the son of Milos I. Obrenović. Succeeded to the throne, by the election of the Servian national assembly, after the assassination of his uncle, Prince Michail Obrenović, June 30, 1868. Crowned at Belgrade and assumed the government, Aug. 22, 1872; married October 17, 1875, to Fräulein Natalie von Keschko, born 1859. Offspring of the union is a son, Alexander, born Aug. 14, 1876.

The present ruler of Serbia is the fourth of his dynasty, which was founded by Milos Todorovitch Obrenović, leader of the Servians in the war of insurrection to throw off the yoke of Turkey. The war lasted from 1815 to 1829, when the Turkish Government was compelled to grant virtual independence to Serbia. By the terms of the treaty, signed September 14, 1829, Milos T. Obrenović was acknowledged Prince of Serbia, and by a subsequent Firman of the Sultan, dated August 15, 1830, the dignity was made hereditary in his family. In consequence of a revolt of the troops, Milos was forced, June 13, 1839, to abdicate in favour of his eldest son, Milan I. The latter died July 8, 1839, whereupon his brother, Michail, was proclaimed prince. Another revolt drove Michail from the country, in 1842, and his family remained banished till 1858, when Milos T. Obrenović was recalled to the throne. He died Sept. 26, 1860, and was succeeded by his son, Michail, former Prince of Serbia, who was assassinated June 10, 1868, and replaced by the present ruler.

The independence of Serbia from Turkey was proclaimed by Prince Milan at his capital, December 14, 1877.

#### Constitution and Government.

By the constitution of Serbia, the executive power is vested in the prince, assisted by a council of seven ministers, who are, individually and collectively, responsible to the nation. The legislative authority is exercised by two independent bodies, the 'Sovjet,' or Senate, and the 'Narodna-Skupština,' or National

Assembly. The Senate consists of seventeen members, nominated by the prince, one for each of the seventeen departments into which the country is divided. This body is always sitting. Formerly all vacancies in the Senate were filled up by the rest of the members, but for some time past the prince has exercised the power of appointing the senators. The National Assembly is composed of deputies chosen by the people, at the rate of one deputy to every 2,000 electors. The electors are the males of the country above the age of twenty-one years, paying direct taxes, and not being either domestic servants or gypsies. Every elector, aged 30, is eligible to become a member of the National Assembly, except holders of Government offices and the clergy.

### **Revenue and Army.**

The revenue of Servia is derived chiefly from a general capitation tax, producing about 16,000,000 'tax-piastres,' or 320,000*l.* per annum. The impost is minutely classified as to rank, occupation, and income of each individual, a distinction being also made between married and unmarried persons, and is assessed, in the first instance, on the different communes, or parishes, which have to distribute it among the heads of families. The total public revenue of the year 1875-76 was given in the budget estimates at 35,256,692 'tax-piastres,' or 705,134*l.*, and the expenditure at 34,806,884 'tax-piastres,' or 696,137*l.* There existed no public debt previous to the year 1876, when the war with Turkey gave rise to the issue of a small internal loan. To this was added a foreign loan of 1,000,000*l.*, contracted in July 1877, with Paris bankers, under the guarantee of Russia.

The standing army, reorganised in 1867, consists of 6,500 men, actually under arms. The troops comprise a small artillery corps and 200 cavalry; the remainder are infantry. Beyond these there is in existence a militia service, the strength of which is estimated at 70,000 men. The militia furnished by two departments of the country, those of Belgrade and of Kragujewatz, are artillerymen; the rest are infantry. There is also a newly organised volunteer service.

### **Population and Commerce.**

The area of Servia is computed at 16,600 square miles, with a population, according to a census taken December 31, 1874, of 1,352,522, comprising 694,756 males and 657,766 females. At a previous census, taken in 1866, the inhabitants were found to number 1,216,346, divided, as regards race, into 1,058,189 Servian Slavonians; 127,545 Roumanians; 24,607 gypsies; 2,589 Germans; and 3,256 members of other nationalities.

Belgrade, the capital of Servia, had a population of 27,605 at a census taken on the 31st December 1874.

The chief trade of Servia is with Austria. Besides with this country, commercial intercourse is only carried on with Turkey and Roumania. The trade of the principality is represented by imports from Austria and Turkey of the annual value of 900,000*l.*, and exports, to the same countries, of 1,100,000*l.* The chief article of export is live animals, particularly pigs. The latter, which are kept in countless herds, feeding on the acorns which cover the ground for miles, are driven in large quantities into Hungary and adjoining parts of Austria. The commercial resources of Servia are as yet wholly undeveloped, chiefly for want of roads.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF SERVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There were no diplomatic representatives of Servia in Great Britain in 1877.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SERVIA.

*Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General.*—William Arthur White: Vice-Consul and Acting Consul-General at Warsaw, 1857-63: Consul at Danzig, 1864-75; appointed Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General for Servia, February 27, 1875.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The official accounts are kept in 'tax-piastres,' equal in value to 4½*d.*, or 50 'tax-piastres' to the pound sterling. The circulating coin consists chiefly of Austrian and Russian currency.

The usual weights and measures adopted by the people in their transactions are those of Turkey (see page 477), and in foreign trade those of Austria.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Servia.

#### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Statistique de la Servie.* Tomes VIII et IX. Belgrade, 1875-76.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Watson, on the trade of the Principality of Servia, dated Belgrade, March 2, 1872; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls,' No. II. 1872. 8. London, 1872.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Longworth on the trade and commerce of Servia, dated Belgrade, October 1873; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

#### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Grieve* (W. T.), *The Church and People of Servia.* 8. London, 1864.

*Jukehich* (Vladimir), *Recueil statistique sur les contrées serbes.* 8. Belgrado, 1875.

*Kanitz* (F.), *Serbien: Historisch-Ethnographische Reise-studien aus den Jahren, 1859-1868.* 8. Leipzig, 1868.

*Mijatovics* (Elodie Lawton), *The History of Modern Servia.* 8. London, 1872.

*Paton* (Andrew Archibald), *Servia, the Youngest Member of the European Family.* 8. London, 1845.

*Thiers* (Henri), *La Serbie: son passé et son avenir.* 8. Paris, 1862.



## SPAIN.

(LAS ESPAÑAS.)

### Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Alfonso XII.**, King of Spain, born November 28, 1857, the son of Queen Isabel and of the Infante Francisco; proclaimed King of Spain at Madrid, December 31, 1874; landed at Barcelona and assumed the government, January 9, 1875; betrothed, November 1877, to Princess Marie-de-las-Mercedes, born June 24, 1860, youngest daughter of Prince Antoine d'Orléans, Duc de Montpensier.

*Parents of the King.*—Queen *Isabel*, born October 10, 1830; the eldest daughter of King Fernando VII.; ascended the throne at the death of her father, Sept. 29, 1833; assumed the government on being declared of age, November 8, 1843; exiled September 30, 1868; abdicated in favour of her son, June 25, 1870. Married, Oct. 10, 1846, to her cousin, Infante *Francisco*, born May 13, 1822.

*Sisters of the King.*—1. Infanta *Isabel*, Princess of the Asturias, born December 20, 1851; married, May 13, 1868, to Gaetan, Count de Girgenti; widow, November 26, 1871. 2. Infanta Marie del *Pilar*, born June 4, 1861. 3. Infanta Marie della *Paz*, born June 23, 1862. 4. Infanta *Eulalia*, born February 12, 1864.

*Aunt of the King.*—Infanta *Louise*, born January 30, 1832, the second daughter of King Fernando VII.; married October 10, 1846, to Prince Antoine d'Orléans, duc de Montpensier, sixth son of King Louis Philippe of the French. Offspring of the union are three daughters and one son, namely, 1. Princess Isabelle, born September 21, 1848; married May 30, 1864, to Prince Louis Philippe, Comte de Paris, born August 24, 1838, eldest son of Prince Ferdinand, Duke of Orléans. 2. Princess Christine, born October 29, 1852. 3. Princess Marie-de-las-Mercedes, born June 24, 1860. 4. Prince Antoine, born Feb. 23, 1866.

*Cousin of the King.*—Infante Don *Carlos* Marie-de-los-Dolores, claimant to the throne of Spain, born March 30, 1848, the eldest son of Infante Don Carlos Antoine, born May 15, 1822, who resigned in his favour his claims to the crown, October 3, 1868. Married, February 4, 1867, to Princess Marguerite of Bourbon, daughter of Duke Carlos III. of Parma. Offspring of the union are two daughters and a son, namely, Blanche, born Sept. 7, 1868; Joaquim, born June 27, 1870; and Elvira, born April 26, 1871.

King Alfonso XII. has a civil list, fixed by the Cortes in June 1876, of 7,000,000 pesetas, or 280,000*l.*, exclusive of allowances to members of the royal family. The parents of the King, ex-queen Isabel and her husband, have an allowance of 1,050,000 pesetas, or 42,000*l.*, and the four infantas, his sisters, of 800,000 pesetas, or 32,000*l.* The total amount of the civil list and allowances to the relatives of the King was fixed by the Cortes in 1876 at 10,000,000 pesetas, or 400,000*l.*

The following is a list of the sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Spain, with dates of their accession, since the foundation of the Spanish monarchy by the union of the crowns of Aragon and Castile:—

<i>House of Aragon.</i>		<i>House of Bourbon.</i>	
Fernando V., 'The Catholic' .	1512	Fernando VII., restored .	1814
		Isabel . . . . .	1833
<i>House of Habsburg.</i>		<i>Republic.</i>	
Carlos I. . . . .	1516	Provisional Government .	1868
Felipe II. . . . .	1556	Marshal Serrano, Regent .	1869
Felipe III. . . . .	1598		
Felipe IV. . . . .	1621	<i>House of Savoy.</i>	
Carlos II. . . . .	1665	Amadeo . . . . .	1870
<i>House of Bourbon.</i>		<i>Republic.</i>	
Felipe V. . . . .	1700	Executive of the Cortes .	1873
Fernando VI. . . . .	1746	Marshal Serrano, President .	1874
Carlos III. . . . .	1759		
Carlos IV. . . . .	1788	<i>House of Bourbon.</i>	
Fernando VII. . . . .	1808	Alfonso XII. . . . .	1875
<i>House of Bonaparte.</i>			
Joseph Bonaparte . . . . .	1808		

The average reign of the thirteen monarchs of Spain, from King Fernando V. to King Alfonso XII., filling a period of three centuries and a half, was twenty-seven years.

### Government and Constitution.

The present constitution of Spain, drawn up by the Government and laid before a Cortes Constituyentes, elected for its ratification, March 27, 1876, was proclaimed June 30, 1876. It consists of 79 articles or clauses. The first of them enacts that Spain shall be a constitutional monarchy, the executive resting in the King, and the power to make the laws 'in the Cortes with the King.' The Cortes are composed of a Senate and Congress, equal in authority. There are three classes of Senators—first, Senators by their own right, or *Senadores de derecho propio*; secondly, 100 life Senators nominated by the Crown; and thirdly, 130 Senators elected by the Corporations of State, and by the largest payers of contributions. Senators in their own right are the sons, if any, of the King and of

the immediate heir to the throne, who have attained their majority; Grandees who are so in their own right and who can prove an annual *renta* of 60,000 pesetas, or 2,400*l.*; captain-generals of the army; admirals of the navy; the patriarch of the Indias and the archbishops; the presidents of the Council of State, of the Supreme Tribunal, and of the Tribunal of Cuentas del Reino. The elective Senators must be renewed by one-half every five years, and by totality every time the King dissolves that part of the Cortes. The Congress is formed by deputies 'named in the electoral Juntas in the form the law determines,' in the proportion of one to every 50,000 souls of the population. Members of Congress must be 25 years of age; they are re-eligible indefinitely, the elections being for five years. The deputies cannot take State office, pensions, and salaries; but the ministers are exempted from this law. Both Congress and Senate meet every year. The King has the power of convoking them, suspending them, or dissolving them; but in the latter case a new Cortes must sit within three months. The King appoints the president and vice-president of the Senate from members of the Senate only. The King and each of the legislative chambers can take the initiative in the laws.

The constitution of June 30, 1876, further enacts that the King is inviolable, but his ministers are responsible, and that all his decrees must be countersigned by one of them. The Cortes must approve his marriage before he can contract it, and the King cannot marry any one excluded by law from the succession to the crown. The succession follows the regular order of primogeniture. Should the lines of the legitimate descendants of Alfonso XII. become extinct the succession shall be in this order—first, to his sisters; next to his aunt and her legitimate descendants; and next to his uncles, the brothers of Ferdinando VII., 'unless they have been excluded.' If all the lines become extinct 'the nation will elect its monarch.'

The executive is vested, under the King, in a Council of Ministers of nine members, as follows:—

*President of the Council.*—Don Antonio Canovas del Castillo, appointed December 3, 1875.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs.*—Don Calderon y Collantes, appointed December 3, 1875.

*Minister of Finance.*—Don José Barzanallana, appointed July 25, 1876.

*Minister of the Interior.*—Don Francisco Romero y Robledo, appointed December 3, 1875.

*Minister of Justice.*—Don Martin de Herrera, appointed December 3, 1875.

*Minister of Commerce and Public Works.*—Don Borja Queipo de Llano, Count de Toreno, appointed December 3, 1875.

*Minister of War.*—Lieut.-General Caballos y Vargas, appointed December 3, 1875.

*Minister of Marine.*—Vice-Admiral Juan Bautista Antequera, appointed April 2, 1876.

*Minister of the Colonies.*—Don Adelardo Lopez de Ayala, appointed December 3, 1875.

The various provinces of Spain, districts and communes, are governed by their own municipal laws, with strongly pronounced local administration. In the Constitution of 1869, the municipal liberties of the people are guaranteed by Section 99—‘*La organizacion y atribuciones de las Diputaciones provinciales y Ayuntamientos se regirán por sus respectivas leyes.*’ Every commune of at least sixty members has its own elected *Ayuntamiento*, consisting of from four to twenty-eight *Regidores*, or *Consejales*, and presided over by the *Alcalde*, at whose side stand, in the larger towns, several *Alcaldes tenientes*. The entire municipal government, with power of taxation, and authority for preserving the public peace, is vested in the *Ayuntamientos*, re-elected every two years, the members appointing annually the *Alcalde*, executive functionary, from their own body. From the communal representation flows that of the provinces of Spain, each of which has its own Parliament, the *Diputacio provincial*, the members of which are elected by the *Ayuntamientos*. The *Diputaciones provinciales*, which are invested with large political powers, and in many respects independent of the national government and legislature, meet in annual session, and are permanently represented by the *Consejo provincial*, a committee of from three to six members, re-elected every year. The Constitution of 1869 specially secures to the *Diputaciones provinciales* and the *Ayuntamientos* the government and administration of the respective provinces and communes—‘*gobierno y direccion de los intereses peculiares de la provincia ó del pueblo por las respectivas corporaciones.*’ Neither the national executive nor the Cortes have the right to interfere in the established municipal and provincial self-government, except in the case of the action of the *Diputaciones provinciales* and *Ayuntamientos* going beyond the locally limited sphere to the injury of general and permanent interests—‘*se extralimiten de sus atribuciones en perjuicio de los intereses generales y permanentes.*’

### Church and Education.

The national Church of Spain is the Roman Catholic, and the whole population of the kingdom, with the exception of about 60,000 persons, adhere to the same faith. According to Article 12 of the Constitution of 1876, a restricted liberty of worship is allowed

to Protestants, but it has to be entirely in private, all public announcements of the same being strictly forbidden. The Constitution likewise enacts that 'the nation binds itself to maintain the worship and ministers of the Roman Catholic religion.' Resolutions of former legislative bodies, not repealed in the Constitution of 1876, settled that the clergy of the established Church are to be maintained by the State. On the other hand, by two decrees of the Cortes, passed July 23, 1835, and March 9, 1836, all conventual establishments were suppressed, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the nation. These decrees gave rise to a long dispute with the head of the Roman Catholic Church, which ended in the sovereign pontiff conceding the principle of the measure. By a concordat with Rome, concluded in August 1859, the Spanish Government was authorised to sell the whole ecclesiastical property, except churches and parsonages, in return for an equal amount of untransferable public debt certificates, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent.

In 1862 there were in Spain 2,806 prelates and priests of cathedrals and colleges; 33,881 incumbents, or priests with parochial cures; and 3,198 assistant priests, without cure of souls. The numbers show an immense decline over previous periods. According to the official returns of the census of 1787, the ecclesiastics of all descriptions, including 61,617 monks, 32,300 nuns, and 2,705 inquisitors, amounted to 188,625 individuals. Half a century later, in 1833, the class still comprised 175,574 individuals, of whom 61,727 were monks, and 24,007 nuns. The total number of secularised religious persons or 'regulares exclaustrados,' amounted to 6,822 in 1858, to 6,323 in 1859, and to 6,072 in 1862. Of this number about 3,000 assist the secular clergy, and the rest make up the 3,072 assistant priests without cure of souls. The upper hierarchy comprises, since the year 1851, when a Concordat, settling the administration of ecclesiastical affairs, was concluded with the Pontiff of Rome, 43 bishops, and 9 archbishops, the latter of Toledo, Burgos, Granada, Santiago di Compostela, Saragossa, Sevilla, Tarragona, Valencia, and Valladolid. At the head of the Church stands the Archbishop of Toledo, Primate of Spain.

Up to a very recent period, the great mass of the population of Spain was in a state of extreme ignorance. It was rare, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and at the beginning of the present, to find a peasant, or an ordinary workman, who was able to read, which accomplishment, among women, was even held to be immoral. Until the year 1808, public education was entirely in the hands of the clergy; but subsequent enactments, giving the instruction of the people in charge of the Government, have made a radical change in this respect. The State, however, pays but a very small sum towards public education, which is left mainly to the charge



of the communes and the parents themselves: but the superintendence of the Government over educational matters has led to vast progress. In 1797 only 393,126 children attended the primary schools, which were very imperfect. In 1812, the Cortes tried to introduce some modifications, but failed, on account of the war, in making a radical reform in popular education. Fresh efforts were made in 1820 and 1825, but still without much success. The law of July 21, 1838, enjoining the expenditure of considerable sums by the communes for the purpose of public instruction, proved a great step in advance. Since that time the laws have been several times amended, especially in 1847 and 1857, when the masters were subjected to examination, schoolrooms built, and different scholastic institutions founded. The result was, that in 1848 there were 663,711 pupils, and on January 1, 1871, 1,046,558 pupils, of both sexes, divided between the public and private schools.

It was found at the last general census, of 1860, that of the total population of the kingdom there were 2,414,015 men, and 715,906 women, able to read and write; 316,557 men, and 389,211 women, able to read but not to write; and that all the rest, upwards of 5,000,000 men, and 6,800,000 women, could neither read nor write. At the preceding census, of 1846, the total number of persons of both sexes, able to write, was found to be no more than 1,221,001, while the total number able to read was only 1,898,288, or considerably less than one-fifth of the population.

According to official returns laid before the Cortes in July 1876, the number of places of worship and schools of Spanish Protestants were as follows: 53 places of worship; 90 schools, enrolled members 2,500, and 8,000 attendants at service on Sundays at the various chapels; 3,000 children. The poorest receive Protestant education.

Middle-class education is given in fifty-eight public colleges by 757 professors to 13,881 pupils. In first-class education, the most remarkable feature is the large number of law-students, namely, 3,755 in 1859-60, divided among ten faculties. There were, at that date, ten faculties of literature and philosophy, with 224 students; seven faculties of sciences, with 141 students; four faculties of pharmacy, with 544; seven faculties of medicine, with 1,178; and six faculties of theology, with 339 students—in all 6,181 students. The expenditure for public education by the government amounted, on the average of the last years, to rather less than 250,000*l*.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the kingdom is raised by a system of direct and indirect taxation,\* stamp duties, Government monopolies, and income from state property. The direct taxes are imposed on landed pro-

perty, houses, live stock, industry, commerce, registration acts, titles of nobility, mortgages, and mineral produce. The indirect taxes are derived from foreign imports, articles of consumption, tolls, bridge and ferry dues.

There have been no accounts of the actual public revenue and expenditure of the kingdom published since the year 1870-71, but only budget estimates. These differ, as will be seen from the sub-joined tabular statement, giving the budgets of three financial periods, to an extent such as to allow not even an approximate judgment of the real receipts and disbursements. According to official returns, the following were the estimated sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for the financial years ending June 30, 1871; June 30, 1875; and June 30, 1878:—

SOURCES OF REVENUE.			
	Year 1870-71	Year 1874-75	Year 1877-78
	£	£	£
Direct taxes . . . .	7,932,450	6,047,000	11,488,000
Indirect taxes . . . .	4,851,210	4,333,000	8,360,000
Sale of national property . .	9,120,371	2,317,000	515,000
State monopolies . . . .	4,312,715	5,308,000	8,777,000
Colonial revenue . . . .	1,135,000	119,000	200,000
Exemption from military service	—	2,545,000	—
Miscellaneous receipts . . .	550,000	1,023,000	100,000
Total . . . .	27,901,746	21,792,000	29,433,000

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.			
	Year 1870-71	Year 1874-75	Year 1877-78
	£	£	£
Civil list . . . .	312,000	120,000	380,000
Cortes . . . .	33,122	—	—
Public debt . . . .	10,451,200	1,956,000	9,989,000
Compensations for privileges .	223,450	400,000	—
Pensions . . . .	1,931,221	1,260,000	1,787,000
Ministry of President of Council	69,834	20,000	50,000
„ Foreign Affairs . .	142,340	12,000	130,000
„ Grace and Justice . .	2,521,713	41,000	1,729,000
„ War . . . .	4,730,321	9,840,000	4,891,000
„ Marine . . . .	965,210	1,320,000	1,039,000
„ Interior . . . .	992,752	739,000	1,632,000
„ Public Works . . .	1,721,356	78,500	1,956,000
„ Finance . . . .	5,782,427	4,100,000	5,320,000
„ Colonies . . . .	16,240	200,000	527,000
Expenses of sale of national property . . . .	2,926,238	721,500	—
Total . . . .	32,819,424	20,821,000	29,430,000

According to the budget estimates for the financial year 1870-71, there was to have been a deficit of 4,917,678*l.* The actual deficit, as reported by the Minister of Finance to the Cortes, amounted in July 1871 to 9,730,895*l.*, being a difference of 4,813,217*l.* in

excess of the estimates. The financial estimates for the next following year 1871-72 were calculated upon a revenue of 27,247,620*l.*, and an expenditure of 28,917,231*l.*, and the estimates for 1872-73 on a revenue of 22,354,231*l.* and an expenditure to the same amount. The Minister of Finance declared, in presenting the budget for 1871-72, that the State was 'on the verge of bankruptcy,' from which it could be saved only 'by the most strenuous exertions, devoted both to raise the revenue, by the imposition of new taxes and otherwise, and to depress the expenditure to the lowest possible point.' The latter recommendation has in recent years become ever more impossible of execution on account of the huge expenditure connected with the civil war. It will be seen from the preceding statement, giving the budgets for 1870-71 and 1874-75, that while in the former financial year the cost of the war department was estimated at 4,730,321*l.*, it was set down in 1874-75 at 9,840,000*l.*, being about one-half of the total revenue which it was expected would be raised. But even this sum but inadequately represented the cost of the civil war, which, according to the most reliable accounts, required, at the lowest estimate, a daily outlay of 50,000*l.*, being 18,250,000*l.* a year.

The large and constantly increasing annual deficits, dating from the reign of Queen Isabel, were covered, partly, by loans, partly by extraordinary taxation—such as that 'exemptions from military service,' figuring in the budget of 1874-75,—and partly by the sale of national property, formerly belonging to churches, convents, and monasteries. The national and church property of Spain was and is still of immense value, but there was a reluctance in some persons to buy the latter on account of religious scruples, till 1858, when a concordat was concluded with the Pope and sanction obtained for the sales, which were then actively continued, the Government giving great facilities to the purchasers. The payments are made one-tenth in cash, and the remainder in promissory notes from 1 to 10, and, in some cases, to 19 years, the property remaining mortgaged to the final instalment, owing to which the biddings at times have been for even more than double the amount of its value. The Cortes, in 1859, 1861, and 1863, authorised the Government to apply 28,000,000*l.* for extraordinary expenses in constructing roads and railways, and of this sum about 18,000,000*l.* had been spent in 1869, the money being obtained out of the funds placed at interest by capitalists, corporations, and the public in the 'Caja de Depositos,' or Deposit Bank, under the direction of the Government.

The constant and ever-increasing excess of Government expenditure over public revenue created a national debt of very large amount. According to a report published by the Government in the '*Guia oficial de España*' of 1876, the debt and its annual

interest were as follows at the two dates of December 31, 1871, and June 30, 1875:—

	Capital of Debt		Interest	
	Reales	£	Reales	£
Dec. 30, 1871 .	29,734,586,152	297,345,861	810,211,213	8,102,112
June 30, 1875 .	40,975,987,607	409,759,876	1,056,252,927	10,562,529

According to a semi-official statement, published in a paper of Madrid, the national debt had risen at the end of June 1877 to 55,000,000,000 reales, or 550,000,000*l*. Since the commencement of the year 1872, the wants of the Government have been supplied mainly by temporary loans, raised at very high rates, and the nominal amount of which served to swell the national liabilities to its present enormous dimensions.

The following statement gives the various items of the debt as existing on the 30th of June 1875, distinguishing the loans contracted previous to June 1868, and those contracted from June 30, 1868, to June 30, 1875.

#### LOANS CONTRACTED PREVIOUS TO JUNE 1868.

Description	Escudos of 10 reales.
Debt consolidated, viz.:—	
Due to the United States, 5% debt . . . . .	1,200,000
External, 3 % . . . . .	200,481,200
Internal „ . . . . .	579,053,337
„ „ „ . . . . .	244,257,800
Bonds „ inscribed, not convertible, in favour of Civil Cor- porations . . . . .	112,324,586
„ „ In favour of the Clergy . . . . .	133,598,837
Debt external, deferred 3 % . . . . .	229,822,400
„ internal, „ „ . . . . .	261,801,792
„ „ redeemable, of the 1st class . . . . .	5,846,737
„ external „ 2nd „ . . . . .	27,591,200
„ internal „ 2nd „ . . . . .	21,023,000
English reclamations . . . . .	1,000
Debts redeemable:—	
Bonds of public roads . . . . .	13,170,300
„ „ ancient, of railways . . . . .	16,900
„ „ for public works . . . . .	6,454,200
„ „ new, of railways . . . . .	141,204,400
Debt for materials . . . . .	416,236
Arrears of salary due to public employés . . . . .	43,233,246
Shares of the Canal of Isabel II. . . . .	1,048,400
Later issues . . . . .	74,265,230
Debt not converted . . . . .	112,820,117
Redemption of Sound dues . . . . .	1,300,000
Total . . . . .	{ 2,210,930,917 £221,093,092

Description	Escudos of 10 reales
Loans contracted from June 30, 1868, to June 30, 1875 :—	
Loan contracted with the house of Rothschild . . . . .	40,000,000
National Loan of 1869 . . . . .	200,000,000
Forced Loan of March 1869 . . . . .	100,000,000
„ May 1871 . . . . .	63,750,000
„ October 1871 . . . . .	358,708,610
Various loans from 1872 to 1875 . . . . .	1,124,140,145
Total Public Debt, June 30, 1875	{ 4,097,598,760 £409,759,876

In 1851, on account of the inability of the Government to meet its engagements in full, a portion of the debt of Spain was converted into Passive Stock, that is, a stock not bearing interest, and which was to be liquidated by an annual sinking fund. The law closed the London market, and subsequently that of Paris, against Spanish loans. It was admitted by successive ministers of finance in recent years that Spain was absolutely unable to pay interest on its debt in the existing state of things, ruined both by a costly and wasteful civil war, and desperate and equally costly efforts to suppress the insurrection in Cuba. In a report of the Government of the King Alfonso XII., dated July 1875, it was stated that not any of the national creditors could hope to be satisfied 'without having recourse to credit operations at an enormous rate of interest, which in a short time doubles the original debt.'

### Army and Navy.

The army of Spain was re-organised in 1868, after the model of that of France. Under the new military law, the armed forces of the kingdom consist of—1. A permanent army; 2. A first or active reserve; 3. A second or sedentary reserve. All Spaniards past the age of 20 are liable to be drawn for the permanent army, in which they have to serve four years. The first or active reserve is composed of all young men who, without reckoning four years of active service, have exceeded the number of years fixed by law for the permanent force. The position of these young men is that of soldiers upon six months' furlough without any pay. The second reserve consists of all those men who, proceeding from the recruits, shall have had four years' effective service, only excepting those who at their own request or for the convenience of the service may be allowed to remain on the active list. It is arranged that until the new organisation shall have come into full effect,—which was not the case at the end of 1876,—and in order to preserve a proper proportion between the active army and the reserve, the government may anticipate the period of passing into the second reserve, even before the completion of the four years of active service, in the case



of any number who, between the permanent army and the first reserve, may exceed 100,000 men. Every soldier must be liberated after having served eight years either in the active or in the reserve army. The nominal strength of the armed forces of Spain, including those serving in the Isle of Cuba, was stated at 180,000 men in 1877.

For military purposes the kingdom is divided into five districts, or 'capitanias generales,' at the head of each of which stands a 'captain-general,' with the rank of field-marshal. Official returns of the year 1877 state the actual strength of the army, including the 'provinciales' or provincial militia, and the 'guardia civil' or national guard, as follows:—

	Staff	Officers	Rank and file	Total
Infantry . . . . .	278	2,647	57,258	60,183
Artillery . . . . .	44	369	9,486	9,899
Engineers . . . . .	8	72	2,288	2,368
Cavalry . . . . .	107	529	10,904	11,840
'Provinciales' . . . . .	173	1,510	43,243	44,926
'Carabineros' . . . . .	43	470	11,549	12,062
'Guardia civil' . . . . .	24	401	9,965	10,390
Total . . . . .	677	6,298	144,693	151,668

The general staff of the Spanish army comprises five captains-general on the active list, besides titular dignitaries, 60 lieutenants-general, 131 majors-general, and 238 brigadiers-general.

The navy consisted, according to official returns, of the following vessels afloat and under construction, at the end of June 1877:—

1. SCREW STEAMERS:—

	Guns
10 armour-clad ships, of from 16 to 40 guns . . . . .	195
19 frigates, of from 26 to 51 guns . . . . .	413
26 corvettes, of from 2 to 5 guns . . . . .	68
18 gun-boats, each with 1 gun . . . . .	18
63 steamers . . . . .	694

2. PADDLE STEAMERS:—

3 frigates, of 14, 16, and 18 guns . . . . .	48
5 corvettes, of from 2 to 10 guns . . . . .	40
10 avisos, 2 of 1, and 8 of 2 guns . . . . .	18
18 paddle steamers . . . . .	106

SAILING VESSELS:—

1 corvette, of 15 guns . . . . .	15
4 naval-school ships, of from 18 to 30 guns . . . . .	106
3 coast-guard vessels, of 2 guns each . . . . .	6
8 sailing vessels . . . . .	122

The ten armour-clad ships of the Spanish navy were constructed in England and in France. The largest of them, the *Vistoria*, launched early in 1868, was constructed by the Thames Ironworks Company. The dimensions of the ship are, in length, 316 ft.; in breadth, 57 ft.; and in depth, 38 ft.; while the displacement is 7,053 tons. The *Vistoria* carries four 12-ton, three 9-ton, and twelve 7-ton guns, and is armoured from stem to stern with  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -in. plates and 10-in. teak; the engines, of 5,000-horse power, nominal, are of the same type as those of the *Warrior* and *Minotaur*. Next to the *Vistoria* in size is the *Numancia*, constructed by the company of the 'Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée' at Marseille, France. The *Numancia* is built entirely of iron, with the exception of the teak backing for the armour plating, and is 316 feet long, and 57 feet broad at the beam, with a draught of water of 27 feet 4 inches. The *Numancia* is encased by 5-in. plates, and has an armament of six 18-ton, three 9-ton, and sixteen 7-ton Armstrong guns, broadside battery. Next in rank after the *Numancia* stands the *Arapiles*, oldest of Spanish ironclads, built at Blackwall, near London, and launched October 17, 1864. The *Arapiles*, constructed after French models, is of wood, covered with plates  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick, and carries 34 guns in broadside battery. Of similar construction is the *Saragossa*, also with  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch armour, and the *Mendez Nunez*, formerly named the *Resolution*. The other five ironclads, called the *Sagunto*, *Puigcerda*, *Duque de Tetuan*, *Aragon*, *Castilla*, and *Navarra*, are smaller vessels, with 4-inch armour, carrying from three to ten guns. The three last-named ironclads, built for coast defence, were not completed at the end of 1877.

For the defence of the colonies, and mainly of Cuba and Porto Rico, Spain maintains a small fleet of gunboats, constructed in the United States during the year 1870. The gunboats, thirty-five in number, are all of the same size, 107ft. long,  $22\frac{1}{2}$ ft. beam, 8ft. depth of hold, and draw about 5ft. water. They are screw steamers, and each one carries a 100-pounder pivot gun at the bow.

The navy of Spain was manned, in 1877, by 9,750 sailors, and 5,500 marines, and commanded by one 'captain-general of the fleet,' 20 admirals, and 378 commissioned officers of various grades. The navy, like the army, is recruited by conscription, naval districts for this purpose being formed along the coast, among the seafaring population. The number inscribed on these naval conscription lists in the year 1870 amounted to 66,000 men between 18 and 30 years of age, and was reported to be 72,000 at the end of June 1875.

### Population.

There has been no general enumeration of the population since the year 1860, although at various times preparations for a census

were made by the government. The last general census, taken at the end of May 1860, stated the area and total population of the kingdom as follows:—

	Area : English sq. miles	Population
Continent of Spain . .	177,781	15,807,753
Balearic Islands . .	1,757	266,952
Canary Islands . .	3,220	227,146
Total . .	182,758	16,301,851

The estimated population of Spain, at the end of 1870, calculated by the 'Direccion general de Estadistica' after the returns of births and deaths, was 16,835,506, showing an increase of not more than 533,655 since the census of 1860.

The kingdom, inclusive of the adjacent islands, is divided into forty-nine provinces, the area and population of which, and of the twelve ancient divisions, were as follows, in 1846 and 1860:—

Provinces	Area: English sq. miles	Population, 1846	Population, 1860
New Castille—Madrid . .	1,315	369,126	475,785
Guadalaxara . .	1,946	159,044	199,088
Toledo . .	8,774	276,952	328,755
Cuenca . .	11,304	234,582	229,959
Ciudad Real . .	7,543	277,788	244,328
Total . .	30,882	1,317,492	1,477,915
Old Castille—Burgos . .	7,674	224,407	333,356
Logrono . .		147,718	173,812
Santander . .		166,730	214,441
Oviedo . .		434,635	524,529
Soria . .	4,076	115,619	147,468
Segovia . .	3,466	134,854	146,839
Avila . .	2,569	137,903	164,039
Leon . .	5,894	267,438	348,756
Palencia . .	1,733	148,491	185,970
Valladolid . .	3,279	184,647	244,023
Salamanca . .	5,626	210,314	263,516
Zamora . .	3,562	159,425	249,162
Total . .	72,447	3,649,673	5,473,826
Galicia—Corunna . .	15,897	435,670	551,989
Lugo . .		357,272	424,186
Orense . .		319,038	371,818
Pontevedra . .		360,002	428,886
Total . .	88,344	5,121,655	6,250,705
Estremadura—Badajos . .	14,329	316,622	404,981
Caceres . .		231,398	302,134
Total . .	102,673	5,669,675	6,957,820

Area and Population—*continued*.

Provinces	Area: English sq. miles	Population, 1846	Population, 1860
<i>Brought forward</i>	102,673	5,699,675	6,957,820
Andalusia—Seville . . . . .	8,989	<div> <div>367,303</div> <div>133,470</div> <div>324,703</div> </div>	<div> <div>463,486</div> <div>174,391</div> <div>383,078</div> </div>
Huelva . . . . .			
Cadiz . . . . .			
Jaen . . . . .			
Cordova . . . . .	4,159	315,459	351,536
Total . . . . .	120,272	7,077,529	9,676,190
Grenada—Grenada . . . . .	9,622	<div> <div>376,974</div> <div>234,739</div> <div>338,442</div> </div>	<div> <div>441,917</div> <div>315,664</div> <div>451,406</div> </div>
Almeria . . . . .			
Malaga . . . . .			
Total . . . . .	129,894	8,027,734	10,885,177
Valencia—Valencia . . . . .	7,683	<div> <div>451,685</div> <div>318,444</div> <div>199,022</div> </div>	<div> <div>606,608</div> <div>378,958</div> <div>260,919</div> </div>
Alicant . . . . .			
Castellon-de-la-Plana . . . . .			
Murcia . . . . .			
Albacete . . . . .	7,877	180,763	201,118
Total . . . . .	145,454	9,458,342	12,563,927
Catalonia—Barcelona . . . . .	12,180	<div> <div>442,473</div> <div>233,477</div> <div>151,322</div> </div>	<div> <div>713,734</div> <div>320,593</div> <div>306,994</div> </div>
Tarragona . . . . .			
Lerida . . . . .			
Gerona . . . . .			
Total . . . . .	157,634	10,499,764	14,216,218
Aragon—Zaragoza . . . . .	14,726	<div> <div>304,823</div> <div>214,874</div> <div>214,988</div> </div>	<div> <div>384,176</div> <div>257,839</div> <div>238,628</div> </div>
Huesca . . . . .			
Teruel . . . . .			
Total . . . . .	172,360	11,234,449	15,096,861
Navarre . . . . .	2,450	221,728	297,422
Total . . . . .	174,810	11,456,177	15,394,283
Guipuscoa—Alva . . . . .	1,082	67,523	96,398
Biscay . . . . .	1,267	111,436	160,579
Guipuscoa . . . . .	622	104,491	156,493
Total . . . . .	177,781	11,739,627	15,807,753
Islands—Balearic Islands . . . . .	1,757	229,197	266,952
Canary Islands . . . . .	3,220	199,950	227,145
Total . . . . .	182,758	12,168,774	16,301,851

The progress of population did not amount to more than seventy-five per cent. in the course of the last hundred years. In 1768, the population was calculated to number 9,307,800 souls; in 1789 it had risen to 10,061,480; and in 1797 it exceeded 12,000,000 souls. In 1820 it had fallen to 11,000,000, but in 1823 it had again risen to 12,000,000, and in 1828 to 13,698,029. Nevertheless, the official return of 1837 only registered 12,222,872 souls, and a new tendency to decrease commenced. In 1842 the population was found

not to exceed 12,054,000 souls. It rose again, as shown in the preceding table, to 12,168,774 in 1846, and to 16,301,851 in 1860, giving a density of population, at the latter period, of 90 per English square mile, or considerably less than half that of Italy, and less than one-third that of the Netherlands.

Subjoined is the population of the principal towns of Spain, inclusive of their suburbs, according to an enumeration made on the 31st of December 1864:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Madrid . .	475,785	Murcia . .	109,446
Barcelona . .	252,015	Granada . .	100,678
Sevilla . .	152,000	Saragossa . .	82,189
Valencia . .	145,512	Cadiz . .	71,914
Malaga . .	113,050	Valladolid . .	50,017

The report of an enumeration made in June 1871 stated the number of inhabitants of Madrid to be 332,024, so that, this being correct, there was a decline of the population of the capital, amounting to 143,761 souls, in the years 1864 to 1872.

Nearly 46 per cent. of the whole surface of the kingdom is still uncultivated. The soil is subdivided among a very large number of proprietors. Of 3,426,083 recorded assessments to the property-tax, there are 624,920 properties which pay from 1 to 10 reales; 511,666 from 10 to 20 reales; 642,377 from 20 to 40 reales; 788,184 from 40 to 100 reales; 416,546 from 100 to 200 reales; 165,202 from 200 to 500 reales; while the rest, to the number of 279,188, are larger estates charged from 500 to 10,000 reales and upwards. The subdivision of the soil is partly the work of recent years, for in 1800 the number of farms amounted only to 677,520, in the hands of 273,760 proprietors and 403,760 farmers.

### Trade and Industry.

The total imports of Spain, including bullion and specie, averaged 400,000,000 pesetas, or 16,000,000*l.* per annum, within the ten years 1867 to 1876, while the exports, within the same period, averaged 300,000,000 pesetas, or 12,000,000*l.* per annum. Among the importing countries, France stands first, and the United Kingdom second; but in exports, the latter holds the first rank.

The commercial intercourse between Spain and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports of Spain to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Spain, in each of the ten years 1867 to 1876:—



Years	Exports from Spain to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Spain
	£	£
1867	6,088,318	2,237,962
1868	6,591,021	2,208,892
1869	6,346,741	2,204,115
1870	6,067,018	2,513,177
1871	7,759,441	3,143,419
1872	9,316,820	3,614,448
1873	10,973,231	3,736,620
1874	8,641,639	4,064,231
1875	8,660,953	3,430,343
1876	8,763,146	3,992,365

Both the exports and imports of the preceding table include those of the Balearic Islands, but not of the Canary Islands.

The principal article of export from Spain to the United Kingdom is wine. The quantities and value of wine exported to the United Kingdom were as follows in each of the ten years from 1867 to 1876:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Gallons	£
1867		2,229,101
1868	7,331,862	2,342,887
1869	7,692,143	2,348,714
1870	7,433,511	1,939,776
1871	7,706,908	2,699,433
1872	8,357,193	2,748,599
1873	9,389,367	3,033,113
1874	7,496,590	2,276,783
1875	6,891,738	2,122,127
1876	6,895,116	2,076,538

The total imports of wine, from all countries, into the United Kingdom amounted to 18,224,900 gallons in 1871; to 19,660,127 gallons in 1872; to 21,682,356 gallons in 1873; to 18,234,972 gallons in 1874; to 18,429,305 gallons in 1875; and to 19,950,723 gallons in 1876. Thus the average amount contributed by Spain was about two-fifths of the total quantity. It was also about two-fifths of the total value of the wine imports into the United Kingdom, which amounted to 5,265,600*l.* in 1869; to 4,817,294*l.* in 1870; to 7,072,099*l.* in 1871; to 7,718,848*l.* in 1872; to 8,267,326 in 1873; to 6,863,465*l.* in 1874; to 6,801,015*l.* in 1875; and to 6,993,399*l.* in 1876. (See *Portugal*, page 353.)

Besides wine, the chief articles of export from Spain to the United Kingdom are fruit, lead, pyrites of iron and copper, esparto grass,

and live animals. In 1876 the exports of fruit, chiefly oranges, raisins, and nuts, amounted in value to 1,720,274*l.*; of lead, to 1,468,630*l.*; of pyrites to 988,431*l.*; of esparto grass to 455,336*l.*; and of live animals, oxen, and bulls to 376,315*l.*

The chief British imports into Spain are linen yarn and linens, of the value of 647,643*l.* in 1876; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 584,424*l.*, and coals, of the value of 457,909*l.* in 1876.

The merchant navy of the kingdom consisted, on January 1, 1876, of 3,098 vessels of a total burthen of 740,601 tons; comprising 212 steamers, of 115,428 tons. At the commencement of 1860, there were 6,715 vessels, of 449,436 tons burthen, and at the commencement of 1868 the number of vessels had fallen to 4,840, and the total tonnage to 367,790, showing a decrease in the eight years of 1,976 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 102,400 tons. There was a further decrease of 514 vessels, of a total burthen of 7,965 tons in the four years from 1868 to 1872.

The length of railways in Spain on the 1st January 1876, was 5,457 kilometres, or 3,810 English miles; and 2,000 kilometres, or 1,264 English miles, were in course of construction.

The whole of the Spanish railways belong to private companies, but nearly all have obtained guarantees, or subventions, from the Government. All the principal lines have been conceded to private individuals, or companies, with large subventions. The concessions, when a 'subvention' is attached to them, are given by public adjudication. Any one who has made the stipulated deposit of 'caution money' may apply for a concession in sealed tenders, which are opened and read in public on the day of adjudication, and whoever offers to make the railway with the lowest subvention becomes legally entitled to the concession.

The Post-office carried 75,300,000 letters in the year 1874. There were 2,365 post-offices on the 1st of January 1875.

The length of lines of telegraphs of Spain on the 1st January 1876, was 12,260 kilometres, or 7,610 English miles, and the length of wire 29,614 kilometres, or 17,850 English miles. In the year 1875, the total number of telegraph messages was 1,590,820, one-tenth of the whole foreign, and one-third of the remaining number administrative despatches.

### Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Spain, formerly embracing nearly the whole of America, are reduced at present to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, with scattered settlements in the Atlantic and Indian archipelago, and a small strip of territory in Northern Africa. The total area of these possessions is 113,678 English

square miles. The total population, according to the latest official returns, numbered 6,419,339. These returns state the area and population of the various possessions as follows:—

Colonial Possessions	Area: English square miles	Population
1. Possessions in America :		
Cuba . . . . .	43,220	1,414,508
Porto Rico . . . . .	3,550	646,362
Total, America . . . .	46,770	2,060,870
2. Possessions in Asia :		
Philippine Islands . . . .	65,100	4,319,269
Caroline Island and Palaos . .	905	28,000
Marian Islands . . . . .	420	5,610
Total, Asia . . . . .	66,425	4,352,879
3. Possessions in Africa :		
Fernão do Po and Annabon . .	483	5,590
Total Possessions . . . .	113,678	6,419,339

The statement of the population of Cuba, given in the above table, is from an enumeration taken in 1867, that of Porto Rico from one taken in 1866, and that of the possessions in Asia and Africa from returns of the years 1864 and 1865. Some of these are only based on estimates.

Spain is the only European state which still permits the existence of slavery in its colonies. In 1876 the number of slaves in Cuba was 199,000, and in Porto Rico the year before the slaves numbered 250,000. A bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico was passed by the National Assembly on the 23rd of March, 1873. The existence of slavery and the very oppressive rule of the mother country led to a rebellion in Cuba, which broke out on the 10th of October 1868, and continued uninterruptedly during the years 1869-77. In the Asiatic possessions of Spain the slaves form, as in Cuba, about one-fourth of the population.

Cuba, the principal colonial possession of Spain, is divided into three provinces, the SE. and central being the richest and most populous, containing 22 cities and towns, and 201 villages and hamlets. The commercial prosperity of Cuba has been of late years greatly on the decline, and an insurrection, which broke out September 1868, and was not subdued at the end of 1877, put an increased check upon trade and industry.

The value of the commercial intercourse between the Spanish West India Islands, that is Cuba and Porto Rico, and the United

Kingdom, is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the value of the total exports of the two possessions to the United Kingdom, and the total imports into these of British produce in the five years 1872 to 1876 :—

Years	Exports from Cuba and Porto-Rico to Great Britain	Imports of British produce into Cuba and Porto-Rico
	£	£
1872	5,231,543	3,042,257
1873	5,109,259	2,751,927
1874	3,764,587	1,857,768
1875	3,668,776	2,630,634
1876	2,943,385	2,015,113

The staple article of export from Cuba and Porto-Rico to the United Kingdom is unrefined sugar, the value of which was 4,275,111*l.* in 1872; 4,023,329*l.* in 1873; 2,591,035*l.* in 1874; 2,616,416*l.* in 1875; and 1,705,123*l.* in 1876. Next to sugar, the most important article of export to the United Kingdom is tobacco, incl. cigars, the value amounting to 971,757*l.* in 1876. The British imports mainly comprise cotton and linen manufactures, the former of the value of 1,070,991*l.*, and the latter of 323,380*l.* in 1876.

The chief articles of produce of the Philippine Islands are sugar, hemp, and tobacco. The total exports to Great Britain in 1876 were of the value of 1,442,556*l.*, and the imports of British produce of 726,723*l.* The chief article of exports to Great Britain in 1876 was unrefined sugar, of the value of 894,006*l.* Of the British imports in 1876 the value of 575,207*l.*, or considerably more than two-thirds, was represented by cotton manufactures. The commercial intercourse between the Philippine Islands, as well as the rest of the Colonial Possessions of Spain, and the United Kingdom, has been in a depressed condition for a number of years.

## Diplomatic Representatives.

### 1. OF SPAIN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Marquis de Casa Laiglesia, accredited March 31, 1875.

*Secretaries.*—Lorenzo Castellanos; José Delevat; Pedro Juan de Zulueta.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SPAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Rt. Hon. Austen Henry Layard, D.C.L., born March 5, 1817; Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1852 and 1861–66; First Commissioner of Works and Buildings, 1868–9. Appointed Envoy and Minister to Spain, October 23, 1869.

*Secretaries.*—Sir John Walsham, Bart.; Edmund C. H. Phipps; Frederick M. Sartoris.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Spain, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

### MONEY.

The <i>Real</i>	= 100 <i>Centimes</i>	= Average rate of exchange, 100 = £1 sterling.
„ <i>Peseta</i>	= 4 <i>Reals</i>	= „ „ „ 25 = £1 „
„ <i>Escudo</i>	= 10 <i>Reals</i>	= „ „ „ 10 = £1 „

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Since January 1, 1859, the French metric system of weights and measures has been introduced in Spain, with no other change than a slight one of names, the *mètre* becoming the *metro*, the *litre* the *litro*, the *gramme* the *gramo*, and the *are* the *area*. But, beside these, the old weights and measures are still largely used. They are:—

The <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	=	101·4 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Libra</i>	.	.	=	1·014 „ „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	{ for wine	.	=	3½ imperial gallons.
„	{ „ oil	.	=	2½ „ „
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	.	.	=	1·09 Vara = 1 yard.
„ <i>Fanega</i>	.	.	=	1½ imperial bushel.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Spain.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Anuario Estadístico de España, publicado por la Direccion general de Estadística. 4. Madrid, 1877.

Censo de la Poblacion de España, segun el recuento verificado en 25 de diciembre de 1860 por la Junta General de Estadística. Publícase de orden de S. M. Fol. Madrid, 1863.

Estadística general exterior de España, con sus provincias de ultramar y potencias extranjeras: formada por la Direccion general de aduanas. 8. Madrid, 1877.

Estado General de la Armada para el año de 1876. 4. Madrid, 1877.

Guia oficial de España. 1877. 8. Madrid, 1877.

Nomenclátor de los Pueblos de España, formado por la Comision de Estadística General del Reino. Publícase de orden de S. M. Fol. Madrid, 1868.

Report by Mr. E. C. H. Phipps, British Secretary of Legation, on the imports and exports of Spain in 1874, dated Madrid, March 24, 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part III. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. E. C. H. Phipps, British Secretary of Legation, on the finances of Spain at the close of 1876, dated Madrid, January 25, 1877; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. Consul Barrie on the trade of Alicante; by Mr. Consul Prat on the trade and commerce of Barcelona; by Mr. Vice-Consul Penlington on the trade of Gijón; and by Mr. Consul Cooper on the trade, commerce, and industry of Porto Rico, dated January-March 1874; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls on the manufactures, commerce, &c., of their consular districts.' Part III. 1874. 8. London, 1874.



Report by Mr. Consul Young on the trade of the consular district of Biscay and the results of the Carlist insurrection, dated Bilbao, September 30, 1874; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' No. I. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Reports by Mr. Consul Turner on the trade of Corunna, and by Mr. Vice-Consul March on the trade of Santander, dated November 1874 and January 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Consul Ricketts on the trade of Manila, dated Manila, Sept. 2, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Vice-Consul Wetherell on the trade of the Grand Canary Islands; and by Mr. Vice-Consul Topham on the trade of Lanzarote, dated January-April 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' No. VI. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Consul Barrie on the trade of Alicante; by Mr. Consul Prat on the trade and commerce of Barcelona; by Mr. Consul Young on the trade and industry of Bilbao and Biscay; by Mr. Consul Turner on the trade and commerce of Corunna; by Mr. Consul Wilkinson on the commerce and shipping of Malaga; by Mr. Consul Ricketts on the commerce of Manila; by Mr. Acting-Consul Constant on the trade of Palma and the Balearic Islands; and by Mr. Consul Pauli on the commerce and population of Porto Rico, dated January-May, 1877; in 'Commercial Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Spain with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Davillier* (Baron Ch.), *L'Espagne*. 4. Paris. 1873.

*Figuerola* (D. Laureano), *Memoria relativa al estado general de la hacienda*. 8. Madrid, 1870.

*Garrido* (Fernando), *La España Contemporanea*. 8. Barcelona, 1865.

*Jager* (F.), *Reisen in den Philippinen*. 8. Berlin, 1873.

*Lavigne* (Germond de) *L'Espagne et le Portugal*. 8. Paris, 1867.

*Lestgarrens* (J.), *La Situation économique et industrielle de l'Espagne en 1860*. Bruxelles, 1861.

*Madoz* (Pascal), *Diccionario Geográfico, Estadístico, y Histórico de España y sus provincias de ultramar*. 16 vols. 4. Madrid, 1846-50.

*Mazade* (Ch. de), *Les révolutions de l'Espagne*. 8. Paris, 1869.

*Polin* (D. José Lopez), *Diccionario Estadístico Municipal de España*. 4. Madrid, 1863.

*Séguillot* (H.) *Lettres sur l'Espagne*. 18. Paris, 1870.

*Vidal* (J. L.), *L'Espagne en 1860*. État politique, administratif, législatif; Institutions économiques; Statistique générale de ce Royaume. 8. Paris, 1861.

*Villa-Atardi* (Baron de), *Consideraciones sobre el Estado Administrativo y Económico de España*. 4. Madrid, 1865.

*Willkomme* (Heinrich Moritz), *Das pyrenäische Halbinselland*. 8. Leipzig. 1866.

## SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

(SVERIGE OCH NORGE.)

### Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Oscar II.**, King of Sweden and Norway, born January 21, 1829, the third son of King Oscar I. and of Queen Josephine, daughter of Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, King Carl XV., September 18, 1872. Married June 6, 1857, to

*Sophia*, Queen of Sweden and Norway, born July 9, 1836, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau. Offspring of the union are four sons; namely, *Gustaf*, heir-apparent, Duke of Wernland, born June 16, 1858; *Oscar*, Duke of Gotland, born Nov. 15, 1859; *Carl*, Duke of Westergötland, born Feb. 27, 1861; and *Eugene*, Duke of Nerike, born Aug. 1, 1865.

*Sister of the King*.—1. *Eugenia*, Princess of Sweden and Norway, born April 24, 1830.

*Niece of the King*.—Princess *Louisa*, only child of King Carl XV., born Oct. 31, 1851; married July 28, 1869, to Prince Frederik, eldest son of the King of Denmark. Offspring of the union are three sons and one daughter. (See *Denmark*, page 41.)

King Oscar II. is the fourth sovereign of the House of Ponte Corvo, and grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, Prince de Ponte Corvo, who was elected heir-apparent of the crown of Sweden by the Parliament of the kingdom, Aug. 21, 1810, and ascended the throne Feb. 5, 1818, under the name of Carl XIV. Johan. He was succeeded at his death, March 8, 1844, by his only son, Oscar. The latter died July 8, 1859, and was succeeded by his eldest son Carl XV., distinguished in Swedish literature as a poet of high genius, at whose premature death, without male children, the crown fell to his next surviving brother, the present King.

The royal family of Sweden and Norway have a civil list of 1,218,000 kronor, or 67,666*l.*, from Sweden, and 340,000 kronor, or 18,889*l.*, from Norway. The sovereign, besides, has an annuity of 300,000 kronor, or 16,666*l.*, voted to King Carl XIV. and his successors on the throne of Sweden.

The following is a list of the kings and queens of Sweden, with

the dates of their accession, from the accession of the House of Vasa :—

<i>House of Vasa.</i>	
Gustaf I. . . . .	1523
Eric XIV. . . . .	1560
Johan III. . . . .	1568
Sigismund . . . . .	1592
Carl IX. . . . .	1604
Gustaf II. Adolf . . . .	1611
Christina . . . . .	1632

<i>House of Pfaltz.</i>	
Carl X. . . . .	1654
Carl XI. . . . .	1660
Carl XII. . . . .	1697
Ulrika Eleonora . . . .	1719

<i>House of Hesse.</i>	
Fredrik . . . . .	1720
<i>House of Holstein-Gottorp.</i>	
Adolf Fredrik . . . . .	1751
Gustaf III. . . . .	1771
Gustaf IV. Adolf . . . .	1792
Carl XIII. . . . .	1809

<i>House of Ponte Corvo.</i>	
Carl XIV. . . . .	1818
Oscar I. . . . .	1844
Carl XV. . . . .	1859
Oscar II. . . . .	1872

The average reign of the nineteen rulers who occupied the throne of Sweden from the accession of Gustaf I. to that of Oscar II., amounted to eighteen years.

By the Treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14, 1814, Norway was ceded to the King of Sweden by the King of Denmark, but the Norwegian people did not recognise this cession, and declared themselves independent. A Constituent Assembly met at Eidsvold, and having adopted, on May 17, a Constitution, elected the Danish Prince Christian Fredrik King of Norway. The Swedish troops, however, entered Norway without serious resistance, and the foreign powers refusing to recognise the newly-elected king, the Norwegians were obliged to conclude, August 14, the Convention of Moss, by which the independency of Norway in the union with Sweden was solemnly proclaimed. An extraordinary Storting was then convoked, which adopted the modifications in the constitution made necessary by the union with Sweden, and then elected King Carl XIII., King of Norway, Nov. 4, 1814. The following year was promulgated a Charter, the Riksact, establishing new fundamental laws on the terms that the union of the two kingdoms be indissoluble and irrevocable, without prejudice, however, to the separate government, constitution, and code of laws of either Sweden or Norway.

The law of succession is the same in Sweden and Norway. In case of absolute vacancy of the throne, the two Diets assemble for the election of the future sovereign, and should they not be able to agree upon one person, an equal number of Swedish and Norwegian deputies have to meet at the city of Carlstad, in Sweden, for the appointment of the king, this nomination to be absolute. The common affairs are decided upon in a Council of State composed of Swedes and Norwegians. In case of minority of the king, the Council of State exercises the sovereign power until a Regent or Council of Regency is appointed by the united action of the Diets of Sweden and Norway.

## I. SWEDEN.

### Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the kingdom of Sweden are—1. The Constitution or *Regerings-Formen* of June 6, 1809; 2. the amended regulations for the formation of the Diet, of June 22, 1866; 3. the law of royal succession of September 26, 1810; and 4. the law on the liberty of the press, of July 16, 1812. According to these statutes, the king must be a member of the Lutheran Church, and have sworn fealty to the laws of the land. His person is inviolable. He has the right to declare war and make peace, and to grant pardon to condemned criminals. He nominates to all appointments, both military and civil; concludes foreign treaties, and has a right to preside in the supreme Court of Justice. The princes of the blood royal, however, are excluded from all civil employments. The king has an absolute veto against any decrees of the Diet, and possesses legislative power in matters of political administration. In all other respects, the fountain of law is in the Diet. This Diet, or Parliament of the realm, consists of two chambers, both elected by the people. The First Chamber consists of 133 members, or one deputy for every 30,000 of the population. The election of the members takes place by the 'landstings,' or provincial representations, 25 in number, and the municipal corporations of the towns, not already represented in the 'landstings,' Stockholm, Göteborg, Norrköping, and Malmö. All members of the First Chamber must be above 35 years of age, and must have possessed for at least three years previous to the election either real property to the taxed value of 80,000 riksdalers, or 4,450*l.*, or an annual income of 4,000 riksdalers, or 223*l.* They are elected for the term of nine years, and obtain no payment for their services. The Second Chamber consists of 198 members, of whom 60 are elected by the towns and 138 by the rural districts, one representative being returned for every 10,000 of the population of towns, one for every 'domsaga,' or rural district, of under 40,000 inhabitants, and two for rural districts of over 40,000 inhabitants. All natives of Sweden, aged 21, possessing real property to the taxed value of 1,000 riksdalers, or 56*l.*, or farming, for a period of not less than five years, landed property to the taxed value of 6,000 riksdalers, or 333*l.*, or paying income tax on an annual income of 800 riksdalers, or 45*l.*, are electors; and all natives aged 25, possessing, and having possessed at least one year previous to the election, the same qualifications, may be elected members of the Second Chamber. The election is for the term of three years, and the members obtain salaries for their services, at

the rate of 1,200 riksdalers, or 67*l.*, for each session of four months, besides travelling expenses. The salaries and travelling expenses of the deputies are paid out of the public purse. The vote is by ballot, both in town and country.

The two Chambers of the Diet assemble every year, voting the budget for the next year. All the legislative measures are prepared in committees, appointed every session, immediately after meeting. The committees are five in number, namely, 1. The Constitutional Committee, which consists of ten members of each of the two Chambers; 2. The Budget Committee, consisting of twelve members of each Chamber; 3. The Committee for Taxes, consisting of ten members of each Chamber; 4. The Legislative Committee, consisting of eight members; and 5. The Bank Committee, consisting of eight members of each Chamber. The Constitutional Committee has power to indict the ministers and chief servants of the crown, for any acts contrary to the fundamental laws of the kingdom which they may have committed.

The Diet of the two Chambers constitutes the chief legislative power in the kingdom. The executive is in the hands of the king, who acts under the advice of a Council of State, composed of ten members, seven of which are ministerial heads of departments, namely:—

1. The Minister of State and Justice.—Baron Louis *De Geer*; appointed May 11, 1875.

2. The Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Major-General Oscar M. *Björnstjerna*; appointed December 17, 1872.

3. The Minister of War.—Major-General Johan Henrik *Rosenswärd*, appointed September 11, 1877.

4. The Minister of Marine.—Baron Fredrik Wilhelm *Von Otter*, appointed December 23, 1874.

5. The Minister of the Interior.—Carl Johan *Thyselius*, appointed May 11, 1875.

6. The Minister of Finance.—Hans Ludvig *Forsell*, appointed May 11, 1875.

7. The Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Fredrik Ferdinand *Carlson*, appointed May 11, 1875.

The members of the Council of State without a department are:—

1. Henrik Gerhard *Lagerstråle*, appointed May 11, 1875.

2. Baron Carl Jonas Oscar *Alströmer*, appointed June 15, 1870.

3. Johan Henrik *Lovén*, appointed June 5, 1874.

All the members of the Council of State are responsible for the acts of the Government.

The administration of justice is entirely independent of the Government. Two functionaries, the Justitie-Kansler, or Chancellor of Justice, and the Justitie Ombudsman, or Attorney-General, exercise a control over the administration. The former, appointed



by the king, acts also as counsel for the crown, while the latter, who is appointed by the Diet, has to extend a general supervision over all the courts of law.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The national income is derived to the extent of one-third from direct taxes and national property, including railways, and the rest mainly from indirect taxation, customs and excise duties, and an impost on spirits. The expenditure is mainly for the army and navy, and public works. The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure of the kingdom for the year 1878 were established as follows, in the budget estimates passed in the session of 1877 by the Diet of Sweden :—

	Kronor
<i>Sources of Revenue for 1878 :—</i>	
Surplus of revenue of former year . . . . .	8,000,000
Ordinary revenue :	
Domains, railway land taxes, &c. . . . .	31,290,000
Extraordinary revenue :	
Customs . . . . .	22,000,000
Post . . . . .	4,800,000
Stamps . . . . .	2,400,000
Import on spirits, &c. . . . .	13,500,000
„ „ Income . . . . .	3,200,000
	<hr/>
	45,900,000
Net profit of the State Bank . . . . .	900,000
	<hr/>
Total {	86,090,000
	£4,782,778
<i>Branches of Expenditure for 1877 :—</i>	
(a) Ordinary :	
Royal Household . . . . .	1,218,000
Justice . . . . .	3,726,700
Foreign Affairs . . . . .	609,300
Army . . . . .	16,949,500
Navy . . . . .	5,139,000
Interior . . . . .	14,434,600
Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs	8,707,253
Finance . . . . .	12,300,500
Pensions . . . . .	2,237,500
	<hr/>
	65,322,353
(b) Extraordinary . . . . .	11,476,647
(c) Expenditure through the Riksgäldskontor :	
Paying of loans . . . . .	8,678,000
Miscellaneous (Diet, &c.) . . . . .	613,000
	<hr/>
	9,291,000
	<hr/>
Total {	86,090,000
	£4,782,778

Exclusive of the budget, the Diet voted, in 1877, 6,000,000 kronor, or 333,300*l.*, for the construction of new railways, and

2,000,000 kronor, or 111,100*l.*, to complete the rolling stock of the lines already opened for traffic, while a loan of 2,000,000 kronor, or 11,100*l.*, was granted to private railway companies for the year 1878. These expenses are to be covered by loans.

The expenditure for the army, church, and for certain civil offices, is in part defrayed out of the revenue of landed estates belonging to the Crown, and the amounts do not appear in the budget estimates. To the expenditure for foreign affairs Norway contributes annually 304,700 kronor, or 11,373*l.*, a sum not entered in the estimates.

To the 'Riksgäldskontor,' the supervision of which is exclusively exercised by the Diet, belongs the administration of the public debt—exclusively incurred for the construction of railways—and the right to contract any loans which the Diet may vote.

On the 1st of January 1877, the public liabilities of the kingdom were as follows, according to reports laid before the Diet :—

				Riksdaler.
Railway loan of 1855 at $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 per cent.	.	.	.	161,900
" " 1858 " $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	.	.	.	15,952,800
" " 1860 " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " "	.	.	.	19,253,822
" " 1861 " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " "	.	.	.	2,376,600
" " 1864 " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " "	.	.	.	9,265,232
" " 1866 " 5 " "	.	.	.	25,682,400
" " 1868 " 5 " "	.	.	.	20,386,416
" " 1869 " 5 " "	.	.	.	3,013,200
" " 1870 " 5 " "	.	.	.	15,988,000
" " 1872 " 4 " "	.	.	.	18,887,500
" " 1875 " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " "	.	.	.	17,961,867
" " 1876 " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " "	.	.	.	27,240,000
Total . . . . .				{ 176,169,737
				{ £9,786,096

The railway loans of 1864, 1868, and 1876, were negotiated in England, at the respective rates of  $92\frac{1}{2}$ , 90, and  $96\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. All the loans are paid off gradually by means of sinking funds.—(Official Communication.)

### Army and Navy.

The Swedish army is composed of four distinct classes of troops. They are—

1. The *Värfvade*, or enlisted troops, to which belong the royal lifeguards, one regiment of hussars, the artillery, and the engineers.

2. The *Indelta*, or national militia, paid and kept, not by the Government, but by the landowners, and, to some extent, from the income of State domains expressly reserved for this purpose. Every soldier of the *Indelta* has, besides a small annual pay his *torp*, or cottage, with a piece of ground attached, which remains his own

during the whole period of service, often extending over thirty years, or even longer. In time of peace, the infantry of the *Indelta* are called up for a month's annual practice, and the cavalry for forty-six days. In time of war, an extraordinary *Indelta* has to be raised partly by landowners, who, on this account, enjoy certain privileges, including non-contribution to the cost of the peace establishment.

3. The militia of Gothland, consisting of thirty companies of infantry, and three batteries of artillery. They are not compelled by law to serve beyond the confines of the Isle of Gothland, and have a separate command.

4. The *Bevåring*, or conscription troops, drawn by annual levy, from the male population between the age of 20 and 25 years. The law of conscription, was introduced into Sweden in 1812, but the right of purchasing substitutes, which formerly existed, was abolished by the Diet in 1872.

The total strength of the armed forces of Sweden was as follows at the end of September 1877:—

	Guards	Line	Bevåring	Total
Infantry . . . . .	1,814	24,571	95,837	122,222
Militia of Gothland . . . . .	—	187	7,824	8,011
Cavalry . . . . .	465	4,495	3,609	8,569
Artillery (234 guns) . . . . .	—	4,649	2,898	7,542
Engineers . . . . .	—	836	—	836
Total . . . . .	2,279	34,738	110,163	147,180

There are also Volunteers, first organised in the year 1861, by the spontaneous desire of the population of the kingdom. In time of peace the volunteers are individually free, and bound by no other but their own rules and regulations; but in time of war they may be compelled to place themselves under the command of the military authorities. However, they can be required only to serve within the limits of their own districts. At the end of September 1877, the volunteers numbered 13,166 men.

In the parliamentary session of 1862, and again in the sessions of 1865, 1869, 1871, and 1875 the Government brought bills before the Diet for a reorganisation of the whole of the army, but neither of these were adopted by the representatives of the people.

The navy of the kingdom is divided into three classes, namely, first, the Royal Navy; secondly, the Royal Naval Reserve, and thirdly, the Naval *Bevåring*. The fleet consisted, at the end of September 1877, of the following vessels:—

	Horse-power	Guns	Number of Crew
<i>Ironclads:—</i>			
4 monitors . . . . .	610	8	330
10 gunboats . . . . .	403	10	411
<i>Unarmoured steamers:—</i>			
1 ship-of-the-line . . . . .	350	66	735
1 frigate . . . . .	400	16	316
4 corvettes . . . . .	1,300	26	724
15 gunboats . . . . .	1,710	22	745
3 transports, &c. . . . .	370	5	189
1 torpedo boat . . . . .	300	—	71
<i>Sailing vessels:—</i>			
5 corvettes . . . . .	—	96	1,188
1 brig . . . . .	—	10	249
1 schooner . . . . .	—	8	38
<i>Galleys:—</i>			
5 mortar boats . . . . .	—	5	—
34 gun vessels . . . . .	—	60	—
48 floating batteries . . . . .	—	48	—
2 transports, &c. . . . .	—	—	—
<b>Total 135 . . . . .</b>	<b>5,443</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>5,296</b>

The largest ironclad of the Swedish navy is the monitor *Loke*, of 1,500 tons burthen, and 450 horse-power, built in 1870. The other three monitors, called *John Ericsson*, *Thordön*, and *Tirfing*, of earlier construction, are nearly the same size. At the end of September 1877 the Royal Navy was officered by 4 flag-officers, 5 commodores, 20 captains, 43 commanders, 43 lieutenants, and 26 sublieutenants, while the Royal Naval Reserve was commanded by 70 commissioned officers. The naval *Beväring* at the same date numbered 40,000 men.—(Official Communication.)

### Area and Population.

Sweden was one of the first countries of Europe in which a regular census was taken. The first enumeration took place in 1748, at the suggestion of the Academy of Stockholm, and it was repeated, at first every third year, and subsequently, after 1775, every fifth year. At present, a general census is taken every ten years, besides which there are annual numerations of the people.

The population of Sweden amounted on December 31, 1867, according to the official numerations of that date, to 4,195,681, of whom 2,040,589 were men and 2,155,092 women. On the 31st of December, 1869, the total population was 4,158,757, of whom 2,014,530 were men and 2,144,227 women. The decrease of population in the two years from December 31, 1867, to December 31, 1869, arose through emigration. On the 31st of December 1876, the population had risen to 4,429,713 souls.

The area and population of Sweden, on the 31st of December 1876, are shown in the following table:—

Governments (Län.)	Area: English square miles	Population, Dec. 31, 1876
Stockholm (City) . . . . .	13	157,215
Stockholm (Rural district) . . . . .	2,995	138,354
Upsala . . . . .	2,053	106,004
Södermanland . . . . .	2,631	142,565
Östergötland . . . . .	4,243	267,009
Jönköping . . . . .	4,464	190,241
Kronoberg . . . . .	3,841	166,734
Kalmar . . . . .	4,438	240,767
Gotland . . . . .	1,203	54,531
Blekinge . . . . .	1,164	132,735
Kristianstad . . . . .	2,507	229,714
Malmöhus . . . . .	1,847	338,407
Halland . . . . .	1,899	132,423
Göteborg and Bohus . . . . .	1,952	248,024
Elfsborg . . . . .	4,948	286,819
Skaraborg . . . . .	3,307	254,722
Värmland . . . . .	7,346	267,238
Örebro . . . . .	3,521	180,520
Vestmanland . . . . .	2,623	125,256
Kopparberg . . . . .	11,421	188,650
Gefleborg . . . . .	7,418	165,772
Vesternorrland . . . . .	9,530	154,073
Jemtland . . . . .	19,593	76,991
Vesterbotten . . . . .	21,942	99,864
Norrbottn . . . . .	40,563	85,085
Lakes of Venern, Vettern, &c. . . . .	3,517	—
Total . . . . .	170,979	4,429,713

The population of Sweden is mainly rural, and the kingdom had, at the enumeration of 1876, but two towns with more than 50,000 inhabitants, namely, Stockholm, the capital, with 157,215, and Göteborg, with 68,756. The number of persons devoted to agricultural pursuits, and of their families, amounts to nearly three millions. About a quarter of a million individuals are owners of the land which they are cultivating. The nobility, comprising 940 heads of families, enjoyed formerly considerable privileges; but they have nearly all been annulled.

Emigration from the country, commencing in recent years, showed at first a tendency to assume considerable proportions, but is now decreasing. In 1860, the number of emigrants was 318; in 1865 it rose to 6,691; in 1866 to 7,206; in 1867 to 9,334; in 1868 to 27,024; and in 1869 to 39,064; but it fell to 20,003 in 1870, to 17,450 in 1871, to 15,915 in 1872, to 13,580 in 1873, and to 7,791 in 1874, and rose again to 9,727 in 1875.



Education is well advanced in Sweden. Public instruction is gratuitous and compulsory, and children not attending schools under the supervision of the Government must furnish proofs of having been privately educated. In the year 1871, nearly 97 per cent. of all the children between eight and fifteen years visited the public schools. There were 5,039 male and 2,776 female teachers in the primary schools in 1871. The vast majority of the population are Protestants, the enumeration of 1876 showing but 6,440 dissenters, including 573 Roman Catholics, and 1,836 Jews.

### Trade and Industry.

The commercial intercourse of Sweden is chiefly with Great Britain, as regards exports, and, next to it, with France and Denmark. As regards imports, the commercial intercourse is largest with Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, Norway, and Russia, in the order here indicated. The imports consist mainly of textile manufactures, coal, machinery, and colonial merchandise, while the staple exports are timber, bar iron, and corn. Both the imports and exports more than doubled in the ten years from 1867 to 1876, the total imports rising from 7,500,000*l.* to nearly 18,000,000*l.*, and the total exports from 6,000,000*l.* to 13,000,000*l.*

The commerce of Sweden with Great Britain is twice as great as that with any other country. Subjoined is a tabular statement giving the total value of the exports from Sweden to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Sweden, in each of the ten years from 1867 to 1876:—

Years	Exports from Sweden to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Sweden
	£	£
1867	4,756,503	647,318
1868	4,392,279	617,683
1869	4,498,384	706,990
1870	6,399,435	1,025,716
1871	5,438,992	1,102,993
1872	6,724,005	1,985,848
1873	7,739,744	3,150,323
1874	8,483,552	3,390,850
1875	6,762,538	2,801,003
1876	7,972,529	2,713,181

The principal articles of export from Sweden to the United Kingdom are wood and timber, oats, iron in bars, unwrought, and pig iron. The total exports to Great Britain of wood and timber

amounted to 2,398,418*l.* in 1871, to 2,777,322*l.* in 1872, to 3,899,075*l.* in 1873, to 4,330,756*l.* in 1874, to 2,808,124*l.* in 1875, and to 3,796,913*l.* in 1876. Of oats, the exports were to the amount of 1,870,347*l.*, of bar iron, unwrought, 1,006,138*l.*; and of pig iron 130,966*l.* in the year 1876. The imports of British home produce are of a miscellaneous nature; the most notable were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 465,301*l.*; coals, of the value of 440,845*l.*; and cotton manufactures, valued 354,082*l.* in 1876.

The commercial navy of Sweden numbered 1,919 vessels registered for foreign trade, of a total burthen of 414,847 tons, at the end of the year 1876. At the end of 1867, the number of vessels registered for foreign trade was 1,296, of a total burthen of 237,800 tons, while at the end of 1864 the number of vessels was 1,238, of 193,611 tons burthen. The port of Göteborg had the largest shipping in 1876, namely, 202 vessels, of 69,230 tons, and next to it came Stockholm, possessing 62 vessels, of a total burthen of 20,220 tons. In 1864, Stockholm had 117 vessels, of 29,100 tons, registered for foreign trade, and Göteborg 137, of 36,216 tons; so that while the shipping of the former port suffered a great decrease, that of the latter showed a more than corresponding increase.

Mining is one of the most important departments of Swedish industry, and the working of the iron mines in particular is making constant progress by the introduction of new machinery. There were raised in the year 1876, throughout the kingdom, 18,996,654 cwt. of iron ore from mines, besides 351,354 cwt. from lake and bog. The pig-iron produced amounted to 8,083,551 cwt.; the cast goods to 571,528 cwt.; the bar iron to 4,466,355 cwt., and the steel to 1,402,835 cwt. There were also raised in the same year 1,734 lbs. of silver; 22,468 cwt. of copper, and 744,388 cwt. of zinc ore. There are large veins of coal in various parts of Sweden, but no systematic working of them has as yet taken place.

Within recent years a network of railways, very important for the trade and industry of Sweden, has been constructed in the country, partly at the cost of the State. The State railways include all the main or trunk lines, the chief of which are the North Western, connecting the capitals of Sweden and of Norway; the Western, between Stockholm and Göteborg; the Southern, terminating at Malmö, opposite Copenhagen; the Eastern, from Stockholm to Malmö; and the Northern, passing through Stockholm, and connecting the capital with the north of the kingdom. The following table gives particulars concerning the length and cost of construction of all the Swedish railways open for traffic on the 1st of January 1876, distinguishing the railways belonging to the State, the private railways connected with the State, and the private railways not connected with the State:—

Lines of Railway	Length	Cost per English mile
	Engl. miles	£
State Railways . . . . .	938	8,676
Private railways connected with the State:—		
Upsala—Gefle—Dala . . . . .	138	5,672
Krylbo—Norbergs . . . . .	12	5,288
Frövi—Ludvika—Vessman—Barken . . . . .	72	4,535
East Vermland . . . . .	30	7,556
Köping—Hult—Uttersberg . . . . .	67	5,679
Vikern—Mockeln . . . . .	34	2,085
Nora—Karlskoga and Nora—Ervalla . . . . .	56	5,671
Palsboda—Finspong . . . . .	36	3,296
Hausberg—Motala—Mjölby . . . . .	60	5,985
Mariestad—Moholm . . . . .	18	2,386
Lidköping—Hjo—Stenstorp . . . . .	60	2,514
Uddevalla—Borås—Herrljunga . . . . .	58	4,573
Ulricehamn—Vartofta . . . . .	23	2,033
Nässjö—Oskarshamn . . . . .	93	6,523
Vexjö—Alfvesta—Karlskrona . . . . .	81	3,939
Kalmar—Emmaboda . . . . .	35	4,392
Karlshamn—Vislanda . . . . .	48	2,782
Kristianstad—Hessleholm—Helsingborg . . . . .	68	4,624
Sölvesborg—Kristianstad . . . . .	19	3,499
Landskrona—Helsingborg . . . . .	37	4,833
Malmö—Ystad—Eslof . . . . .	86	4,763
Lund—Trelleborg . . . . .	27	4,250
Total . . . . .	1,195	—
Other private lines . . . . .	64	5,735
Total . . . . .	2,197	—

On the 1st of January 1877, the total length of the railways of Sweden opened for traffic had increased to 2,336 English miles, of which 985 miles belonged to the State.

All the telegraphs in Sweden, with the exception of those of private railway companies, belong to the State. The total length of telegraph lines at the end of 1876 was 8,022 kilometres, or 4,984 English miles, and the total length of telegraph wires 19,643 kilometres, or 12,204 English miles. The number of telegraphic despatches sent in the year 1876 was 1,025,042, of which number 642,623 were from and for Sweden, 304,677 from and for other countries, and 77,742 in transit.

The Swedish Post-office carried 26,796,000 letters, of which 2,481,000 were for and from foreign countries, in the year 1876. The number of post-offices at the end of the year was 1,877. The total receipts of the Post-office in 1876 amounted to 3,680,000 kronor, or 202,643*l.*, and the total expenditure to 3,714,865 kronor, or 204,563*l.*, leaving a deficit of 34,865 kronor, or 1,920*l.*

## II. NORWAY.

### Constitution and Government.

The constitution of Norway, called the Grundlov, bears date November 4, 1814. It vests the whole legislative power of the realm in the Storthing, or Great Court, the representative of the sovereign people. The king has the command of the land and sea forces, and makes all appointments, but, except in a few cases, is not allowed to nominate any but Norwegians to public offices under the crown. The king possesses the right of veto over laws passed by the Storthing, but, except in constitutional matters, only for a limited period. The royal veto may be exercised twice; but if the same bill pass three successive times it becomes the law of the land without the assent of the sovereign.

The Storthing formerly assembled every three years; but by a modification of the constitution, adopted in April 1869, it was resolved to hold annual sittings. The meetings take place *suo jure*, and not by any writ from the king or the executive. Every Norwegian citizen of twenty-five years of age, who is, or has been, a public functionary, or possesses property in land, or has been tenant of such property for five years at least, or is a burgess of any town, or possesses real property to the value of 600 kroner or 33*l*. sterling, is entitled to elect; and, under the same conditions, if thirty years of age, and settled in Norway for at least ten years, to be elected. The mode of election is indirect, the people first nominating a number of deputies, to whom devolves the task of appointing the representatives in the Storthing. Towards the end of every third year the people meet in the parish church, and choose their deputies at the rate of one to fifty voters in towns, and one to a hundred in rural sub-districts. The deputies afterwards meet at some public place, and there elect among themselves, or from among the other qualified voters of the district, the Storthing representatives. No new election takes place for vacancies, which are filled by persons who received the second largest number of votes.

The Storthing, when assembled, divides itself into two houses, the 'Lagthing' and the 'Odelsting.' The former is composed of one-fourth of the members of the 'Storthing,' and the other of the remaining three-fourths. Each 'Thing' nominates its own president, vice-president, and secretaries. All new bills, whether presented by the government, or a member of the Storthing, must originate

in the 'Odelstthing,' from which they pass into the 'Lagthing,' to be either accepted, in which case they become law, or rejected. In the latter case, should the 'Odelstthing' demand it, after having twice passed the bill, the two Houses assemble in common sitting to deliberate on the measure, and the final decision is given by a majority of two-thirds of the voters. The ordinary business of the Storthing is to settle the taxes for each financial period of three years, to supervise the administration of the revenue, and to enact, repeal, or alter any laws of the country. But the Storthing can also form itself into a high court of justice, for the impeachment and trial of ministers, members of the chief court of justice, and members of the Storthing for delicts they may have committed. The bill of accusation must always come from the 'Odelstthing' and be brought from thence before the 'Lagthing,' sitting for the occasion, together with the Chief Court of Justice, as 'Rigsretten,' or supreme tribunal of the realm. Before pronouncing its own dissolution, every Storthing elects five delegates, whose duty it is to revise the public accounts. While in session, every member of the Storthing has an allowance of twelve kroner, or thirteen shillings and fourpence a day, besides travelling expenses.

The executive is represented by the king, who exercises his authority through a Council of State, composed of two Ministers of State and nine Councillors. Two of the Councillors, who change every year, together with one of the Ministers, form a delegation of the Council of State, residing at Stockholm, near the king. The following are the members of the Council of State:—

I. *Council of State at Christiania.*

Minister of State.—Fredrik *Stang*, appointed July 21, 1873.

Department of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Rasmus Töndar *Nissen*, appointed January 1, 1875.

Department of Justice.—Christian August *Selmer*, appointed July 29, 1874.

Department of the Interior.—Nils *Vogt*, appointed May 13, 1871.

Department of Finance and Customs.—Henrik Laurentius *Helliesen*, appointed June 22, 1863.

Army Department.—Albert Henrik *Munthe*, appointed October 19, 1877.

Department of the Navy and of Postal Communication.—Jens *Holmboe*, appointed January 8, 1874.

Revision of Public Accounts Department.—Jacob *Aall*, Secretary of State, *ad interim*.

II. *Delegation of the Council at Stockholm.*

Otto Richard *Kjerulf*, Minister of State, appointed Nov. 1, 1871.

John Collett *Falsen*, appointed Nov. 26, 1869.

Jacob Lerche *Johansen*, appointed June 17, 1872.



### Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial estimates are voted by the Storthing for the term of one year. The budget for the period commencing July 1, 1877, and ending June 30, 1878, provided for an annual revenue of 40,233,900 kroner, or 2,235,000*l.*, and an expenditure of the same amount, distributed as follows:—

Sources of Revenue		Branches of Expenditure	
	Kroner		Kroner
Customs . . .	18,100,000	Civil list . . .	489,000
Excise on spirits . .	2,880,000	Storthing . . .	348,000
„ malt . . .	2,120,000	General administration	1,028,000
Stamps . . .	550,000	Church and education .	2,082,000
Mines . . .	867,000	Justice . . .	1,810,000
Post office . . .	1,452,000	Interior . . .	6,341,000
Telegraphs . . .	950,000	Finance and Customs .	8,660,000
Judicial fees . . .	562,000	Army . . .	6,290,000
Income on State property (brutte) .	2,340,600	Navy . . .	2,496,000
Income on State railways . . .	2,824,300	Post, lighthouses, &c. .	4,495,000
Loan and private contributions for construction of railways . . .	5,500,000	Foreign affairs . . .	448,000
Surplus from former years . . .	1,527,200	Construction of railways . . .	5,500,000
Miscellaneous receipts . . .	560,800	Miscellaneous . . .	246,900
Total { £	40,233,900 2,235,000	Total { £	40,233,900 2,235,000

The actual revenue of Norway, in recent years, generally was above the ordinary expenditure. There exists, nevertheless, a debt, contracted for the construction of public works, mainly railways. It amounted, at the end of December 1876, to 70,450,000 kroner, or 3,914,000*l.*—(Official Communication.)

### Army and Navy.

The troops of the kingdom are raised mainly by conscription, and to a small extent by enlistment. By the terms of two laws voted by the Storthing in 1866 and in 1876, the land forces are divided into the troops of the line, the military train, the Landvaern, or militia, the civic guards, and, in time of war, the Landstorm, or final levy. All young men, past the twenty-first year of age, are liable to the conscription, with the exception of the inhabitants of the three northern Amts of the kingdom, who are free from military land

service. The young men raised by conscription have but to go through a first training in the school of recruits, extending over 50 days in the infantry, and 90 days other arms, and are then sent on furlough, with obligation to meet for annual practice. The nominal term of service is ten years, divided between seven years in the line and three years in the Landvaern, or militia. The Landvaern is only liable to service within the frontiers of the kingdom.

On the 1st of January 1877, the troops of the line numbered 12,000 men, with 750 officers. The number of troops can never exceed, even in war, 18,000 men without the consent of the Storting. The king has permission to keep a guard of Norwegian volunteers at Stockhorn, and to transfer, for the purpose of common military exercises, 3,000 men annually from Norway to Sweden, and from Sweden to Norway.

The naval force of Norway comprised, at the end of October 1877, thirty-three steamers and 93 sailing vessels, the latter, with the exception of seven, forming a flotilla of row-boats for coast defence. The following was the composition of the fleet of steamers in the navy :—

Steamers	Horse-power	Guns
4 iron-clad monitors . . . .	600	8
2 frigates . . . .	900	78
3 corvettes and sloops . . . .	530	36
1 schooner . . . .	20	6
6 gunboats . . . .	360	10
15 small gunboats . . . .	250	15
2 tugboats . . . .	160	4
33 steamers . . . .	2,820	157

The navy was manned, in 1877, by 2,051 sailors, a great number of them volunteers, with 104 commissioned, and 238 non-commissioned officers. All seafaring men and inhabitants of sea-ports, between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-five, are enrolled on the lists of either the active fleet or the naval militia, and liable, by a law passed in 1866, to the maritime conscription. The numbers on the register amounted, in 1877, to above 60,000 men.—(Official Communication.)

### Area and Population.

A census of the population of Norway is taken every ten years. The kingdom is divided into twenty provinces, or Amts, the area and population of which were as follows at the two last census enumerations, taken December 31, 1865, and December 31, 1875:—

Amts	Area : English square miles	Population, Dec. 31, 1865	Population, Dec. 31, 1875
Christiania (town) . . . . .	2	57,382	77,041
Akershus . . . . .	1,986	107,416	114,778
Smaalenene . . . . .	1,548	98,849	107,629
Hedemarken . . . . .	10,034	120,411	119,774
Christians . . . . .	9,670	124,968	115,988
Budskerud . . . . .	5,659	99,275	101,867
Jarlsberg . . . . .	861	85,423	89,320
Bratsberg . . . . .	5,707	81,929	83,986
Nedenäs . . . . .	3,855	68,033	75,979
Lister and Mandal . . . . .	2,423	73,757	77,309
Stavanger . . . . .	3,421	104,849	114,164
Søndre Bergenhus . . . . .	5,854	113,386	121,527
Bergen (town) . . . . .	1	27,703	34,384
Nordre Bergenhus . . . . .	7,045	86,784	86,205
Romsdal . . . . .	5,650	104,337	116,838
Søndre Trondhjem . . . . .	7,084	109,043	116,814
Nordre Trondhjem . . . . .	8,794	82,489	81,889
Nordland . . . . .	14,660	89,668	103,579
Tromsø . . . . .	9,720	45,334	53,937
Finmark . . . . .	18,306	20,329	24,232
Total . . . . .	122,280	1,701,365	1,817,237

The inhabitants of the kingdom are homogeneous in race and religion. There exists no privilege of birth, that of hereditary nobility having been abolished by a law which passed the Storthing August 1, 1821. With the exception of 5,100 dissenters, enumerated in the census of 1865, the population adhere to the Lutheran Church. All denominations and sects of Christian and other creeds, the order of the Jesuits excepted, are tolerated, but only the members of the Lutheran Church are regularly admitted to public offices.

Education is compulsory in the kingdom, parents being bound to let their children, between the ages of seven and fourteen, receive public instruction. Schoolmasters are settled in each parish, who live either in fixed residences, or move at stated intervals from one place to another, and who frequently attend different schools, devoting their time in turn to each. They are paid by a tax levied in every parish, in addition to State grants. Almost every town supports a superior school; and in sixteen of the principal towns is a 'lærd skole,' or college, maintained partly by subsidies from the government. Christiania has a university, founded by the Danish Government, in 1811, which is attended by about 900 students.

Norway is essentially an agricultural and pastoral country. At the census of 1865, the inhabitants of towns numbered 266,265, and at the end of 1875 they were 332,938, showing an increase of

22 per cent., against an increase of the rural population of only 4 per cent. The two largest towns are Christiania, with a population of 77,041, and Bergen, with 34,384, on the 31st December 1875.

In recent years, emigration carried off, chiefly to the United States, from 10,000 to 13,000 individuals annually. In 1871 the number of emigrants was 12,341; in 1872 it was 14,560; in 1873 it declined to 10,890; in 1874 to 4,601; in 1875 to 3,944; and in 1876 rose again to 4,355. The emigration is almost entirely to the United States.

### Trade and Industry.

The average value of the total imports into Norway, in the five years 1872-76, was 153,680,000 kroner, or 8,530,000*l.*, and of the exports 106,220,000 kroner, or 5,900,000*l.* Of the imports, about 30 per cent. came from, and of the exports 28 per cent. went to Great Britain.

The commercial intercourse between Norway and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the exports from Norway to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Norway, in each of the ten years 1867 to 1876:—

Years	Exports from Norway to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Norway
	£	£
1867	1,611,359	848,843
1868	1,721,362	774,950
1869	1,823,067	857,661
1870	1,855,161	981,998
1871	2,191,458	1,058,113
1872	2,367,302	1,425,432
1873	2,947,033	1,880,852
1874	2,999,995	2,010,089
1875	2,156,100	1,737,452
1876	2,681,782	1,511,538

About three-fourths of the exports from Norway to the United Kingdom consist of wood and timber. In 1876 the exports of timber, sawn or split, amounted to 1,212,872*l.*, and of other wood to 651,732*l.*, making a total of 1,864,604*l.* The remaining exports to Great Britain comprise fish, ice, and small quantities of bar iron and copper ore. Iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 319,868*l.*; cotton manufactures, of the value of 197,324*l.*; coals, of the value of 199,092*l.*; and woollens, of the value of 125,396*l.*, formed the chief British imports into Norway in the year 1876.

The shipping belonging to Norway numbered 7,814 vessels, of a

total burthen of 1,402,793 tons, manned by 60,281 sailors, at the end of 1876. Norway has, in proportion to population, the largest commercial navy in the world.

At the end of October 1877 there were in Norway 504 miles of railway open for traffic, and 467 miles under construction, being a total of 971 miles. The following is a list of the various lines :—

	Length
	English Miles
<i>Railways open for traffic :—</i>	
Christiania to Eidsvold (42 miles) with the branch Lillestrømmen to the Swedish frontier (71 miles) . . .	113
Christiania to Drammen (33 miles) and Randsfjord, with branches to Kongsberg and Krøderen . . . . .	123
Thronhjelm to Hamar . . . . .	268
Total open for traffic . . .	504
<i>Railways under construction :—</i>	
Christiania to Frederikshald and the Swedish frontier . .	156
Eidsvold to Hamar . . . . .	37
Drammen to Laurvik and Skeen . . . . .	96
Thronhjelm to Meraker and the Swedish frontier . . .	64
Bergen to Voss . . . . .	67
Stavanger to Egersund . . . . .	47
Total under construction . .	467
Total railways . . . . .	971

There were at the end of 1876 telegraph lines of the length of 4,362 English miles, and wires of the length of 8,052 miles. The number of telegrams in the year 1876 was 726,696, of which 471,062 were inland, 117,777 sent to, and 134,489 received from foreign countries. The number of telegraph offices at the end of 1876 was 109. The number of post-offices at the same date was 824. The number of letters forwarded through the post in 1876 was 11,204,120.

### Colony.

Sweden—exclusive of Norway—possesses a small colony, the Island of St. Bartholomew, in the West Indies, 30 miles west of St. Christopher. The area of the island is 35 English square miles, with a population, in 1860, of 2,802 inhabitants. It produces sugar, tobacco, cotton, and cocoa. The colony was ceded to Sweden by France in 1784, and is administered by a governor, at an annual loss to the mother country. A negotiation was pending at the end of 1877 to return the colony to France.



## Diplomatic Representatives.

### 1. OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Count Edward Piper, accredited July 6, 1877.

*Secretary.*—Count Albert M. Otto Steenbock, appointed May 20, 1870.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Hon. Edward Morris Erskine, C.B.; born in 1818; Envoy to Greece, 1864-72; and appointed Envoy and Minister to Sweden and Norway, July 24, 1872.

*Secretaries.*—Robert Grant Watson, appointed October 26, 1876; George T. B. Jenner.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Sweden and Norway, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

### MONEY.

The Swedish *Krona* = 100 *öre*—approximate value 1s. 1½d., or about 18 to the pound sterling.

„ Norwegian *Krone* = 100 *öre*—the same value as the Swedish *Krona*.

By a treaty signed May 27, 1873, with additional treaty of October 16, 1875, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark adopted the same monetary system.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Swedish *Skålpund* = 100 *ort* = 0·937 lbs. avoirdupois.

„ Norwegian *Pund* = 128 *kvintin* = 1·1 „ „

„ Swedish *Fot* = 10 *tum* = 11·7 English inches.

„ Norwegian *Fod* = 12 *tommer* = 12·02 „ „

„ Swedish *Kanna* = 100 *kubiktum* = 4·6 Imperial pints.

„ Norwegian *Kande* = 2 *pod* = 3·3 „ „

„ Swedish *Mil* = 360 *ref* = 6·64 English miles.

„ Norwegian *Mil* = 2,000 *rode* = 7·01 „ „

In virtue of a law passed May 22, 1875, the French metric system of weights and measures will be introduced into Sweden and Norway at the commencement of 1878, and become obligatory on January 1, 1881.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Sweden and Norway.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Bidrag till Sveriges officiella statistik: A. Befolknings-statistik. B. Rättsväsendet. C. Bergshandtering. D. Fabriker och manufakturver. F. Utrikes handel och sjöfart. G. Fångvärd. H. Befallningshafvandes Femårsberättelser. J. Telegrafväsendet. K. Sundhets-kollegii berättelse. L. Statens jernvägs-traffic. M. Postverket. N. Jordbruk och Boskapskotsel. O. Landtmäteriet. P. Folkundervisningen. Q. Skogsväsendet. R. Valstatistik. S. Allmänna arbeten. T. Lots-och Fyrväsendet. 4. Stockholm, 1857-1877.

Norges officielle Statistik: A. 1. Skolevæsenet; A. 2. Fattigstatistik; B. 1. Criminalstatistik; B. 2. Skiftevæsenet; C. 1. Folketælling, Folkemængdens Bevægelse; C. 3. Consulatberetninger, Handel, Skibsfart; C. 4. Beretninger om Sundhedstilstanden og Medicinalforholdene; C. 8. De Offent-

lige Jernbaner; C. 9. Norges Fiskerier; C. 10. Kommunale Forhelde; C. 12. Bergværksdrift; C. 13. Industrielle Forholde. D. 1. Norges Indtægter og Udgifter. E. 1. Telegrafstatistik, &c. &c. 4. Christiania, 1870-77.

Sveriges Statskalender för år 1877. Utgifven efter kongl. maj. nådigste förordnande, af dess vetenskaps-akademi. 8. Stockholm, 1877.

Norges Statskalender for Aaret 1877. Efter offentlig Foranstaltning redigeret af N. R. Bull. 8. Kristiania, 1877.

Statistisk Tidskrift, utgifven af Kongl. Statistiska Central-Byrå. Stockholm, 1860-1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul-General Jones on the trade and commerce of Norway in 1875, and by Mr. Consul Duff on the shipping and exports of Gottenburg (Göteborg), dated Feb.-May 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Segrave on the trade and commerce of Sweden, dated Stockholm, May 31. 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part VI. 1876. 8. London 1876.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Crowe on the sale of spirits in Norway, dated Christiania, December 20. 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Jones on the commerce of Norway; by Mr. Consul Duff on the trade of Gottenburg; and by Mr. Consul Segrave on the commerce of Sweden, dated February-May 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of the United Kingdom with Sweden and Norway; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the Year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Broch* (Dr. O. J.), Statistisk Årbog for Kong. Norge. 8. Christiania, 1877.

*Broch* (Dr. O. J.) Kongeriget Norge og det Norske Folk. 8. Christiania, 1876.

*Carlson* (F. F.), Geschichte Schweden's. 5 vols. 8. Gotha, 1875.

*Gednemyden* (J.) Kortfattet statistisk Haandbog over Kongeriget Norges Inddelinger i administrativ, retslig og geistlig Henseende m. m., efter officielle Kilder udarbeidet. 8. Bergen, 1870.

*Hammar* (A.), Historiskt, geografiskt och statistiskt. Lexicon öfver Sverige 8 vols. 8. Stockholm, 1859-70.

*Kiær* (A. N.), Statistisk Håndbog for Kongeriget Norge. 8. Christiania, 1871.

*Ljunberg* (C. E.), La Suède: son développement moral, industriel, et commercial, d'après des documents officiels. 8. Paris, 1867.

*Printzsköld* (Dr. Otto) Rapport sur l'hygiène, le sauvetage et la condition des classes ouvrières en Suède. 8. Stockholm, 1876.

*Rudbeck* (J. G.), Beskrifning öfver Sveriges Städer i Historisk, topographiskt och statistiskt hänseende. 3 vols. 8. Stockholm, 1855-61.

*Sidenblad* (E. and K.), Sveriges officiella statistik i Sammandrag. 8 vols. 8. Stockholm, 1870-77.

*Sidenblad* (Dr. Elis), Schweden. Statistische Mittheilungen. Stockholm, 1873.

*Sidenblad* (Dr. Elis). La Suède, exposé statistique. Edition publiée en français par Robert Sager. Paris. 1876.

*Tonsberg* (Chr.). Norway: Handbook for Travellers. 12. London, 1875.

# SWITZERLAND.

(SCHWEIZ.—SUISSE.)

## Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Switzerland, formerly a league of semi-independent states, or 'Staatenbund,' has become a united confederacy, or 'Bundesstaat,' since the year 1848. The present constitution, based on fundamental laws passed in 1848, came into force May 29, 1874, having received the national sanction by a general vote of the people, given April 19, 1874. It vests the supreme legislative and executive authority in a parliament of two chambers, a 'Ständerath,' or State Council, and a 'Nationalrath,' or National Council. The first is composed of forty-four members, chosen by the twenty-two cantons of the Confederation, two for each canton. The 'Nationalrath' consists of 135 representatives of the Swiss people, chosen in direct election, at the rate of one deputy for every 20,000 souls. On the basis of the general census of 1870, which governed the last elections, the cantons are represented as follows in the National Council :—

Cantons	Number of Representatives	Cantons	Number of Representatives
Bern . . . . .	25	Solothurn . . . . .	4
Zürich . . . . .	14	Appenzell—Exterior and Interior . . . . .	3
Vaud (Waadt) . . . . .	11	Glarus . . . . .	2
Aargau . . . . .	10	Schaffhausen . . . . .	2
St. Gallen . . . . .	10	Schwyz . . . . .	2
Luzern . . . . .	7	Unterwald — Upper and Lower . . . . .	2
Ticino (Tessin) . . . . .	6	Uri . . . . .	1
Fribourg (Freiburg) . . . . .	6	Zug . . . . .	1
Graubünden (Grisons) . . . . .	5	Total of representatives in the National Council }	135
Wallis (Valais) . . . . .	5		
Thurgau . . . . .	5		
Basel—Town and Country . . . . .	5		
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg) . . . . .	5		
Genève (Genf) . . . . .	4		

A general election of representatives takes place every three years. Every citizen of the republic who has attained the age of twenty years is entitled to a vote; and any voter, not a clergyman, may be elected a deputy. Both chambers united are called the 'Bundes-Versammlung,' or Federal Assembly, and as such represent the supreme Government of the republic. The chief executive authority is deputed to a 'Bundesrath,' or Federal Council, consisting of seven members, elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. Every

citizen who has a vote for the National Council is eligible for becoming a member of the executive.

The president and vice-president of the Federal Council are the first magistrates of the republic. Both are elected by the Federal Assembly for the term of one year, and are not re-eligible till after the expiration of another year. The election takes place at a united meeting of the State Council and the National Council. The Federal Assembly alone has the right to declare war, to make peace, and to conclude alliances and treaties with other nations.

Independent of the Federal Assembly, though issuing from the same, is the 'Bundes-Gericht,' or Federal Tribunal. It consists of eleven members, elected for six years by the Federal Assembly. The Federal Tribunal decides, in the last instance, on all matters in dispute between the various cantons of the republic, as well as between the cantons and the Federal Government, and acts in general as high court of appeal. The Tribunal is divided into three sections, the 'Anklagekammer,' or chamber of accusation; the 'Kriminalkammer,' or jury department; and the 'Cassations-Gericht,' or council of appeal. Each section consists of three members, and the remaining two members, elected specially by the Federal Assembly, fill the post of president and vice-president. The seat of the Federal Tribunal is at Lausanne.

The seven members of the Federal Council—each of whom has a salary of 480*l.* per annum, while the president has 600*l.*—act as ministers, or chiefs of the seven administrative departments of the republic. The president and vice-president of the council, by the terms of the Constitution, hold office for only one year, from January 1 to December 31. The city of Bern is the seat of the Federal Council and the central administrative authorities.

Each of the cantons and demi-cantons of Switzerland has its local government, different in organisation in most instances, but all based on the principle of absolute sovereignty of the people. In a few of the smallest cantons, the people exercise their powers direct, without the intervention of any parliamentary machinery, all male citizens of full age assembling together in the open air, at stated periods, making laws and appointing their administrators. Such assemblies, known as the *Landesgemeinde*, exist in Appenzell, Glarus, Unterwald, and Uri. The same system is carried out, somewhat less directly, in several other of the thinly populated cantons, which possess legislative bodies, but limited so far that they must submit their acts to the people for confirmation or refusal. In all the larger cantons, the people delegates its sovereignty to a body chosen by universal suffrage, called the *Grosse Rath*, which exercises all the functions of the *Landesgemeinde*. The members of these bodies, as well as most of the magistrates, are either honorary servants of their fellow



citizens, or receive a merely nominal salary. There is no class of paid permanent officials existing, either in connection with the cantonal administrations, or the general government.

The constitution of 1874 abolishes the penalty of death, together with all corporal punishments, throughout the territory of the confederation.

### Church and Education.

The population of Switzerland is divided between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, about 59 per cent. of the inhabitants adhering to the former, and 41 per cent. to the latter. According to the census of December 1, 1870, the number of Protestants amounted to 1,566,347; of Roman Catholics to 1,084,369; of various Christian sects to 11,435; and of Jews to 6,996. The Roman Catholic priests are much more numerous than the Protestant clergy, the former comprising more than 6,000 regular and secular priests. They are under five bishops, of Basel, Chur, St. Gall, Lausanne, and Sion. The government of the Protestant Church, Calvinistic in principle and Presbyterian in form, is under the supervision of the magistrates of the various cantons, to whom is also entrusted, in the Protestant districts, the superintendence of public instruction.

The constitution of 1874 has the following enactments concerning the exercise of religion:—‘There shall be complete and absolute liberty of conscience and of creed. No one can incur any penalties whatsoever on account of his religious opinions. The person who exercises the paternal authority or that of guardian has the right to dispose of the religious education of children up to the age of sixteen years. No one is bound to pay taxes specially appropriated to defraying the expenses of a creed to which he does not belong. The free exercise of worship is guaranteed within the limits compatible with public order and proper behaviour. The cantons can take the necessary measures for the maintenance of the public order and peace between the members of the different religious communities, as well as against the encroachments of the ecclesiastical authorities on the rights of the citizens of the state. All disputes arising from the creation of new religious communities or schisms in existing bodies shall be referred to the Federal authorities. No bishoprics can be created on Swiss territory without the approbation of the Confederation. The order of Jesuits and its affiliated societies cannot be received in any part of Switzerland; all functions clerical and scholastic are forbidden to its members, and the interdiction can be extended to any other religious orders whose action is dangerous to the state, or interferes with the peace of different creeds. The foundation of new convents or religious orders is forbidden.’

Education is very widely diffused through Switzerland, particu-



larly in the north-eastern cantons, where the vast majority of inhabitants are Protestants. In these cantons, the proportion of school-attending children to the whole population is as one to five; while in the half Protestant and half Roman-Catholic cantons it is as one to seven; and in the entire Roman-Catholic cantons as one to nine. Parents are by law compelled to send their children to school, or have them privately taught, from the age of six to that of twelve years; and neglect may be punished by fine, and, in some cases, by imprisonment. The law has hitherto not always been enforced in the Roman-Catholic cantons, but is rigidly carried out in those where the Protestants form the majority of inhabitants. In every district there are primary schools, in which the elements of education, with geography and history, are taught; and secondary schools, for youths of from twelve to fifteen, in which instruction is given in modern languages, geometry, natural history, the fine arts, and music. In both these schools the rich and the poor are educated together, the latter being admitted gratuitously. There are normal schools in all the cantons for training schoolmasters.

There are four universities in Switzerland. Basel has a university, founded in 1460, and since 1832 universities have been established in Bern, Zürich. In the summer of 1877, Basel had 65 professors, and 214 students; Bern 80 professors, and 409 students; and Zürich 85 professors, and 351 students. These three universities are organised on the model of the high schools of Germany, governed by a Rector and a Senate, and divided into four 'faculties,' of theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, and medicine. There is a Polytechnic School at Zürich, founded in 1855, which possesses a philosophic faculty and 46 teachers, and a military academy at Thun, both maintained by the Federal Government.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue of the Confederation is derived chiefly from customs. By the constitution of May 29, 1874, customs dues are levied only on the frontiers of the republic, instead of, as before, on the limits of each canton. A considerable income is also derived from the postal system, as well as from the telegraph establishment, conducted by the Federal Government on the principle of uniformity of rates. The sums raised under these heads are not left entirely for Government expenditure, but a great part of the postal revenue, as well as a portion of the customs dues, have to be paid over to the cantonal administrations, in compensation for the loss of such sources of former income. In extraordinary cases, the Federal Government is empowered to levy a rate upon the various cantons after a scale settled for twenty years. A branch of revenue proportionately important is derived from the profits of

various Federal manufactories, and from the military school and laboratory at Thun, near Bern.

The following table gives the total revenue and expenditure of the Confederation in each of the three years 1874 to 1876, the year 1874 showing actual receipts and disbursements, and the other two giving budget estimates :—

	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Francs	£	Francs	£
1874	46,844,809	1,873,792	24,782,366	991,295
1875	39,516,000	1,580,640	39,266,000	1,570,640
1876	41,487,400	1,659,496	42,622,000	1,704,880

The accounts of actual receipts and disbursements of the Confederation have shown a regular surplus for many years, except 1871, when there was a deficit, caused by the expenses of a military occupation of the frontier necessitated by the Franco-German War.

The following table gives the various sources of revenue according to the budget estimates for the year 1875 and 1876 :—

Sources of revenue	1875	1876
Produce of real property and invested capital:—	Francs	Francs
Real property . . . . .	83,543	104,392
Invested capital . . . . .	298,125	189,000
Total . . . . .	381,668	293,392
Interest on sums advanced to Cantons . . . . .	86,417	105,307
Receipts of Administrations:—		
Customs . . . . .	14,500,000	16,500,000
Posts . . . . .	15,341,640	15,676,000
Telegraphs . . . . .	1,959,000	2,225,000
Manufacture of gunpowder . . . . .	858,000	700,000
Mint . . . . .	3,032,000	2,652,000
Government stud . . . . .	109,025	121,500
Military Academy at Thun . . . . .	1,037,300	917,835
Laboratory at Thun . . . . .	1,461,044	1,249,386
Total . . . . .	39,033,209	41,068,121
Receipts of Departments:—		
Department of Chancery . . . . .	9,000	9,000
„ „ War . . . . .	735,200	1,026,400
„ „ Justice . . . . .	5,000	8,900
	749,200	1,044,300
Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .	706	11,680
Total revenue { £	39,516,000	41,487,400
	1,580,640	1,659,496

The following table gives the various branches of expenditure according to the budget estimates for the years 1875 and 1876:—

Branches of Expenditure	1875	1876
Interest and Sinking Fund of National Debt .	Francs 1,779,300	Francs 1,695,150
<b>Expenses of General Administration:—</b>		
National Council . . . . .	191,000	191,000
State „ . . . . .	13,000	13,000
Federal „ . . . . .	85,500	85,500
Federal Chancery . . . . .	230,350	255,150
Federal Tribunal . . . . .	139,000	151,700
Total .	658,850	696,350
<b>Departments:—</b>		
Political . . . . .	252,600	275,000
Interior . . . . .	2,582,143	2,822,893
Army . . . . .	11,953,969	14,655,975
Finance and Customs . . . . .	5,370,369	5,019,800
Trade and railways . . . . .	130,800	351,700
Justice and police . . . . .	40,000	40,000
Post and telegraphs . . . . .	16,490,140	17,057,100
Total .	36,819,421	40,222,468
Miscellaneous expenses . . . . .	8,429	8,032
Total expenditure { £	39,266,000 1,570,640	42,622,000 1,704,880

The public debt of the republic amounted, at the commencement of 1877, to 27,600,000 francs, or 1,104,000*l*. It consists of two loans, the first of 12,000,000 francs, or 480,000*l*., raised in 1867, and the second of 15,600,000 francs, or 624,000*l*., raised in 1871. The whole bears  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. interest. As a set-off against the debt there exists a so-called 'federal fortune,' or property belonging to the State, valued at 31,783,303 francs, or 1,271,332*l*.

The various cantons of Switzerland have, as their own local administrations, so their own budgets of revenue and expenditure. Most of them have also public debts, but not of a large amount, and abundantly covered, in every instance, by cantonal property, chiefly in land. The chief income of the cantonal administrations is derived from a single direct tax on income, amounting, in most cantons, to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on every 1,000 francs property. In some cantons the local revenue is raised, in part, by the sale of excise licenses. In Bern they form one-fifth of the total receipts; in Luzern, one-seventh; in

Uri, one-tenth ; in Unterwald, one-eighth ; in Solothurn, one-sixth ; and in the canton of Ticino one-fourteenth of the total revenue.

### Army.

The fundamental laws of the republic forbid the maintenance of a standing army within the limits of the Confederation. The 18th article of the Constitution of 1874 enacts that 'Every Swiss is liable to serve in the defence of his country.' Article 19 enacts: 'The Federal army consists of all men liable to military service, and both the army and the war material are at the disposal of the Confederation. In cases of emergency the Confederation has also the exclusive and undivided right of disposing of the men who do not belong to the Federal army, and of all the other military forces of the cantons. The cantons dispose of the defensive force of their respective territories in so far as their power to do so is not limited by the constitutional or legal regulations of the Confederation.' According to article 20, 'The Confederation enacts all laws relative to the army, and watches over their due execution ; it also provides for the education of the troops, and bears the cost of all military expenditure which is not provided for by the Legislatures of the cantons. To provide for the defence of the country, every citizen has to bear arms, in the management of which the children are instructed at school, from the age of eight, passing through annual exercises and reviews. Such military instruction is voluntary on the part of the children, but is participated in by the greater number of pupils at the upper and middle-class schools.

The troops of the republic are divided into two classes, namely :—

1. The 'Bundes-auszug,' or Federal army, consisting of all men able to bear arms, from the age of 20 to 32. All cantons are obliged, by the terms of the constitution, to furnish at least 3 per cent. of their population to the 'Bundesauszug.'

2. The 'Landwehr,' or militia, comprising all men from the 33rd to the completed 44th year.

The strength and organisation of the armed forces of Switzerland was as follows at the end of September 1877 :—

	Bundes-auszug	Reserves	Landwehr	Total
Staff . . . . .	—	—	—	841
Infantry . . . . .	66,649	39,078	54,334	160,061
Riflemen (Scharfschützen)	6,001	3,364	4,616	13,918
Cavalry . . . . .	1,913	1,086	1,571	4,570
Artillery . . . . .	8,262	5,350	4,643	18,255
Engineers . . . . .	1,245	1,059	474	3,047
Administrative troops .	299	129	74	502
Total . . . . .	84,369	50,069	65,981	201,257

The staff of the army comprises one general, 76 colonels, 98 lieut.-colonels, 130 majors, 226 captains, 74 upper-lieutenants, 143 under-lieutenants, and 77 'staff-secretaries.'

Every citizen of the republic not disabled by bodily defects, or ill health, is liable to military service at the age of 20. Before being placed on the rolls of the Bundesauszug, he has to undergo a training of from 28 to 35 days, according to his entering the ranks of either the infantry, the Scharfschützen, or picked riflemen, the cavalry, or the artillery. Both the men of the Bundesauszug and the reserve are called together in their respective cantons for annual exercises, extending over a week for the infantry, and over two weeks for the cavalry and artillery, while periodically, once or twice a year, the troops of a number of cantons assemble for a general muster.

The military instruction of the Federal army is given to officers not permanently appointed or paid, but who must have undergone a course of education, and passed an examination at one of the training establishments erected for the purpose. The centre of these is the Military Academy at Thun, near Bern, maintained by the Federal government, and which supplies the army both with the highest class of officers, and with teachers to instruct the lower grades. Besides this Academy, or 'Centralmilitärschule,' there are special training schools for the various branches of the service, especially the artillery and the Scharfschützen. The nomination of the officers, up to the rank of captain, is made by the cantonal governments, and above that rank by the Federal Council. The general staff was composed, at the end of June 1875, of 54 commissioned officers, namely, 3 colonels, 16 lieutenant-colonels, and 35 captains. At the head of the whole military organisation is a general commanding-in-chief, appointed, together with the chief of the staff of the army, by the Federal Assembly.

The total expenditure on account of the army was set down in the budget estimates for 1875 at 11,953,969 francs, or 478,149*l.*, and in the budget for 1876 at 14,655,975 francs, or 586,237*l.*, the increase being due to improvements in the administrative service, to which are devoted four-fifths of the total disbursements. Not included in the army expenditure is the maintenance of the Military School at Thun, referred to above, which has a fund of its own, the annual income from which is larger than the expenditure.

### Area and Population.

The Swiss Confederation was founded on the 1st January 1308, by the 3 cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwald. In 1353 it numbered 8 cantons, and in 1513 it was composed of 13 cantons. This old Confederation, of 13 cantons, was increased by the adherence of several subject territories, and existed till 1798, when it was replaced by the Helvetic Republic, which lasted four years. In 1803,



Napoleon I. organised a new Confederation, composed of 19 cantons, by the addition of St. Gall, Graubünden, Aargau, Thurgau, Tessin, and Vaud. This confederation was modified in 1815, when the number of cantons was increased to 22 by the admission of Wallis, Neuchâtel, and Genève. Three of the cantons are politically divided—Basel into Stadt and Land, or Town and Country; Appenzell into Ausser Rhoden and Inner Rhoden, or Exterior and Interior; and Unterwald into Obwald and Nidwald, or Upper and Lower; but their union is preserved by each of the moieties sending one member to the State Council, so that there are two members to the divided as well as the undivided cantons.

A general census of the population of Switzerland is taken every ten years. At the last, of Dec. 1, 1870, the people numbered 2,669,147 souls, of whom 1,304,833 were males and 1,364,314 females. At the preceding census, taken December 10, 1860, the population numbered 2,507,170, showing an increase of only 161,977 inhabitants during the ten years. The area of the republic at the census of 1870 was 41,418 square kilomètres, or 15,233 English square miles, giving an average density of population of 175 per English square mile.

The following table gives the area and population of each of the 22 cantons, in the order of their extent of area, according to the census returns of 1860 and of 1870:—

Cantons	Area: Eng. sq. miles	Population, Dec. 10, 1860	Population, Dec. 1, 1870
Graubünden (Grisons) . . . .	2,968·0	89,775	91,782
Bern . . . . .	2,561·5	466,811	506,465
Wallis (Valais) . . . . .	1,661·6	90,456	96,887
Vaud (Waadt) . . . . .	1,181·9	212,528	231,700
Ticino (Tessin) . . . . .	1,034·7	115,781	119,619
St. Gallen . . . . .	747·7	180,624	191,015
Zürich . . . . .	685·3	266,557	284,786
Luzern . . . . .	587·4	130,592	132,338
Fribourg (Freiburg) . . . . .	563·9	105,260	110,832
Aargau . . . . .	502·4	194,062	198,873
Uri . . . . .	420·8	14,691	16,107
Schwyz . . . . .	338·3	45,007	47,705
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg) . . . .	280·2	87,362	97,284
Glarus . . . . .	279·8	33,313	35,150
Thurgau . . . . .	268·3	90,133	93,300
Unterwalden . . . . .	262·8	24,534	26,116
Solothurn . . . . .	254·6	69,195	74,713
Basel . . . . .	184·6	92,634	101,887
Appenzell . . . . .	152·8	60,365	60,635
Schaffhausen . . . . .	119·7	35,571	37,721
Genève (Genf) . . . . .	91·3	82,323	93,239
Zug . . . . .	85·4	19,596	20,993
Total . . . . .	15,233 0	2,507,170	2,669,147

The population of the republic is formed by three nationalities distinct by their language as German, French, and Italian, but the first constituting the great majority. The German language is spoken by the majority of inhabitants in sixteen cantons, the French in four, and the Italian in two. It is reported in the census returns of 1870, that 384,561 *families* speak German, 134,183 French, and 30,293 Italian.

The population is dwelling chiefly in small towns, hamlets, and villages. At the census of 1870 there were but five towns in Switzerland with more than 20,000 inhabitants, namely, Geneva, seat of the watch and jewelry industry, with 46,783; Basel, centre of the silk industry, with 44,834; Bern, political capital, with 36,001; Lausanne, with 26,520; and Zürich, with 21,199 inhabitants.

The soil of the country is very equally divided among the population, it being estimated that of the two millions and a half inhabitants of Switzerland, there are but half a million having no landed possession. Of every 100 square miles of land, 20 are pasture, 17 forest, 11 arable, 20 meadow, 1 vineyard, and 30 uncultivated, or occupied by lakes, rivers, and mountains.

### Trade and Industry.

The Federal custom-house returns classify all imports and exports under three chief headings, namely, 'live stock,' '*ad valorem* goods,' and 'goods taxed per quintal.' No returns are published of the value of either the imports or exports, but only the quantities are given; and, these, too, are not made regularly known by the customs authorities. The official returns for each of the two years 1875 and 1876, give the quantities of imports and exports as follows:—

Imports		1875	1876
Live stock . . . . .	head	263,852	289,394
Agricultural instruments, carts and railway carriages for travellers, and merchandise, <i>ad valorem</i> . . . . .	frances	3,168,311	2,685,920
Goods taxed per quintal, including loads reduced to quintals . . . . .	quintals	40,330,160	43,322,071
Exports			
Live stock . . . . .	head	116,921	105,782
Wood and coal, <i>ad valorem</i> . . . . .	frances	5,375,513	6,133,323
Goods, per load and quintal . . . . .	quintals	4,051,724	4,453,979

Being an inland country, Switzerland has only direct commercial intercourse with the four surrounding states—Austria, Italy, France, and Germany. The trade with Austria is very inconsiderable, not

amounting, imports and exports combined, to more than 25,000 francs, or 1,000*l.* per annum, on the average. From Italy the annual imports average 30,000 francs, or 1,200*l.* in value, while the exports to it amount to 1,500,000 francs, or 60,000*l.* The imports from France average 500,000 francs, or 20,000*l.*, and the exports to it 5,500,000 francs, or 220,000*l.* In the intercourse with Germany, imports and exports are nearly equal, averaging each 500,000 francs, or 20,000*l.* per annum.

The imports of goods into Switzerland from Great Britain are believed to have declined in recent years. In a report of Mr. Jenner, British Secretary of Legation, dated Bern, December 6, 1873, are the following remarks on this subject:—‘In the absence of any special statistics with regard to the commercial relations of Switzerland with Great Britain, it is absolutely impossible to state positively whether there be any actual increase or decrease in the total amount of imports into Switzerland from Great Britain or of exports from Switzerland destined for the English market. The ignorance on this subject is so complete that although most persons are agreed as to there being, at all events, a relative decrease in the total trade, I cannot confidently affirm that such is the case. It is, however, generally admitted that many of the most important commodities formerly drawn from Great Britain are now to a considerable extent supplied to Switzerland by Germany and France, or are produced at home.’

Switzerland is in the main an agricultural country, though with a strong tendency to manufacturing industry. According to the census of 1870, there are 1,095,447 individuals supported by agriculture, either wholly or in part. The manufactories employed, at the same date, 216,468 persons, the handicrafts 241,425. In the canton of Basel, the manufacture of silk ribbons, to the annual value of 1,400,000*l.*, occupies 6,000 persons; and in the canton of Zurich silk stuffs to the value of 1,600,000*l.* are made by 12,000 operatives. The manufacture of watches and jewellery in the cantons of Neuchâtel, Geneva, Vaud, Bern, and Solothurn occupies 36,000 workmen, who produce annually 500,000 watches—three-sevenths of the quantity of gold, and four-sevenths of silver—valued at 1,800,000*l.* In the cantons of St. Gall and Appenzell, 6,000 workers make 400,000*l.* of embroidery annually. The printing and dyeing factories of Glarus turn out goods to the value of 6,000*l.* per annum. The manufacture of cotton goods occupies upwards of 1,000,000 spindles, 4,000 looms, and 20,000 operatives, besides 38,000 hand-loom weavers.

From official returns laid before the Swiss Federal Government by the Minister of the Interior, it appears that the railways open for public traffic in Switzerland had, at the end of 1876, a total length of 2,365 kilômetres, or 1,478 English miles, distributed among thirteen

companies, the largest of which are, the Amalgamated Swiss Railway, the Swiss North Eastern, the Swiss Central, the Canton of Berne State Railway, the Swiss Western, the Fribourg Railway, and the Franco-Swiss Railway. There is one mile of railway to every ten square miles of superficial area.

The post-office in Switzerland forwarded 65,035,290 letters in the year 1876, the number comprising 46,475,866 inland letters, and 18,559,424 international letters. The number of packets carried by the post-office in 1876 was 20,389,833, and of newspapers 45,650,000. The receipts of the post-office in the year 1876 amounted to 14,845,860 francs, or 593,834*l.*, and the expenditure to 14,745,405 francs, or 589,810*l.*

Switzerland has a very complete system of telegraphs, which, excepting wires for railway service, is wholly under the control of the State. At the end of December 1876 there were 6,462 kilometres, or 4,040 miles, of lines, and 15,180 kilometres, or 9,875 miles, of wire belonging to the State. The number of telegraph messages sent in the year 1876 was 2,918,858, comprising 2,118,373 inland messages; 587,670 international messages, and 216,001 messages in transit. On the 1st of January 1877, there were 950 telegraph offices belonging to the State. The receipts amounted to 2,130,094 francs, or 85,204*l.*, and the expenditure to 2,137,930 francs, or 85,516*l.*, in the year 1876.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

### 1. OF SWITZERLAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Agent and Consul-General.*—Albert Streckeisen, accredited July 6, 1869.

*Vice-Consul.*—John U. Trüningner.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWITZERLAND.

*Minister.*—Edwin Corbett, formerly Minister and Consul-General to the Central American Republics; appointed May 23, 1874.

*Secretary of Legation.*—William G. Sandford.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The French metric system of money, weights, and measures has been generally adopted in Switzerland, with some changes of names, and of subdivisions. These, and their British equivalents, are:—

### MONEY.

The *Franc*, of 10 *Batzen*, and 100 *Rappen* or *Centimes*.

Average rate of exchange, 25 Francs = £1 sterling.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Centner*, of 50 Kilogrammes and 100 *Pfund* = 110 lbs. *avoirdupois*. The *Arpent* (Land) = 8-9ths of an acre.

The *Pfund*, or pound, chief unit of weight, is legally divided into decimal *Grammes*, but the people generally prefer the use of the old halves and quarters, named *Halb-pfund*, and *Viertel-pfund*.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Switzerland.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Eidgenössische Volkszählung vom 1 December, 1870. 4. Bern, 1872.

Geschäftsberichte des schweizerischen Bundesraths an die Bundesversammlung. 8. Bern, 1875-77.

Message du Conseil fédéral à la haute Assemblée fédérale concernant le recensement fédéral du 1 décembre 1870. Le 12 juillet 1871. 8. Bern, 1871.

Résultats du compte d'état de la Confédération suisse pour l'année 1874. 4. Bern, 1875.

Voranschlag der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft für das Jahr 1877. Fol. Bern, 1876.

Uebersichts-Tabelle der Ein-, Aus- und Durchfuhr im Jahr 1876, mit Angabe der Grenzstrecken über welche dieser Verkehr stattgefunden hat. Fol. Bern, 1877.

Schweizerische Statistik. Herausgegeben vom Statistischen Bureau des Eidgenöss. Departements des Innern. 4. Bern, 1870-7.

Report by Mr. G. T. Gould, British Secretary of Legation, on the financial position of the Swiss Confederation, dated Geneva, Dec. 24, 1871; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. I. 1872. 8. London, 1872.

Report by Mr. Horace Rublee, Minister Resident of the United States, on the revision of the Constitution of Switzerland, dated Berne, July 3, 1871; in 'Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States.' 8. Washington, 1871.

Statement of International Telegraph Intercourse between the Confederacy of Switzerland and other Countries in the years 1871 and 1872; in 'Monthly Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department.' 4. Washington, 1872.

Report by Mr. Consul Mackenzie on the trade and commerce of the cantons of Switzerland, dated Geneva, July 24, 1868; in 'Commercial Reports received at the Foreign Office.' No. XI. 1868. London, 1868.

Report by Mr. Consul Mackenzie on the tenure of land in the canton of Geneva, dated October 1, 1869; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Representatives respecting the Tenure of Land.' Part II. Fol. London, 1870.

Report by Mr. G. Jenner, Secretary of Legation, on the general condition of British trade with Switzerland, dated Berne, December 6, 1873; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. III. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Statistics of Switzerland; in 'Statistical Tables relating to Foreign Countries.' Part XII. 8. London, 1877.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Garster* (J.) Atlas der Heimathskunde der Schweiz. 8. Bern, 1872.

*Gisi* (Dr. Wilh.), Zeitschrift für schweizerische Statistik. Herausgegeben von der Schweizerischen Statistischen Gesellschaft, mit Mitwirkung des eidgenössischen Statistischen Bureaus. Jahrg. 1-12. 4. Bern, 1865-77.

*Grote* (George) Letters on the Politics of Switzerland. 8. London, 1876.

*Kolb* (G. Fr.), Beiträge zur Statistik der Industrie und des Handels der Schweiz. 8. Zürich, 1869.

*Lombard* (Dr. H. C.), Répartitions mensuelles des décès dans quelques cantons de la Suisse. 4. Bern, 1868.

*Wirth* (Max.), Allgemeine Beschreibung und Statistik der Schweiz. Im Verein mit gegen 60 Schweizerischen Gelehrten und Staatsmännern herausgegeben. 3 Vols. 8. Zürich, 1871-75.



## TURKEY.

(OTTOMAN EMPIRE.)

### Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Abdul-Hamid II.**, Sultan of Turkey, born September 5, 1842, (15 Shaban 1245), the second son of Sultan Abdul Medjid; succeeded to the throne on the deposition of his elder brother, Sultan Murad V., August 31, 1876.

*Brothers and Sisters of the Sultan.*—1. Mohammed *Murad* Effendi, born Sept. 21, 1840; proclaimed Sultan of Turkey on the deposition of his uncle, Sultan Abdul-Aziz, May 30, 1876; declared by the Council of Ministers to be suffering from mental alienation, and deposed from the throne, August 31, 1876. 2. *Fatimé* Sultana, born Nov. 1, 1840; married, Aug. 11, 1854, to Ali-Ghalib Pasha, third son of Reschid Pasha; widow, Oct. 30, 1858; remarried, March 24, 1859, to Mehemed Noury Pasha. 3. *Refigé* Sultana, born Feb. 6, 1842; married, July 21, 1857, to Etham Pasha, son of Mehemed Ali Pasha. 4. *Djémilé* Sultana, born Aug. 18, 1843; married, June 3, 1858, to Mahmoud-Djelal-Eddin Pasha, son of Ahmet Feti Pasha. 5. *Mohammed-Reschad* Effendi, born Nov. 3, 1844. 6. *Ahmet-Kemaleddin* Effendi, born Dec. 3, 1847. 7. *Béhigé* Sultana, born July 16, 1848; married, Oct. 11, 1859, to Husni Pasha, son of Mustapha Pasha. 8. *Nur-Eddin* Effendi, born April 14, 1851. 9. *Seniché* Sultana, born Nov. 21, 1851. 10. *Fehimé* Sultana, born Jan. 26, 1855. 11. *Chehimé* Sultana, born March 1, 1855. 12. *Solyman* Effendi, born Jan. 12, 1861.

*Nephews and Nieces of the Sultan.*—1. *Yussuf Izzeddin* Effendi, born Oct. 9, 1857, the eldest son of Sultan Abdul Aziz. 2. *Salihé* Sultana, born Aug. 10, 1862. 3. *Mahmoud Djemil Eddin* Effendi, born Nov. 20, 1862. 4. *Mehmed Selim* Effendi, born Oct. 8, 1866. 5. *Abdul-Medjid*, born June 27, 1868.

The present sovereign of Turkey is the thirty-fifth, in male descent, of the house of Othman, the founder of the empire, and the twenty-eighth sultan since the conquest of Constantinople. By the law of succession obeyed in the reigning family, the crown is inherited according to seniority by the male descendants of Othman, sprung from the Imperial Harem. The Harem is considered a permanent state institution. All children born in the Harem, whether offspring of free women or of slaves, are legitimate and of equal lineage, but the Sultan is succeeded by his eldest son only in

case there are no uncles or cousins of greater age. Thus the late Sultan Abdul-Aziz, who left, as will be seen from the preceding list, four sons, was succeeded, first, by his brother Murad, and next by a younger brother, the present sovereign, although the direct heir to the throne was very nearly of age on his deposition. The female children born in the Harem have the title of Imperial Princesses, which however does not descend to their offspring, while the male children, not called to the throne, must either remain unmarried or abdicate their rank.

It has not been the custom of the Sultans of Turkey for some centuries to contract regular marriages. The inmates of the Harem come, by purchase or free will, mostly from districts beyond the limits of the empire, the majority from Circassia. From among these inmates the Sultan designates a certain number, generally seven, to be 'Kadyn,' or Ladies of the Palace, the rest, called 'Odalik,' remaining under them as servants. The superintendent of the Harem, always an aged Lady of the Palace, and bearing the title of 'Haznadar-Kadyn,' has to keep up intercourse with the outer world through the Guard of Eunuchs, whose chief, called 'Kyzlar-Agassi,' has the same rank as the Grand Vizier.

The civil list of the Sultan is variously reported. In the budget for the financial year 1868-69, the civil list was stated to be 911,516*l.*; in that for 1869-70 it was set down at 920,821*l.*; in the budget for 1874-75 it was given at 1,809,090*l.*; and, finally, in that for 1875-76 at 1,594,736*l.* Included in the latter amount in the budget for 1875-76 was the sum of 524,532*l.* for Imperial pensions and charities, thus reducing to 1,070,204*l.* the nominal allowance paid out of the public exchequer to the Sultan. The actual expenditure of the Imperial Court is not officially reported; but it is calculated on good authority to have been 4,500,000*l.* annually in the latter years of the reign of Abdul-Aziz. To the reigning family belong a great number of crown domains, the income from which, as well as customary presents of tributary princes and high state functionaries, contribute to the private revenue of the Sultan. The whole income, public and private, is nevertheless reported to be altogether insufficient to cover the expenditure of the Imperial Court.

The following is a list of the names, with date of accession, of the thirty-five sovereigns who ruled Turkey since the foundation of the empire and of the reigning house:—

*House of Othman.*

Othman . . . .	1299	Mohammed I. . . .	1413
Orchan . . . .	1326	Murad II. . . .	1421
Murad I. . . .	1360	Mohammed II., Conqueror	
Bajazet I., 'The Thunder-		of Constantinople . .	1451
bolt' . . . .	1389	Bajazet II. . . .	1481
Solyman I. . . .	1402	Selim I. . . .	1512

Solyman II., 'The Magnificent' . . . . .	1520	Mustapha II. . . . .	1695
Selim II. . . . .	1566	Ahmet III. . . . .	1703
Murad III. . . . .	1574	Mahmoud I. . . . .	1730
Mohammed III. . . . .	1595	Osman II. . . . .	1754
Ahmet I. . . . .	1603	Mustapha III. . . . .	1757
Mustapha I. . . . .	1617	Abdul Hamid . . . . .	1774
Osman I. . . . .	1618	Selim III. . . . .	1788
Murad IV., 'The Intrepid' . . . . .	1623	Mustapha IV. . . . .	1807
Ibrahim . . . . .	1640	Mahmoud II. . . . .	1808
Mohammed IV. . . . .	1649	Abdul-Medjid . . . . .	1839
Solyman III. . . . .	1687	Abdul-Aziz . . . . .	1861
Ahmet II. . . . .	1691	Murad V. . . . .	
		May 30—Aug. 31 . . . . .	1876
		Abdul-Hamid II. . . . .	1876

The average reign of the above thirty-five rulers of the Turkish empire, during a period of more than five centuries and a half, amounted to sixteen years.

### Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the empire are based on the precepts of the Koran. The will of the Sultan is absolute, in so far as it is not in opposition to the accepted truths of the Mahometan religion, as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet. Next to the Koran, the laws of the 'Multeka,' a code formed of the supposed sayings and opinions of Mahomet, and the sentences and decisions of his immediate successors, are binding upon the sovereign as well as his subjects. Another code of laws, the 'Canon nameh,' formed by Sultan Solyman the Magnificent, from a collection of 'hatti-sheriffs,' or decrees, issued by him and his predecessors, is held in general obedience, but merely as an emanation of human authority. The Koran and the 'Multeka' alone, both believed to be of divine origin, embody the fundamental laws of the State, and prescribe the action of the theocratic government.

The legislative and executive authority is exercised, under the supreme direction of the Sultan, by two high dignitaries, the 'Sadr-azam,' or Grand Vizier, the head of the temporal Government, and the 'Sheik-ul-Islam,' the head of the Church. Both are appointed by the sovereign, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the 'Ulema,' a body comprising the clergy and chief functionaries of the law, over which the 'Sheik-ul-Islam' presides, although he himself exercises neither priestly nor judicial functions. Connected with the 'Ulema' are the 'Mufti,' the interpreters of the Koran. The Koran is still the only unquestionable recognised source of civil and religious law; and the Mufti, its interpreter, is the supreme authority with regard to the legality of all religious, civil, and political acts. His subordinates, the Sheik-ul-Islam Kiayazi,

and separate Muftis for daily affairs, for legal and ecclesiastical degrees, form his council. To them even the Sultan himself refers in every act of importance. He does not declare war nor conclude peace till he has asked the Mufti and his Ulema, or 'wise men,' whether 'it is conformable to the law,' and the Mufti decides by a decree (*fetwa*). A similar process must be gone through by the successful leaders of a rebellion to justify the deposition of a Sultan. The Ulema comprise all the great judges, theologians and jurists, all the great teachers of literature and science who may be summoned by the Mufti. The temporal administration comprises three classes of 'Dignities of the Pen:—1. The Sublime Porte of the Grand Vizier, who presides over the State Council with three Ministers—for home and for foreign affairs, and for executive acts—with six under-secretaries, the most important of whom is Kanunji, or Minister for revision of decrees, who is supposed to be answerable that all acts of the Ministers are conformable to the law of the Koran. 2. The Porte of the Defterdar, or Minister of Finance, comprising sundry Ministers in various branches of finance, Keepers of the Seal, who are styled Viziers, and whose Council is known as the Diwan. 3. The Agha, which used to comprise a large number of civil and military officers of State of a special dignity, or in close relation to the Sultan's person, such as the Commander of the Guard, Guard of the Gardens, the Commandant of Artillery, the Bearer of the Standard of the Prophet, the Prefect of Markets, the Grand Chamberlain, and many others, some of whose offices have fallen into disuse, and whose numbers and duties have been much altered by recent changes. The 'Dignities of the Sword' comprise vice-regal and provincial Governors in three classes: Pashas and Beys. The Pashas are at once military and civil commanders, judges and receivers of taxes, the latter being accounted for in an infinite variety of fashions; sometimes the Pasha is only Receiver-General, sometimes Farmer-General; the only invariable feature of the system being the endless variety of openings it affords for corruption, oppression, and maladministration.

Forms of constitution, after the model of the West European States, were drawn up at various periods by successive Ottoman Governments, the first of them embodied in the 'Hatti-Humâyoun' of Sultan Abdul-Medjid, proclaimed February 18, 1856, and the most recent in a decree of Sultan Abdul-Hamid II., of November 1876. But the carrying out of these projects of reform appears entirely impossible in the present condition of the Ottoman Empire.

The Grand Vizier, as head of the Government and representative of the Sovereign, is President of the 'Divan,' or Ministerial Council, and, by virtue of his office, is Minister of the Interior. The Divan is divided into eight ministerial departments, namely:—1, the



Ministry of War; 2, the Ministry of Finance; 3, the Ministry of Marine; 4, the Ministry of Commerce; 5, the Ministry of Public Works; 6, the Ministry of Police; 7, the Ministry of Justice; and 8, the Ministry of Public Instruction. There were constant ministerial changes in recent years, the average term of service of the members of the Divan not amounting to more than four months. Changes in the post of Grand Vizier occurred thirteen times during the four years 1874 to 1877.

The whole of the empire is divided into Vilayets, or governments, and subdivided into Sandjaks, or provinces, and Kazas, or districts. A Vali, or general governor, who is held to represent the Sultan, and is assisted by a council, is placed at the head of each government. The provinces and districts are subjected to inferior authorities, under the superintendence of the principal governor. All subjects, however humble their origin, are eligible to, and may fill, the highest offices in the state. Birth confers no privilege, as all true believers are equal in the eye of the law.

### Religion and Education.

The adherents of the various religious creeds of Turkey are estimated to consist of fifteen millions of Mahometans, and thirteen millions of non-Mahometans. The Mahometans form the majority in Asia and Africa, but they are in the minority in Europe. The following table gives the numbers of the Mahometan and non-Mahometan population in each of the eight vilayets, or provinces, of European Turkey, after the most authentic estimates, referring to the middle of the year 1876:—

Vilayets	Mahometans	Non-Mahometans	Total Population
Constantinople . . .	183,540	144,210	327,750
Edirné (Adrianople) . .	523,009	831,558	1,354,567
Tuna (Danube) . . .	819,226	1,175,527	1,994,821
Selanik (Salonica) . . .	429,410	598,731	1,028,141
Janina (Janina) . . .	250,649	460,601	711,250
Prisren (Roumelia) . . .	617,479	550,537	1,168,016
Bosna (Bosnia) . . .	493,148	864,836	1,357,984
Kirid (Crete) . . .	38,000	162,000	200,000
Army . . .	82,539		82,539
Total . . .	3,527,000	4,788,000	8,315,000

Although forming the majority in European Turkey, and not far from one-half of the whole population of the Empire, the non-Mahometans are legally without any religious rights, and meet with the barest toleration, obtained under strong pressure from foreign



States. The power thus exercised resulted in certain privileges being granted by the Turkish Government to the adherents of five non-Mahometan creeds, namely:—1. Latins, or Catholics, who use the Roman Liturgy, consisting of Greeks, Armenians, Bulgarians, and Croats; 2. United Greeks; 3. United Armenians; 4. Syrians and United Chaldeans; 5. Maronites, under a Patriarch at Kanobin in Mount Lebanon. The five religious denominations, together with the Protestants and Jews, are recognised by the Government as independent religious communities, with the privilege of possessing their own ecclesiastical rule. The bishops and patriarchs of the Greeks and Armenians, and the 'Chacham-Baschi,' or high-rabbi of the Jews, possess, in consequence of those functions, considerable influence.

Throughout Turkey, the Mahometan clergy are subordinate to the civil authorities, who exercise over them a power of control. Magistrates may supersede and remove clergymen who misconduct themselves, or who are unequal to the proper discharge of the duties of their office. The magistrates themselves may also, whenever they think proper, perform all the sacerdotal functions. Owing to the fact that the Koran constitutes the code of law and charter of rights, as well as the religious guide of the followers of Mahomet, there is a close connection between the ministers of religion and the professors and interpreters of the law. Both together form the class of 'Ulema,' governed by the 'Sheik-ul-Islam,' the former being called 'Mollahs,' and the latter 'Muftis.' The members of the 'Ulema' go through the same course of education, based on the thorough knowledge of the Koran and the 'Multeka;' but though they all study together, the lawyers and judges are quite distinct from the clergy, it being left to every young man brought up in one of the colleges of the order to determine for himself, when he has attained a proper age and acquired a sufficient stock of learning, whether he will become a priest, or a doctor of law, or a judge.

The members of the Ulema constitute a form of aristocracy. They pay no taxes or public imposts, and, by a peculiar privilege, their property is hereditary in their families, and is not liable to arbitrary confiscations. Their persons are sacred; their blood may on no account be shed; nor can they be legally punished in any way but by imprisonment and exile. However, the power and dignity of the ulemas are not hereditary in individuals, but in the order. Formerly they held their offices for life; but about the end of the seventeenth century they were made removable at pleasure, like other public functionaries. But each individual enjoys all the privileges of the order, independently of his holding any office, or exercising any public employment. There is another semi-priestly class limited to the descendants of Mahomet by his daughter Fatima, the members of which are called 'oomra,' or emiers, and are

authorised to wear green turbans. They are very numerous, and are found in all the ranks of life.

The Koran and Multeka encourage public education, and, as a consequence, public schools have been long established in most considerable Turkish towns, while 'medresses,' or colleges, with public libraries, are attached to the greater number of the principal mosques. But the instruction afforded by these establishments is rather limited. The pupils are chiefly taught to read and write the first elements of the Turkish language; the class-books being the Koran, and some commentaries upon it. In the 'medresses,' which are the colleges or schools of the ulemas, the pupils are instructed in Arabic and Persian, and learn to decipher and write the different sorts of Turkish characters. The instruction comprises philosophy, logic, rhetoric, and morals founded on the Koran; and these, with theology, Turkish law, and a few lessons on history and geography, complete the course of study. Among recent improvements in public instruction are the foundation of a new university in 1845; and the subsequent organisation of a plan of primary and secondary instruction.

A new law of public instruction, designed to spread education over the empire, was issued by the Government in October 1869. By its provisions there were to be five classes of public schools, namely, primary, superior primary, preparatory schools, lyceums, and special schools. But there was no attempt of any kind to execute the law in subsequent years.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The budget estimates published by the Government, divide both the revenue and expenditure into 'ordinary' and 'extraordinary,' the receipts under the latter head including loans. In the estimates for the year of the Hegira 1291, corresponding with the financial year beginning the 18th February 1874, and ending February 6, 1875, total revenue was set down at 22,552,300*l.*, and the total expenditure at 22,849,610*l.*, leaving a deficit of 297,410*l.* Previous to the year 1873, it was the custom of the Government of the empire to draw up the budgets so as to exhibit either a surplus, or an even balance between receipts and disbursements. The actual revenue and expenditure, as far as known, differed entirely from the budget estimates of every year, there being no surplus, but immense deficits.

The following table gives an abstract of the budget estimates for each of the Turkish years 1290 and 1291—the first commencing March 22, 1874, and ending March 11, 1875, and the second commencing March 12, 1875, and ending March 1, 1876—which are deemed to be the most nearly reliable issued by the Government:—

Branches of Revenue	Years	
	1290 (1874-75)	1291 (1875-76)
	£	£
Property tax . . . . .	2,963,370	2,540,000
Patent taxes . . . . .	681,820	128,800
Exemptions from military service . . . . .	757,170	640,000
Tithes . . . . .	7,954,545	6,960,000
Tax on sheep . . . . .	1,977,270	1,615,840
Tax on swine . . . . .	29,440	25,720
Customs . . . . .	1,886,365	1,660,000
Tobacco . . . . .	1,363,635	1,320,000
Silk . . . . .	49,180	44,000
Spirits . . . . .	227,270	320,000
Tapou (transfer duty) . . . . .	681,820	772,000
Stamps . . . . .	454,545	240,000
Contracts . . . . .	90,910	40,000
Judicial taxes . . . . .	113,635	116,552
Miscellaneous taxes . . . . .	413,635	381,200
Divers receipts . . . . .	2,164,205	1,654,064
Tributes—Egypt . . . . .	681,820	681,820
Wallachia . . . . .	22,730	22,730
Moldavia . . . . .	13,635	13,635
Servia . . . . .	20,910	20,910
Samos . . . . .	3,635	3,635
Mount Athos . . . . .	655	655
Total revenue . . . . .	22,552,200	19,106,352
Branches of Expenditure		
Foreign debt, interest, and sinking fund . . . . .	5,738,495	5,762,560
Charges on general debt . . . . .	1,781,820	3,065,508
Local annuities . . . . .	610,655	916,716
Interest on floating debt . . . . .	448,660	1,108,340
Interest on various advances . . . . .	—	989,272
Civil list and dotations . . . . .	1,809,090	1,594,736
Restitutions . . . . .	4,850	5,600
Deficiency in receipts . . . . .	113,635	—
Ministry of Finance . . . . .	885,740	738,584
Administration of customs . . . . .	409,090	664,936
Administration of forests . . . . .	159,090	161,564
Ministry of the interior . . . . .	2,449,635	2,206,196
Prefecture of police . . . . .	135,495	140,824
Judicial salaries . . . . .	420,465	383,176
Ministry of Foreign Affairs . . . . .	159,090	140,000
War department . . . . .	3,775,370	3,122,328
Ordnance . . . . .	818,180	640,000
Ministry of Marine . . . . .	909,090	640,000
Commerce . . . . .	80,630	21,392
Public instruction . . . . .	113,635	101,644
Sanitary administration . . . . .	—	68,312
Ministry of Public Works . . . . .	103,620	89,480
Telegraphs and posts . . . . .	590,365	341,920
Guarantee of interests to railways . . . . .	1,332,910	197,188
Total expenditure . . . . .	22,849,610	23,143,276
Deficit . . . . .	297,410	4,036,924

According to the most reliable estimates, the actual expenditure of the Government exceeded the actual revenue in recent years in amounts varying from seven to eight millions. It is calculated that the actual revenue for the financial year 1875-76 will not be more than 15,300,000*l.*, while the expenditure for the same period, risen to unusual dimensions on account of the insurrection in Bosnia and Herzegovina, will reach at least 32,400,000*l.*, thus leaving a deficit of 17,000,000*l.* The annual deficits date back to 1850, since which year loans, at first contracted at home, but before long, after the outbreak of the Crimean war, abroad, on a much larger scale, had to cover the constantly increasing wants of the Treasury. In 1873, the government made great exertions, consequent upon the failure of the issue of a loan of 28,000,000*l.*, to reform the financial disorder, and the budgets for 1874-75 and 1875-76 were verified by a special commission of eight members, including five Turkish high functionaries, and the manager of the Imperial Ottoman bank.

The public liabilities of the Ottoman Empire are divided officially into two categories, namely, the foreign or hypothecated Debts, contracted, as their designation implies, abroad, and secured on special sources of revenue; and the Internal Debts, known under a variety of names, issued at Constantinople alone, and therefore dependent only on a compact between the Porte and its subjects, and secured on the general credit and resources of the empire. The nominal amount of the foreign debts, contracted in the course of twenty years, had reached, inclusive of a partly subscribed loan issued September 1874, the sum of 184,981,783*l.* at the end of 1875. The following table gives the year of issue, nominal capital—part repaid by sinking funds—the interest per cent., and the issue price, of the foreign loans of Turkey:—

Year of issue	Nominal capital	Interest	Issue price
	£	per cent.	per cent.
1854	3,000,000	6	80
1855	5,000,000	4	102½
1858	5,000,000	6	85
1860	2,070,000	6	62½
1862	8,000,000	6	68
1863	8,000,000	6	66
1865	36,363,363	5	47½
1865	6,000,000	6	65½
1867	2,500,000	6	63
1869	22,222,220	6	60½
1871	5,700,000	6	73
1872	11,126,200	9	98½
1873	28,000,000	6	58½
1874	40,000,000	5	43½
Total	184,981,783		



The first foreign loan of Turkey, of 1854, issued to meet the expenses of the war with Russia, was contracted with Messrs. Dent, Palmer, & Co., London, on the security of the tribute of Egypt, with stipulation to be repaid by annual drawings in or before the year 1889. The second loan, of 1855, was brought out under the guarantee of Great Britain and France. It is to be paid off at par by annual drawings, the last of which will be in August, 1900, and it is charged on the balance of the Egyptian tribute and on the customs duties of Syria. The third loan, of 1858, was contracted with Messrs. Dent, Palmer, & Co., and the Ottoman Bank, on the security of the customs duties and octrois of Constantinople, and of the general revenues of the empire. It was issued in two portions—3,000,000*l.* in 1858, and 2,000,000*l.* in 1859—and is to be repaid, at par, by annual drawings before the year 1893. The fourth loan, of 1860, contracted with M. Mirès, Paris, on the security of the customs and other revenues of the empire, was intended to be for 16,000,000*l.*, but only 2,070,000*l.* could be issued, at the price of 62½. The fifth loan, of 1862, contracted with the Ottoman Bank and Messrs. Devaux, Paris, was secured on the tobacco, salt, stamp, and license duties, and the general revenues of the empire; while the sixth loan, of 1863, contracted also by the Ottoman Bank, was issued on the security of the Imperial customs and tithes. The seventh loan, of 1864, to the amount of 40 millions Turkish liras, or 36,363,363*l.* was raised with the professed object of attaining at a 'Conversion and Unification of the Internal Debts of the Ottoman Empire.' The contract for issuing this loan was made with Mr. Laing, representing a financial combination of the General Credit Company of London, the Société Générale of Paris, and a number of other banks. The next, the eighth loan, of 1865, contracted through the Ottoman Bank, was charged on the security of the sheep-tax of Roumelia and the Archipelagus, and the produce of the mines of Tokat. The ninth, tenth, and eleventh loans, of 1867, 1869, and 1871, contracted through the Société Générale of Paris, Messrs. Louis Cohen and Son, Paris, and Messrs. Dent, Palmer, & Co., London, were placed on the security of a variety of special taxes, imposts, and tithes, as well as on the general revenues, 'present and future,' of Turkey. The twelfth loan, issued in August, 1872, through Messrs. R. Raphael and Sons, London, was secured on taxes already hypothecated, with the 'special privilege' for the bondholders to exchange their securities, at the rate of 550*l.* payable for 1000*l.*, for the 5 per cent. bonds of the 'General Debt of the Ottoman Empire.' The thirteenth loan, issued in September 1873, for a nominal amount of 28,000,000*l.*, proved a failure for the time, the subscription not reaching one-sixth of the required amount. But the fourteenth and last loan, the first in-



stalment of which, to the amount of 15,900,000*l.*, was issued in September 1874, found numerous subscribers.

The amount of the internal and floating debt of Turkey is stated variously. In the report of the special budget commission certifying the estimates for 1874-75, it was announced, on authority, that the total amount of this debt did not exceed 14,725,000 Turkish pounds, or 13,000,000*l.*, while the special commission for the verification of the budget for 1875-76 returned the total amount at 10,309,521 Turkish pounds, or 8,935,000*l.* Other reports estimate the total of these liabilities at over 30,000,000*l.*

By a decree of the Government, dated October 6, 1875, the interest upon the debt was reduced for a time to one-half of the stipulated amount. It was stated in the preamble to the decree that 'in order to pay regularly the coupons of the various loans, the Government has hitherto been in the habit of obtaining fresh loans, thus paying one debt by contracting another; and not being able to continue in this course, the Government enacts as follows:—“Firstly. On and after this day the interest and sinking fund of the Interior and Exterior Debts are reduced by one-half for the space of five years. Secondly. The payment of coupons will be made as follows:—The first half wholly in cash, the second half in fresh securities bearing interest at 5 per cent., such interest being likewise payable in cash simultaneously with the first half of the original coupon falling due. Thirdly. If at the expiration of the five years the above-mentioned second half of the coupon, which has been transformed into capital bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. shall not have been reimbursed, the payment thereof will be further delayed until the complete extinction of the foreign loan following next in rotation for redemption. The guarantees of the extinguished loans then being free, will be applied to the reimbursement in full of the said 5 per cent interest and sinking fund.”’ The moiety of the interest on the debt promised by this decree was not paid at the dates indicated, and by another order of the Government, issued July 9, 1876, it was openly announced that no payments would be made ‘until the internal affairs of the Empire have become more settled.’ To raise new funds in the existing bankruptcy of the State, a decree for the issue of paper money, called ‘*caimés*,’ or assignats, was issued by the Government July 27, 1876. The first issue, in notes of five, ten, twenty, fifty, and hundred piastres, was fixed at 3,000,000 Turkish liras, but it was reported, at the commencement of the Russian war, that ‘the printing of “*caimés*” is going on uninterruptedly, and new presses are put to work, to issue them in larger numbers than before.’ According to reliable estimates, more than twenty millions sterling of paper money had been issued by the end of November 1877.

## Army and Navy.

### 1. *Army.*

The military forces of Turkey comprise, under Imperial decrees issued in 1871 and 1873, but not carried fully into effect, three classes of troops, namely: first, the Nizam, or standing army; secondly, the Etayos, or first reserve; and thirdly, the Redif, or second reserve. The Redif is again sub-divided into three classes, or bans. Military service is compulsory on all able-bodied Mahometans who have reached the completed age of eighteen, but substitution is allowed on payment of a sum of about 50*l.* Non-Mussulmans are not liable to military service, but have to pay an exemption tax, levied alike on men, women, and children, of all ages. Every able-bodied Mahometan upon being drawn for military service has to pass four years in the Nizam, or standing army, after which he is permitted to proceed to his home for one year, and is then styled a soldier of the Etayot; at the expiration of this year he is transferred to the Sinfi Evril, or 1st ban of the Redif, in which he has to remain four years, his services only being called for in case of war. At the end of the four years he is again liable for a further term of four years in the Sinfi Sanni, or 2nd ban of the Redif, and after that for a third term of four years in the Sinfi Salis, or 3rd ban of the Redif. He is finally liable for 17 years' service in the regular army, and should the nation be engaged in any great war, the government can again call upon him to serve a further term of five years in the Mustahfiz, or general levy. For all peace requirements the Nizam, or standing army, is sufficient. Petty wars, such as those in Yemen, Crete, and Servia, were found of sufficient importance to warrant the calling out of battalions of the 1st Redif, while to cope with the Russians it was deemed necessary, in 1877, to call up even the Mustahfiz.

The actual strength of the Turkish army is but imperfectly known. Official estimates, referring to the period just following the declaration of war by Russia in 1877, stated the numbers of the various classes of the regular army as follows, on the war footing:—

	Number.
Nizam . . . . .	203,700
1st Ban of Redif . . . . .	105,600
2nd Ban of Redif . . . . .	53,500
3rd Ban of Redif . . . . .	40,000
Mustahfiz . . . . .	85,000
Total . . . . .	<hr/> 487,800 <hr/>

In the organisation of the Turkish army, each regiment of infantry consists of 20 battalions, namely: four battalions of Nizam, four

battalions of the 1st ban of Redif, four battalions of the 2nd ban of Redif, four battalions of the 3rd ban of Redif, and four battalions of Mustahfiz. The battalion of Nizam troops are distinguished, the first three numerically, as the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Tabors, of such, and a regiment, the 4th, being the Tallia, or Chasseur Ballar. The Redifs and Mustahfiz, on the contrary, are known by their provincial designation, such as the 1st Erzeroum Redif Battalion, the 3rd Baitoors Redif Battalion, or the Erzingan Mustahfiz. The basis of the organisation of the Turkish army is essentially territorial. All the troops are divided into seven army corps, corresponding with the seven political divisions of the empire. These divisions are subdivided into military circles, called Merkiss, each of which is responsible for a certain number of regiments and batteries. Their interior economy is presided over by a committee of officers belonging to the army corps of the province, the president of each Merkiss committee, usually of the rank of Ferik, or lieutenant-general, being styled Reiss. This committee is responsible for the pay and pensions of all men belonging to their Merkiss, and has to settle all commissariat arrangements, being the medium by which the minister of war distributes arms and ammunition to the various army corps.

Besides the regular army, the government has at its service a number of irregular troops, drawn from Circassia, and other provinces inhabited by nomad populations, and subject to little discipline. The number of these troops was estimated at 100,000 soon after the outbreak of the war with Russia.

## 2. *Navy.*

The fleet of war of Turkey consisted, at the end of the year 1877, of fifteen large armour-clad ships, eighteen smaller ironclads, including eleven monitors and gunboats for the Danube, and 45 other steamers. The fifteen large armour-clad ships comprise three of the first class, or sea-going frigates; five of the second class, or sea-going corvettes; and seven of the third class, or corvettes for coast defence. The following is a tabulated list of the principal armour-clad ships of the Turkish navy in existence at the end of 1877. The columns of the table exhibit, similar to the description of British, French, and German ironclads, after the name of each ship, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated, or nominal horse-power; and fourthly, the tonnage, or displacement in tons. Those armour-clad ships marked by an asterisk (\*) before their names were not completed at the end of 1877:—

Names of ironclads.	Armour thickness at water-line.	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
<i>First-class :—</i>	Inches				Tons
Mésoudiyé . . .	12	{ 12 3	{ 18-ton 6½-ton	5,500	9,140
*Mendouhiyé . . .	12	{ 12 3	{ 18-ton 6½-ton	5,500	9,140
*Nousretieh . . .	12	{ 12 3	{ 18-ton 6½-ton	5,500	9,140
<i>Second-class :—</i>					
Azizieh . . .	10	{ 1 15	{ 12-ton 6½-ton	4,800	6,400
Orkanieh . . .	10	{ 1 15	{ 12-ton 6½-ton	4,800	6,400
Mahmoudieh . . .	10	{ 1 15	{ 12-ton 6½-ton	4,800	6,400
Osmanieh . . .	10	{ 1 15	{ 12-ton 6½-ton	3,000	4,200
Athar-Tevfik . . .	9	8	12-ton	3,000	4,200
<i>Third-class :—</i>					
Fethi-Boulend . . .	9	4	12-ton	1,800	2,760
Moukadem-Haïr . . .	9	4	12-ton	1,800	2,760
Idjila-Lieh . . .	7	4	12-ton	1,650	2,400
Athar-Shefket . . .	7	{ 1 5	{ 12-ton 6½-ton	1,650	2,400
Nedjimi-Shefket . . .	5½	{ 1 5	{ 12-ton 6½-ton	1,500	2,228
Avni-Illah . . .	5½	4	12-ton	1,200	1,400
Muin-Zaffer . . .	5½	4	12-ton	1,200	1,400

The largest armour-clad ships of the Turkish navy are the three frigates, the *Mésoudiyé*, completed in 1875, the *Mendouhiyé*, launched February 1, 1877, and the *Nousretieh*, launched in April 1877; the first two constructed by the Thames Ironwork and Shipbuilding Company at Blackwall, near London, and the third at Constantinople. The three frigates are built on the same designs, each being 332 feet long, with extreme breadth of 59 feet. They are constructed on the broadside principle, and have on the main deck a twelve-gun battery, 148 feet long, the armour-plates of which are 12 inches thick at, and ten inches thick above the water-line. The bow also is strongly fortified, and fitted with a ram of great strength, twenty tons in weight, adapted to pierce an opponent below the armour in the most vulnerable part. Forward, a forecastle has two 6½-ton guns, firing ahead, while a poop aft has one gun of the same calibre.

Among the older ironclads of Turkey, the most notable is

the frigate 'Osmanieh,' built by Napier and Sons, Glasgow, and launched September 2, 1864. The 'Osmanieh' is a rain, armour-plated from stem to stern, 309 feet long, 56 feet broad, and of a burthen of 4,200 tons. The stem of the vessel projects about 4 feet beyond the upper deck at the water line. Two other notable ironclads are the twin screw-steamers 'Avni Illah,' or 'Help of God,' and the 'Muin Zaffer,' or 'Aid to Victory,' the first built at the Thames ironworks, and the second by Samuda Brothers, Poplar, and both launched in June 1869. Each of these vessels is 230 feet long, and 36 feet broad, of a burthen of 1,400 tons, and with engines of 1,200 horse-power. Both are clad in armour of an average thickness of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and carry four 12-ton rifle Armstrong guns in a central battery.

The navy of Turkey was manned, in 1877, by 30,000 sailors and 4,000 marine troops. The crews are raised in the same manner as the land forces, partly by conscription, and partly by voluntary enlistment. The time of service in the navy is eight years.

### Area and Population.

The area and population of Turkey are known only by estimates, and not as the result of exact measurement and of a general census. Official estimates of the extent of the empire and the numbers of the population were given in 1844, in 1856, and again in 1877, the last published in the *Salnamé*, or Official Almanac of the Turkish empire. According to these official statements the population of the empire numbered 31,000,000, exactly one half, or 15,500,000, inhabiting Turkey in Europe. But recent researches have shown that these estimates were exaggerated, and that, although little can be proved regarding the Asiatic and African provinces, those of Europe contain only 8,315,000 inhabitants.

The following table shows the estimated area and population of the Empire, in Europe, Asia, and Africa:—

Geographical Divisions	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population	Average pop. per sq. mile
Turkey in Europe . .	138,264	8,315,000	60
Turkey in Asia . .	660,870	16,050,000	24
Turkey in Africa . .	943,740	3,800,000	4
Total .	1,742,874	28,165,000	16

Turkey in Europe is divided administratively into seven vilayets, or provinces, but which do not include the district of Constantinople, which forms a separate government. The following table gives, after the most reliable estimates, the area and population of the district of Constantinople, and of each of the seven vilayets of European Turkey, with the average population per square mile:—



Vilayets	Area : English square miles	Population	Population per square mile
Constantinople . . .	} 25,788	1,682,517	65
Edirné (Adrianople) . . .			
Tuna (Danube) . . .	32,655	1,994,827	61
Selanik (Salonica) . . .	19,698	1,028,141	52
Janina (Janina) . . .	13,692	711,260	51
Prisren (Roumelia) . . .	20,055	1,340,471	66
Bosna (Bosnia) . . .	23,100	1,357,984	58
Kirid (Crete) . . .	3,276	200,000	61
Total . . .	138,264	8,315,000	60

Turkey in Asia is divided into 14 vilayets, but the extent and population of these administrative divisions are entirely unknown. The total population of 16,050,000, assigned in official estimates to Asiatic Turkey, is probably also a large overstatement. Equally unreliable are the estimates of the area and population of Turkey in Africa.

The various races of which the population of the empire in Europe, Asia, and Africa is composed, are thus classified in the most recent statistical estimates :—

	In Europe	In Asia	In Africa	Total
Turks, or Ottomans . . .	1,000,000	10,700,000	—	11,700,000
Greeks . . .	900,000	1,000,000	—	1,900,000
Armenians . . .	200,000	2,000,000	—	2,200,000
Jews . . .	70,000	80,000	—	150,000
Slavonians . . .	4,000,000	—	—	4,000,000
Albanians . . .	820,000	—	—	820,000
Tartars . . .	11,000	20,000	—	31,000
Arabs . . .	—	885,000	3,800,000	4,685,000
Syrians and Chaldeans . . .	—	200,000	—	200,000
Druses . . .	—	80,000	—	80,000
Kurds . . .	—	100,000	—	1,000,000
Turkomans . . .	—	85,000	—	85,000
Gipsies . . .	214,000	—	—	214,000
Total . . .	8,315,000	16,050,000	3,800,000	28,165,000

It will be seen that among the races of European Turkey the Slavonians are the most numerous; but the term comprises various nationalities which have nothing more in common than a dialect of the same language. Among them are the Bulgarians, a Turanian race, who came to the river Volga—which gave them their modern name—from the Altai mountains. They entered Bulgaria in the ninth century as Pagans, and were converted to Christianity by the Empress Theodora, of the Lower Empire. The Christians and Mussulmans of Bulgaria are of the same race, the latter having been

converted to Mahommedanism after the Osmanli conquest of European Turkey. The Bulgarians have no connections with the Slavonians beyond their language, which they adopted from the church services on their conversion. The majority of the other Slavonians inhabiting European Turkey are of the same race as the Servians, and claim near connection also with the Slavonians of Russia.

Land in Turkey is held under four different forms of tenure, namely, 1st, as 'Miri,' or Crown lands; 2nd, as 'Vacouf,' or pious foundations; 3rd, as 'Malikaneh,' or Crown grants; and 4th, as 'Mulkh,' or freehold property. The first description the 'miri,' or Crown lands, which form the largest portion of the territory of the Sultan, are held direct from the Crown. The Government grants the right to cultivate an unoccupied tract on the payment of certain fees, but continues to exercise the rights of seigniority over the land in question, as is implied in the condition that if the owner neglects to cultivate it for a period of three years, it is forfeited to the Crown. The second form of tenure, the 'vacouf,' was instituted originally to provide for the religion of the State and the education of the people, by the erection of mosques and schools; but this object has been set aside, or neglected, for several generations, and the 'vacouf' lands have mostly been seized by government officials. The third class of landed property, the 'malikaneh,' was granted to the spahis, the old feudal troops, in recompense for the military service required of them, and is hereditary, and exempt from tithes. The fourth form of tenure, the 'mulkh,' or freehold property, does not exist to a great extent. Some house property in the towns, and of the land in the neighbourhood of villages is 'mulkh,' which the peasants purchase from time to time from the Government.

All consular and other reports agree in stating that the native population of every part of the Turkish empire is fast declining, in many provinces at such a rate that the formerly cultivated lands are falling into the condition of deserts. Want of security for life and property, an anarchical yet extortionate administration, and a general absence of all moral and material progress, are given as the principal reason for the rapid decrease of the population.

### Trade and Commerce.

There are no official returns regarding the foreign commerce of the Turkish Empire. The average annual value of the imports of Turkey in Europe is estimated at 18,500,000*l.*; and of the exports at 10,000,000*l.* The commercial intercourse of the empire is mainly with Great Britain, Italy, Austria, and Greece.

The value of the commercial intercourse between the whole of the Turkish Empire, in Europe and Asia—but exclusive of Egypt, as well as the formerly tributary states in Europe—and Great

Britain during the ten years from 1867 to 1876 is shown in the following table:—

Years	Exports from Turkey to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Turkey
	£	£
1867	4,085,775	6,625,498
1868	6,151,199	7,556,429
1869	7,613,522	6,938,416
1870	6,636,909	7,088,369
1871	7,038,510	5,996,634
1872	5,540,529	7,639,143
1873	6,068,925	7,733,487
1874	5,842,846	7,037,707
1875	6,555,714	5,889,905
1876	7,444,323	5,922,825

The following table gives the value of the trade between Turkey in Europe and Great Britain in each of the ten years 1867 to 1876:—

Years	Exports from Turkey in Europe to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Turkey in Europe
	£	£
1867	2,659,073	4,712,802
1868	4,136,998	5,608,595
1869	5,488,815	4,817,168
1870	4,662,935	4,954,391
1871	4,819,518	4,253,710
1872	2,894,998	5,134,252
1873	3,469,777	4,969,341
1874	3,579,836	4,633,024
1875	3,924,341	3,630,365
1876	4,589,538	3,379,424

The staple article of exports of the Turkish Empire to the United Kingdom, in recent years, has been corn. The corn exports of 1876 were of the total value of 3,775,528*l.*, of which amount 399,596*l.* was for wheat; 1,071,641*l.* for barley; 2,215,585*l.* for maize, and 88,706*l.* for other kinds of corn and grain. The exports of corn and grain of all descriptions from the Turkish Empire to Great Britain amounted to 2,505,276*l.* in 1871; to 1,445,476*l.* in 1872; to 2,319,480*l.* in 1873; to 2,305,375*l.* in 1874, and to 2,909,014*l.* in 1875. Next to corn, in value, stand goat's hair, valonia, and opium. Of goat's hair, the exports to the United Kingdom, in the year 1876, amounted to 605,516*l.*; of valonia to 611,093*l.*; and of opium to 323,529*l.* There was another article of export in former years, more important than any of these, in raw cotton, but it has almost ceased. The exports of raw cotton, which

amounted in value to 1,560,968*l.* in 1864, had fallen to 13,328*l.* in the year 1876.

The most important article of British imports into Turkey is manufactured cotton. The imports of cotton and cotton yarn amounted to 4,452,433*l.* in 1871; to 5,870,078*l.* in 1872; to 5,828,869*l.* in 1873, to 5,229,038*l.* in 1874; and to 4,646,343*l.* in 1875. Besides cotton goods, the only notable articles of British exports are woollens, of the value of 204,406*l.*, and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 210,178*l.* in the year 1876.

The mercantile navy of the Turkish Empire is comparatively small. At the end of June 1876, its total tonnage was estimated at 181,500 tons, but this included coasting and other vessels. The shipping 'de long cours' was reported at the same date to embrace 220 sailing vessels, of a total burthen of 34,500 tons, and 11 steamers, of a burthen of 3,350 tons.

The foundation of a railway system constructed at the cost of the State was laid in 1865, at the end of which year there were 46 English miles of railway open for traffic. At the end of 1869, the number of miles open for traffic was 113, and at the end of June 1873 it had increased to 562. The total length of railways open for traffic on January 1, 1876, was 1,137 miles, of which 965 miles were in Europe, and 172 miles in Asiatic Turkey. The following is a list of the various lines in Europe and Asia open for traffic on January 1, 1876 :—

Lines of Railway	Length: English miles
<i>European Turkey :—</i>	
Constantinople to Adrianople . . . . .	210
Adrianople to Saremby . . . . .	152
Salonica to Uskub . . . . .	150
Rustchouk to Varna . . . . .	140
Uskub to Mitrovitza . . . . .	75
Kulleli to Degeaghatch . . . . .	70
Trenova to Jamboli . . . . .	65
Banjabouke to Novi . . . . .	64
Tchernavoda to Kustendje . . . . .	39
Total, European Turkey . . . . .	965
<i>Asiatic Turkey :—</i>	
Smyrna to Aidin . . . . .	145
Scutari to Ismid . . . . .	27
Total, Asiatic Turkey . . . . .	172
Total, Turkish Empire . . . . .	1,137

The line from Smyrna to Aidin, in Asia Minor, known as the Ottoman railway, 145 miles long, was constructed by an English company, under guarantee from Turkey. New lines, of the length of 174 miles were ordered, in 1875 and 1876, to be built at the expense of the Government, but their construction was not proceeded with for want of funds.

The length of telegraph lines in Turkey on the 1st of January 1877, was 17,950 miles, and the length of wires, 31,782 miles. The total number of despatches carried in the year 1876, was 1,210,756, of which 488,520 were official despatches, 491,898 internal, and 230,338 international messages. The number of telegraph offices was 401 on the 1st of January 1877. The receipts from the telegraphs amounted to 244,070*l.*, and the working expenses to 197,969*l.* in the year 1876.

The Post-office of Turkey is almost entirely managed by foreigners, and the service mainly international. There are no returns respecting the work of the Post-office, though it is known that the number of letters, newspapers, &c., forwarded is very small in comparison with other countries. There were only 430 post-offices throughout the whole Empire on the 1st of January 1877. The principal of these offices, at Constantinople, belonged to Austria-Hungary, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, and Russia.

## Diplomatic Representatives.

### 1. OF TURKEY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Ambassador.*—Musurus Pasha, accredited Jan. 30, 1856.

*Secretaries.*—Etienne Musurus Bey; Paul Musurus Bey; Ali Mouhsin Bey.

*Military Attaché.*—Major Abdul Rahman Effendi.

*Naval Attaché.*—Colonel Ahmet Bey.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN TURKEY.

*Ambassador.*—Rt. Hon. Austen Henry Layard, D.C.L.; born March 5, 1817; studied jurisprudence; discovered numerous fragments of ancient Assyrian art, 1845–50; Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in 1852. and 1861–66; First Commissioner of Works and Buildings, 1868–69; Envoy and Minister to Spain, 1869–77. Appointed Ambassador to Turkey, July 6, 1877.

*Secretaries.*—Hon. W. N. Jocelyn; Lionel Moore; Wm. B. Smyth; Walter Baring; Hon. John Ashburton; Francis E. H. Elliot.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the Turkish Empire, and the British equivalents, are:—

	MONEY.	£	s.	d.
The Turkish Lira, or gold Medjidié . . . . .		0	18	0·64
Piastre, the gold official, 100 to the Lira . . . . .		0	0	2·16
"    "    becklik, 105 to the Lira . . . . .		0	0	2·06
"    "    copper, 110 to the Lira . . . . .		0	0	1·97



Large accounts are frequently, as in the official budget estimates, set down in 'purses' of 500 Medjidié piastres, or 5 Turkish liras. The 'purse' is generally calculated as worth 4*l.* 10*s.* sterling. There exists a large amount of debased silver currency, to which were added, in the years 1876 and 1877, vast quantities of paper money, the effect being to raise gold to a high discount, and driving coin of standard weight entirely out of circulation.

The present monetary system of Turkey was established in the reign of the late Sultan Abdul-Medjid, on which account the name of Medjidié is frequently given to the *Lira*, the unit of the system.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Oke</i> , of 400 <i>drams</i> . . . .	= 2·8326 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Almud</i> . . . . .	= 1·151 imperial gallon.
„ <i>Killow</i> . . . . .	= 0·9120 imperial bushel.
44 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Cantar</i> or <i>Kintal</i> . . . .	= 125 lb. avoirdupois.
39·44 <i>Okes</i> . . . . .	= 1 cwt.
180 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Tcheké</i> . . . . .	= 511·380 pounds.
1 <i>Kilo</i> = 20 <i>Okes</i> . . . . .	= 0·36 imperial quarter.
816 <i>Kilos</i> . . . . .	= 100 imperial quarters.
The <i>Andazé</i> (cloth measure) . . . .	= 27 inches.
„ <i>Archin</i> (land measure) . . . . .	= 30 inches.
„ <i>Donum</i> (land measure) . . . . .	= 40 square paces.

The killow is the chief measure for grain, the lower measures being definite weights rather than measures. 100 killows are equal to 12·128 British imperial quarters, or 35·266 hectolitres.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Turkey.

#### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Salnamé 1294. Official Almanac for the Turkish Empire for 1877-78. 8. Constantinople, 1877.

Risale-Nameh. Turkish Almanac for 1294 Hedjira. 12. Constantinople, 1877.

Tableau Général des Recettes et des Dépenses de l'Exercice 1291 (du 1/13 Mars 1875 au 29/12 Mars 1876). Publié par le Ministère des Finances. Supplément au No. 156 de La Turquie. Fol. Constantinople, 1876.

La Turquie à l'Exposition universelle de 1867. Par S. E. Salaheddin-bey, commissaire impérial ottoman. Paris, 1867.

Report by Mr. H. P. T. Barron, H.M.'s Secretary of Embassy, on the finances of Turkey, dated Constantinople, February 11, 1867; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy.' No. III. 1867. London, 1867.

Report by Mr. H. P. T. Barron, Secretary of Embassy, on the taxation of Turkey, dated December 1, 1869; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. II. 1870. 8. London, 1870.

Report by Mr. Horace Rumbold, Secretary of Embassy, on the financial condition of Turkey, dated Constantinople, May 28, 1872; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. III. 1872. 8. London, 1872.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Green, C.B., on the finances, railways, &c., of Roumania, dated Bucharest, January 1, 1873; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls on the Manufactures, Commerce, &c., of their Consular Districts.' No. II. 1873. 8. London, 1873.

Reports by Mr. Wayne Mac Evagh, Minister Resident of the United States, on the internal condition of the Turkish Empire, and the relations of the Government with tributary States, dated Constantinople, May 15, and May 26, 1871; in 'Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States.' 8. Washington, 1871.

Reports by Messrs. Moore, Blunt, Ceccaldi, Wrench, Stuart, Calvert, Wilkinson, Palgrave, and Sir R. Dalrymple, on agriculture and the tenure of land in the Turkish dominions of Europe and Asia, dated October—December 1869 and January 1870; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Representatives respecting the Tenure of Land in the several countries of Europe.' Part II. Fol. London, 1870.

Reports by Mr. Consul Lang on the trade of Cyprus; by Mr. Consul Stuart on the trade of Epirus; by Mr. Vice-Consul Odoni on the trade of Gallipoli; by Mr. Consul Moore on the trade of Jerusalem; by Mr. Vice-Consul Sankey on the trade of Kustendji; by Mr. Consul Reade on the trade of Scutari; and by Mr. Vice-Consul Jago on the trade, industry, and population of Syria; dated Jan.—April, 1872; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' No. III. 1872. 8. London, 1872.

Reports by Mr. Consul Jago on the trade of Beyrout; by Mr. Consul Moore on the trade of Jerusalem; and by Mr. Consul Blunt on the trade of Salonica, dated October to November 1873; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls on the manufactures, commerce, &c., of their consular districts.' Part I. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Reports by Mr. Consul Henderson on the trade of Beyrout and the condition of Syria; by Mr. Consul Holmes on the trade and commerce of Bosnia; by Mr. Consul Sandwith on the trade of Crete, and by Mr. Vice-Consul Kirby Green on the commerce and population of Damascus, dated December 1874 and January 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Odoni on the trade and general condition of the Consular District of Gallipoli, dated Gallipoli, March 31, 1875; in 'Consular Reports.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Vice-Consul Dupuis on the trade of Adrianople; by Mr. Consul Skene on the trade of Aleppo; by Mr. Consular-Agent Gatheral on the trade of Angora; by Mr. Consul-General Nixon on the trade and commerce of Bagdad; by Mr. Vice-Consul Jago on the trade and agriculture of the vilayet of Syria; by Mr. Acting-Consul Freeman on the trade and general condition of Bosnia Serai; by Mr. Consul Sandwith on the trade of Crete; by Mr. Acting-Consul Riddell on the Commerce of Cyprus; by Mr. Consular-Agent Amzalak on the trade of Jaffa; by Mr. Vice-Consul Blakeney on the trade of Prevesa; by Mr. Consular-Agent Dussi on the trade of Rodosto; by Mr. Consul Marc on the trade of Samos; and by Mr. Consul Cumberbatch on the commerce of Smyrna, dated Jan.—April 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Jago on the finances of Turkey, dated Beyrout, July 11, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Turkey. 1876. Fol. pp. 757. London, 1877.

Correspondence respecting the Conference at Constantinople. 1876-77. Fol. pp. 380. London, 1877.

Noets by Mr. Baring on exports and imports, &c., from the Sandjak of Philippopolis: in 'Reports from H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part IV. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Vice-Consul Jago on the revenues and taxation of Syria; and by Mr. Acting Consul Dickson on the trade and commerce of Damascus, dated May-July, 1876: in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul Skene on the trade and population of the province of Aleppo; by Mr. Acting-Consul Freeman on the trade of Bosna-Serai; by Mr. Vice-Consul Amazalak on the commerce of Jaffa; by Mr. Consul G. Beyts on the trade of Jeddah; by Mr. Acting-Consul Pierides on the agriculture and industry of the island of Cyprus; by Mr. Vice-Consul Blakeney on the trade of Prevesa; by Mr. Vice-Consul Billiotti on the commerce of the island of Rhodes and the Sporades; and by Mr. Acting Consul S. Joly on the commerce and navigation of Smyrna, dated January-May, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul-General Nixon on the trade and commerce of Bagdad; and by Mr. Consul Reade on the trade of Rustchuk and the general condition and administration of the vilayet of the Danube, dated May 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Turkey with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, for the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

#### NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Bolcseny* (A.), *Közlekvny az Al-Dunán, Szerb- és Bolgaripr-szaglian utazók számára.* 8. Pest, 1870.

*Boué* (Ami), *La Turquie d'Europe.* 4 vols. 8. Paris, 1840.

*Beauchamp* (C. A.), and *St. Clair* (Capt.), *The Ottoman Empire.* 8. London, 1869.

*Campbell* (Hon. Dudley), *Turks and Greeks.* 8. London, 1877.

*Clark* (Hyden), *The supposed extinction of the Turks and increase of Christians in Turkey.* In 'Journal of the Statistical Society of London.' Vol. XXVIII. 8. London, 1865.

*Cressy* (Sir Edward Shepherd), *History of the Ottoman Turks, from the beginning of their Empire to the present time.* New ed. 8. London, 1877.

*Dunn* (Archibald J.), *The Rise and Decay of Islam.* 8. London, 1877.

*Farley* (J. Lewis), *The Decline of Turkey.* 8. London, 1876.

*Forsyth* (William, LL.D., M.P.), *The Slavonic Provinces South of the Danube: a Sketch of their History and Present State in Relation to the Ottoman Porte.* 8. London, 1876.

*Freeman* (Edward A.), *The Ottoman Power in Europe: its Nature, its Growth, and its Decline.* 8. London, 1877.

*Goehlert* (J. V.), Die Bevölkerung der europäischen Türkei. 8. Wien, 1866.

*Hafiz Husseyn* (Effendi), Hadikat-ul-dschevami. Description of the Mosks, High Schools, and Convents. 2 vols. 8. Constantinople, 1864-66.

*Hammer* (Jos. von), Staatsverfassung und Staatsverwaltung des Osmanischen Reichs. 2 vols. 8. Wien, 1815.

*Heuschling* (P. F. X. T.), L'Empire de Turquie d'après ses derniers traités. 8. Bruxelles, 1859.

*Iskender* (O.), La dette ottomane. 8. Constantinople, 1872.

*Kinglake* (Alexander William), The Invasion of the Crimea. 8. Edinburgh and London, 1863-75.

*Layard* (Right Hon Austen Henry), The Condition of Turkey and her Dependencies. Speeches delivered in the House of Commons. 8. London, 1854.

*Michelsen* (Edward H.), The Ottoman Empire and its Resources. Tables. 8. London, 1854.

*Millingen* (Fred.), La Turquie sous le règne d'Abdul Aziz. 8. Paris, 1868.

*Muir Mackenzie* (G.) and *Irby* (A. P.), Travels in the Slavonic Provinces of Turkey in Europe. With an introduction by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. 2 vols. 8. London, 1877.

*Paoli* (Sim.), La Turquie devant l'Europe. 8. Paris, 1868.

*Rosen* (G.), Geschichte der Türkei neuester Zeit. 2 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1866-67.

*Schweiger-Lerchenfeld* (Baron Armand von), Unter dem Halbmonde. Ein Bild des Ottomanischen Reichs und seiner Völker. 8. Jena, 1876.

*Tschihatschef* (M.), Lettres sur la Turquie. 8. Bruxelles, 1859.

*Uhicini* (A.), Lettres sur la Turquie. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1853.

*Zinkeisen* (J. W.), Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs in Europa. 7 vols. 8. Gotha, 1840-63.

PART II.

THE STATES OF

1. AMERICA,

2. AFRICA,

3. ASIA,

AND

4. AUSTRALASIA.



# I. AMERICA.

---

## ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

(CONFEDERACION ARGENTINA.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of the Argentine Confederation, a group of states formerly known by the name of 'Provincias Unidas del Rio de la Plata,' bears date May 15, 1853. By its provisions, the executive power is left to a president, elected for six years by representatives of the fourteen provinces, 133 in number; while the legislative authority is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies, the former numbering 28, two from each province, and the latter 50 members. The members of both the Senate and the House of Deputies are paid for their services, each receiving 700*l.* per annum. A vice-president, elected in the same manner, and at the same time as the president, fills the office of chairman of the Senate, but has otherwise no political power. The president is commander-in-chief of the troops, and appoints to all civil, military, and judicial offices; but he and his ministers are responsible for their acts, and liable to impeachment before the Senate, by accusation of the House of Representatives.

*President of the Confederation*—Dr. Nicolas Avellaneda, born 1838; studied jurisprudence, and practised as advocate from 1860 to 1868; minister of Education and Public Worship in the government of President Sarmiento, 1868-74; elected President of the Confederation, by 146 votes against 79—given for General Mitre—April 12, 1874; proclaimed President by the National Congress, August 6, and installed in office October 12, 1874.

The Ministry, appointed by and acting under the orders of the President, is divided into five departments, namely, of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs, of Finance, of War and Marine, and of Education and Public Worship.

The president of the Confederation has a salary of 4,000*l.*, the vice-president of 2,000*l.*, and each of the five ministers of 1,800*l.* each per annum.

The governors of the various provinces are invested with very extensive powers, and to a certain degree independent of the central

executive. They are not appointed by the president of the Confederation, but elected by the people for a term of three years.

### Revenue and Public Debts.

The public revenue assigned to the central government is derived almost entirely from customs duties, which are very heavy, and all other sources furnish comparatively little to cover the public expenditure. The latter is made up chiefly of the cost of army and navy, and the service of the national debt. For many years past the annual expenditure exceeded, and at times very largely exceeded, the annual revenue.

The revenue and expenditure of the national government during each of the ten years, 1867 to 1876, were as follows, according to official returns :—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Pesos fuerto	£	Pesos fuerto	£
1867	12,040,287	2,408,057	15,954,104	3,190,821
1868	12,496,126	2,499,225	15,500,999	3,100,199
1869	12,676,680	2,535,336	14,223,872	2,844,774
1870	14,833,905	2,966,781	19,327,705	3,865,541
1871	12,682,155	2,536,431	19,646,515	3,929,303
1872	18,172,379	3,634,476	19,512,142	3,902,428
1873	20,217,232	4,043,446	24,590,891	4,918,178
1874	16,526,888	3,305,377	24,931,136	4,986,227
1875	17,206,747	3,441,349	27,481,488	5,496,297
1876	13,583,633	2,716,726	26,333,877	5,266,775

The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for the year 1876 were as follows, according to the report of the Minister of Finance, laid before Congress, June 1877 :—

Sources of Revenue		Branches of Expenditure	
	Pesos fuerto		Pesos fuerto
Import duties . . .	9,577,728	Interior . . .	2,950,105
Export duties . . .	2,591,835	Foreign Affairs . . .	131,098
Warehouse duties . . .	382,594	Finance . . .	8,889,784
Stamps . . .	302,695	Instruction . . .	1,040,960
Telegraphs . . .	74,958	War . . .	4,563,762
Post Office . . .	226,087	Entre Rios rebellion	14,500
Andine Railway . . .	13,327	Floating debt . . .	8,743,667
Tucuman Railway . . .	32,353		
Guauguay Railway . . .	6,344	Total expenditure	26,333,877
Sundries . . .	375,712		£5,266,775
Total revenue	13,583,633		
	£2,716,726		

The public debt of the Argentine Confederation, divided into an external and an internal debt, was as follows, at the end of 1876, according to the returns of the Minister of Finance:—

## FOREIGN DEBT.

	Original Amount	Balance Dec. 31, 1876
	Pesos fuerto	Pesos fuerto
Loan of 1824 . . . .	4,900,000	3,729,785
Coupons of 1857 . . . .	8,040,900	3,596,650
Riestra Loan (1868) . . . .	12,250,000	9,045,568
Public Works Loan (1871) . . . .	29,999,760	25,094,424
Foreign claims (1860) . . . .	1,190,286	847,827
Total foreign debt . . . .	56,380,946 £11,276,189	42,314,253 £8,462,850

## HOME DEBT.

	Original Amount	Balance Dec. 31, 1876
	Pesos fuerto	Pesos fuerto
Bushenthal (1860) . . . .	2,823,529	1,201,000
Buenos Ayres bonds (1861) . . . .	690,000	520,800
Ditto 9 per cents. (1862) . . . .	2,000,000	208,000
National Bonds . . . .	22,738,354	16,265,912
Roads and bridges . . . .	1,500,000	1,230,000
National Bank stock . . . .	620,000	561,833
Total home debt . . . .	30,641,883 £6,128,376	19,987,545 £3,997,509
Total home and foreign debt	87,023,309 £17,404,565	62,301,708 £12,460,359

The interest of the foreign debt is paid in gold, but that of the home debt in paper money.

The greater part of the foreign loan of 1868, to the amount of 1,950,000*l.*, was issued by Messrs. Baring Brothers, London, at the price of  $72\frac{1}{2}$  for 100. It is to be repaid in 21 years. The loan of 1871, amounting to 6,122,400*l.*, granted by Congress for the construction of railways and other public works, was issued at the London Exchange at the price of  $88\frac{1}{2}$ , under promise to be redeemed by an accumulative sinking fund of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. before the end of 1892.

Besides the liabilities above enumerated, there was a floating debt in treasury bills, and comprising also loans made to the national government by the Provincial Bank, to the amount of 13,200,000 pesos, or 2,640,000*l.*, at the end of 1876.

The above statement of the revenue, expenditure and debt of the Argentine Confederation refers to the national or general government, called upon to defray the expenses of the army and navy, of the Foreign Department, and to meet other obligations imposed upon it by the constitution. Each of the fourteen provinces, or states, of the Confederation has a revenue of its own which is derived by the imposition of local taxes. Buenos Ayres, the most important state of the Confederation, requires annually above 1,000,000*l.* to meet the expenses of its government, law courts, chambers, militia, country schools, and other public institutions. The liabilities of all the states are internal, with the exception of Buenos Ayres, which contracted a foreign loan of 1,034,700*l.* in June 1870 in England. The loan, issued at 88, with interest of 6 per cent., was to be redeemed at par in 33 years.

### Army and Navy.

The army of the Confederation, now in course of reorganisation, consisted, at the end of 1876, of 6,183 men, comprising 2,612 infantry, 3,189 cavalry, and 409 artillery. There were besides a militia and national guard, numbering 19,867 men. The army was commanded at the same date by 3 generals, 138 colonels, 140 majors, and 674 other officers, being a total of 955 commissioned officers, or one to every 7 men, rank and file.

The navy of the Confederation consisted, at the end of the year 1876, of 26 steamers, as follows:—

steamers	Number	Guns	Horse-power	Tonnage
Ironclads . . . .	2	12	1,500	3,400
Gunboats . . . .	6	16	1,950	2,400
Torpedos . . . .	3	—	440	700
Brigs . . . . .	12	50	3,020	1,700
Transports . . . .	3	—	600	300
Total . . . . .	26	78	7,510	11,700

The navy was commanded, at the end of 1876, by two admirals, and 74 other officers, and manned by 2,900 sailors and mariners.

### Population.

The following table contains a list of the fourteen provinces actually composing the Argentine Confederation, their estimated area, and the number of inhabitants, according to the last census, taken in 1869:—

Provinces	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population
Littoral or Riverine :		
Buenos Ayres . . . . .	63,000	495,107
Santa Fé . . . . .	18,000	89,218
Entre Rios . . . . .	45,000	134,235
Corrientes . . . . .	54,000	129,023
Provinces contiguous to the Andes :		
Rioja . . . . .	31,500	48,746
Catamarca . . . . .	31,500	79,962
San Juan . . . . .	29,700	60,319
Mendoza . . . . .	54,000	65,413
Central provinces :		
Cordova . . . . .	54,000	210,508
San Luis . . . . .	18,000	53,294
Santiago del Estero . . . . .	31,500	132,898
Tucuman . . . . .	13,500	108,904
Northern provinces :		
Salta . . . . .	45,000	88,933
Jujuy . . . . .	27,000	40,362
Total . . . . .	515,700	1,736,922

The increase of population of recent years has been due chiefly to immigration. In 1863, the number of immigrants was 10,408; in 1864, it rose to 11,682; in 1865, to 11,767; in 1866, to 13,960; in 1867, to 17,046; in 1868, to 29,384; in 1869, to 37,934; in 1870, to 39,667; in 1871 to 45,390; in 1872 to 37,037; in 1873 to 79,712; in 1874 to 68,277; and in 1875 to 42,066. In 1876 the immigration fell to 30,965. The immigrants of 1876 comprised 6,950 natives of Italy; 3,463 of Spain; 2,064 of France; 834 of Great Britain; 373 of Switzerland; and 231 of Germany, the remainder belonging to other nationalities.

### Trade and Industry.

The foreign commerce of the Argentine Confederation greatly decreased in recent years, the decrease falling, however, entirely on the imports. In the year 1873 the total imports amounted in value to 71,065,199 pesos, or 14,213,039*l.*, and in 1876 they had fallen to 34,910,290 pesos, or 6,982,058*l.*, or less than one-half, the decrease being gradual. The exports amounted to 45,869,314 pesos, or 9,173,863*l.*, in 1873, and to 46,535,705 pesos, or 9,307,140*l.*, in 1876. The imports into the Confederation consist chiefly of manufactured cotton and woollen goods, machinery, coal, and iron, while the exports are made up to the amount of more than one-half by wool and tallow. The foreign trade of the Confederation is chiefly with Great Britain and France, and passes in greater part through Buenos Ayres.



The commercial intercourse between the Argentine Confederation and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports of the Confederation to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into the Confederation in each of the five years from 1872 to 1876 :—

Years	Exports from the Argentine Confederation to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Argentine Republic
	£	£
1872	1,902,889	3,911,419
1873	2,604,043	3,729,090
1874	1,271,445	3,128,142
1875	1,359,783	2,386,002
1876	1,664,029	1,543,532

The three staple articles of Argentine exports to the United Kingdom are skins, tallow, and untanned hides. The value of the skins, mainly sheep, amounted to 524,740*l.*, of the tallow to 540,799*l.*, and of the hides to 194,280*l.* in 1876. The imports of British produce into the Argentine Confederation consist chiefly of cotton and woollen manufactures, and of iron. The value of the British cotton manufactures imported in the year 1876 was 535,649*l.*, that of the woollens 150,522*l.*, and that of iron, wrought and unwrought, 325,573*l.*

A network of railways, constructed mainly at the expense of the State, has been in progress for several years. The following statement gives the length, in kilomètres, of the various lines opened for traffic, and in course of construction, at the end of 1876 :—

RAILWAYS OPEN FOR TRAFFIC:—	Length. English miles.
From Buenos Ayres to Flores and Dolores . . . . .	198
"          "          Lobos . . . . .	144
"          "          Ensenada . . . . .	35
"          "          Tigra . . . . .	18
From Rosario to Cordoba . . . . .	256
Guauguai to Puerto Ruiz . . . . .	9
Concordia to Monte Caseros . . . . .	97
Cordova-Tucuman . . . . .	170
Ville Maria to Rio Cuarto (State property) . . . . .	63
Total . . . . .	991
RAILWAYS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION:—	
Rio Cuarto to Villa Mercedes (State property) . . . . .	76
Recreo to Tucuman ('Central del Norte') . . . . .	169
Buenos Ayres to Campana . . . . .	48
Gran Chaco, first section . . . . .	18
Total . . . . .	311

There were besides, at the end of June 1877, railways of a total length of 1,568 miles sanctioned by the government, including an international line from Buenos Ayres to Chili, 894 miles in length.

At the end of June 1877, there were 4,820 miles of telegraph lines in operation, 3,346 miles belonging to the state, and 1,474 miles to private companies. The total length of telegraph wires at the same date was 9,830 miles. The number of telegraphic despatches was 180,120 in the year 1875.

The post-office, in the year 1875, carried 1,816,486 parcels and packets, and 4,605,354 letters.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Don Diego de Alvear, accredited May 13, 1875.

*Secretaries.*—Delfin Vieyra ; Camilo Pardo.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Hon. L. S. Sackville West, appointed September 17, 1872.

*Secretary.*—James Plaister Harriss Gastrell.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the Argentine Confederation, and the British equivalents, are as follows :—

#### MONEY.

The *Silver Peso fuerte*, or *Silver Dollar*, of 100 *centesimos*.—Average rate of exchange, 4s.

The *Peso*, paper currency.—Average rate of exchange, 2d.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	=	101.40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	:	:	:	:	:	:	=	25.35 „ „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	:	:	:	:	:	:	=	1½ imperial bushel.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning the Argentine Confederation.

#### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Estadística General del comercio exterior de la República Argentina. Fol. Buenos Aires, 1877.

Memoria del Ministerio del interior de la República Argentina presentada al Congreso nacional de 1877. 4. Buenos Aires, 1877.

Memoria presentada por el Ministro de estado en el departamento de hacienda al Congreso nacional de 1877. 4. Buenos Aires, 1877.

Report by Mr. Macdonell, British Secretary of Legation, on the financial condition of the Argentine Republic, dated Buenos Ayres, August 1, 1871; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. I. 1872. 8. London, 1872.

Report by Mr. F. R. St. John, British Secretary of Legation, on the financial and commercial position of the Argentine Republic, dated Buenos Ayres, De-

cember 15, 1874 : in 'Reports by H. M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. F. R. St. John on the commerce and finances of the Argentine Republic for the year 1874, dated Buenos Ayres, March 15, 1876 ; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part II. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by the Hon. L. S. Sackville West on the finances of the Argentine Republic, dated Buenos Ayres, July 15, 1877 ; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part III. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. Consul Joel on the trade and commerce of the consular district of Rosario, dated Rosario, February 1, 1875 : in 'Reports from H. M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Reports by Mr. Consul Cooper on the trade, commerce, and population of Buenos Ayres ; and by Mr. Consul Joel on the trade of Rosario, dated Jan.-March 1876 ; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Acting Consul Barnett on the trade of Rosario, dated February 10, 1877 ; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of the Argentine Confederation with Great Britain ; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Almanaque agrícola, pastoril é industrial de la República Argentina y de Buenos Ayres. 4. Buenos Ayres, 1877.

*Arcos* (Santiago), La Plata. Étude historique. 8. Paris, 1865.

*Beck-Bernard* (Charles), La République Argentine. 8. Berne, 1872.

*Dominguez* (L.), Historia Argentina. 8. 4th edit. Buenos Ayres, 1870.

*Hadfield* (William), Brazil and the River Plate, 1870-76. 8. London, 1877.

*Hudson* (Damian), Registro estadístico de la República Argentina. 2 vols. 8. Buenos Aires, 1867.

*Latham* (Wilfrid), The States of the River Plate, their Industries and Commerce. 2nd ed. 8. London, 1868.

*Maaek* (L.), Die La Plata Staaten ; in 'Aus allen Welttheilen.' 8. Leipzig, 1871.

*Mitre* (Bartolomé), Estudios históricos sobre la Revolucion Argentina. 4. Buenos Ayres, 1864.

*Moussy* (H. de), Description géographique et statistique de la Confédération Argentine. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1861.

*Mulhail* (M. G. and E. T.), Handbook of the River Plate Republics. 8. London, 1875.

*Napp* (R.), Die Argentinische Republik. 8. Buenos Aires, 1876.

*Rickard* (Major F. Ignacio), The mineral and other resources of the Argentine Republic in 1869. 8. London, 1870.

*Sarmiento* (Domingo Faustino), Life in the Argentine Republic in the Days of the Tyrants. Translated by Mrs. H. Mann. 8. London, 1868.

*Virgilio* (Jacopo), Delle migrazioni transatlantiche degli italiani e in specie di quelle dei Liguri alle regioni del Plata, cenni economico-statistici. 8. Genova, 1868.

## BOLIVIA.

(REPÚBLICA BOLIVIANA.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of the republic of Bolivia, drawn up by Simon Bolivar, liberator of the country from the Spanish rule, bears date August 25, 1826; but important modifications of it were added in 1828, 1831, and 1863. By its provisions, the executive power is vested in a President, elected for a term of four years; while the legislative authority rests with a Congress of two chambers, called the Senate, and the House of Representatives, both elected by universal suffrage. The President is assisted in his executive functions by a President of the Council, or Vice-president, appointed by himself, and a ministry, divided into four departments, of the Interior and Foreign Affairs; of Finance and Industry; of War; and of Justice and Public Worship.

*President of the Republic*—General Daza, nominated President May 4, 1876, as successor to Dr. Tomas Frias, deposed by the troops.

The fundamental law of the republic, ordering the regular election of the chief of the executive every four years, has seldom been carried out since the presidency of Grand-Marshal Santa-Cruz, who ruled Bolivia from May 1828, till his death, January 20, 1839. Subsequently the supreme power was almost invariably seized by some successful commander, who, proclaimed by the troops, instead of chosen by the people, was compelled to protect his office by armed force against military rivals. From 1867 to 1870 there was an almost uninterrupted civil war, which reached its height in 1869, when General Melgarejo for a time assumed the government, after an unsuccessful attempt at insurrection by a rival candidate to the presidency, General Belzu, head of the government from March 22 to his execution, March 27, 1869. The next President was General Ballivian, who died February 14, 1874, succeeded by Dr. Thomas Frias, head of the government till the outbreak of a new insurrection, May 4, 1876.

The seat of the government, formerly at the city of La Paz, capital of the republic, was transferred in 1869 to the fortified town of Oruro.

### Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

There have been no official reports of the actual revenue and expenditure of the republic for several years. In the budget for the financial year 1873-74 the receipts from all sources were

calculated at 2,929,574 pesos, or 585,915*l.*, and the expenditure at 4,505,504 pesos, or 901,101*l.*, leaving a deficit of 1,575,930 pesos, or 315,186*l.* The actual revenue for 1872-3 was estimated at 5,500,000*l.*, and the expenditure for the same year at 1,000,000*l.* About one-half of the public revenue is derived from a land-tax, which the aboriginal, or Indian, population is forced to pay, and the rest from import and export duties, and the proceeds of mines and other State property. Direct taxes do not exist.

The public debt, consisting of an internal and a foreign debt, amounted, in June 1875, to 3,400,000*l.* The internal liabilities, contracted at various periods by the government of the republic, comprise a total of about 4,800,000 pesos, or 1,600,000*l.* The foreign debt consists of a six per cent. loan of 1,700,000*l.* nominal capital—issued at the price of 68—contracted in England at the commencement of 1872. It was raised with the object of constructing a line of railway to enable the National Bolivian Navigation Company to open communication between the republic and the Atlantic Ocean. This object, however, was not carried out, and the greater part of the proceeds remained in England to furnish means for law-suits extending over years.

Bolivia has a standing army reported to number 2,000 men, and commanded, in June 1875, by 8 generals, and 1,013 other officers, being one officer to every two men. The annual cost of the army amounts to upwards of two thirds of the total public revenue.

### Population, Trade, and Industry.

The area of Bolivia is estimated at 842,729 English square miles, with a population of close upon two millions. The following table gives, after official returns of the year 1861, the area of each of the then existing nine provinces, with their estimated population:—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population
La Paz de Ayacucho . . . . .	43,052	447,822
Potosi . . . . .	54,300	281,229
Oruro . . . . .	21,601	110,931
Chuquisaca, or Sucre . . . . .	72,796	273,668
Cochabamba . . . . .	26,810	352,392
Beni . . . . .	295,417	153,973
Santa-Cruz de la Sierra . . . . .	144,083	193,164
Tarija . . . . .	114,489	138,900
Atacama . . . . .	70,181	5,273
Total . . . . .	842,729	1,987,352



In 1866 a portion of the department of Cochabamba was separated to form a new province named *Malgareja*, and a decree of 1867 ordered the formation of a province of *Mexillones*. No authentic reports have been published concerning the area and population of these newly-formed provinces.

The aboriginal, or Indian population of Bolivia, is variously estimated at from 24,000 to 700,000 souls. A small number of them have been gained to Christianity and civilised habits by the efforts of Roman Catholic missionaries.

The total imports into Bolivia in 1875 were valued at 1,100,000*l.*, and the exports at 900,000*l.* Nearly one-half of the imports are calculated to come from the United Kingdom, partly direct, through the port of *Cobija*, and partly, to a greater extent, through the port of *Arica* in Peru. The exports comprise silver, Peruvian bark, cocoa and coffee, and copper, tin, and other ores.

The direct commerce of Bolivia with the United Kingdom is comparatively small, as, owing to the short extent of sea coast possessed by the Republic, the imports and exports have to pass in transit either through Peru, or by the recently opened route of the National Bolivian Navigation Company, up the Amazon river and its tributaries, through Brazil. The total value of the merchandise sent to and received direct from Great Britain, in each of the five years 1872 to 1876, is shown in the subjoined table :—

Years	Exports from Bolivia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Bolivia
	£	£
1872	981,573	29,798
1873	771,843	75,520
1874	342,637	54,381
1875	461,979	96,288
1876	413,119	198,266

The principal exports of Bolivia to Great Britain are copper, cubic nitre, and guano. In the year 1876 the value of the exports of copper, both ore and regulus, amounted to 112,991*l.*; of nitre to 109,657*l.*, and of guano to 149,089*l.* The British imports into the republic consist chiefly of cotton goods, of the value of 28,571*l.*, and of woollens, of the value of 17,093*l.* in 1876.

The republic has but one seaport, the town of *Cobija*, or *Cobija-Puerto*, on the Pacific. Till within the last few years, the vast agricultural and mineral resources of the country were entirely dormant for want of means of communication, nearly all internal trade being carried on by packhorses and mules; but more recently an attempt has been made to construct roads and railways. A line of railway connecting *La Paz*, capital of the republic, with the port of *Aygacha*,

on the lake Titicaca, was opened for traffic in 1872, and a second line, from Autofagasta to Salar, was completed in September 1874. Several other lines were in course of construction at the end of June 1877.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF BOLIVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Consul-General.*—Luis Quintas y Seoane, accredited July 11, 1877.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BOLIVIA.

*Vice-Consul.*—Hugh R. Stevenson, appointed April 15, 1873.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Bolivia, and the British equivalents, are—

#### MONEY.

The *Peso*, or *Dollar*, of 100 Centomas . . . = Approximate value 3s.

The Bolivian dollar is theoretically worth 4s. 2d., but, for a number of years, the coins issued from the Government mint at Potosi have been 25 per cent., and more, below the standard.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i> . . . . .	=	1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i> . . . . .	=	101·44 „ „
„ <i>Arroba</i> { of 25 pounds . . . . .	=	25·36 „ „
{ of wine or spirits . . . . .	=	6·70 Imperial gallons.
„ <i>Gallon</i> . . . . .	=	0·74 „ „
„ <i>Vara</i> . . . . .	=	0·927 yards.
„ <i>Square Vara</i> . . . . .	=	0·859 square yards.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Bolivia.

#### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

Trade of Bolivia with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries in the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

#### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Bosch-Spencer* (J.), *Statistique commerciale du Chili et de la Bolivie.* 8. Bruxelles, 1849.

*Church* (Col. Geo. Earl), *Papers and Documents relating to the Bolivian Loan, the National Bolivian Navigation Company, &c.* 8. London, 1873.

*Cortes* (Manuel José), *Ensayo sobre la historia de Bolivia.* 8. Sucre, 1861.

*Dalence* (M.), *Bosquejo estadístico de Bolivia.* 8. Chuquisaca, 1851.

*Grandidier* (P.), *Voyage dans l'Amérique du Sud.* 8. Paris, 1861.

*Orbigny* (A. D. d'), *Descripción geográfica, histórica y estadística de Bolivia.* 8. Paris, 1845.

*Reck* (Hugo), *Geographie und Statistik der Republik Bolivia.* In Dr. Petermann's 'Mittheilungen,' parts VII. and VIII. 4. Gotha, 1865.

*Tschudi* (J. J. von), *Reisen durch Südamerika.* 4 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1856.

## BRAZIL.

(IMPERIO DO BRAZIL.)

## Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Pedro II.**, Emperor of Brazil, born December 2, 1825, the son of Emperor Pedro I. and of Archduchess Leopoldina of Austria; succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, April 7, 1831; declared of age, July 23, 1840; crowned, July 18, 1841. Married, September 4, 1843, to

*Theresa*, Empress of Brazil, born March 14, 1822, the daughter of the late King Francis I. of the Two Sicilies. Offspring of the union is a daughter, Princess *Izabel*, born July 29, 1846; married, Oct. 15, 1864, to Prince Louis of Orleans, Comte d'Eu, born April 28, 1842, eldest son of the Duc de Nemours, of the ex-royal house of Bourbon-Orléans. Offspring of the union is a son, Pedro, born October 15, 1875. A second daughter of the Emperor, Princess *Leopoldina*, born July 13, 1847, and married, Dec. 15, 1864, to Prince August of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, died Feb. 7, 1871, leaving four sons, namely, Pedro, born March 18, 1866, Augusto, born Dec. 5, 1867, José, born May 21, 1869, and Luis, born Sept. 15, 1870.

*Sisters of the Emperor.*—1. Princess *Januaria*, born March 11, 1822; married, April 28, 1844, to Prince Louis of Bourbon, son of the late King Francisco I. of the Two Sicilies. Offspring of the union are two sons, Luis, born July 18, 1845, and Felipe, born August 12, 1847. 2. Princess *Francisca*, born August 2, 1824; married, May 1, 1843, to François, Prince de Joinville, born Aug. 14, 1818, son of the late King Louis Philippe of the French. Offspring of the union are a daughter and a son, namely Princess *Françoise*, born August 4, 1844, and married, June 11, 1863, to her cousin Robert d'Orléans, duc de Chartres, born Nov. 9, 1840; and Pierre duc de Penthievre, born Nov. 4, 1845, lieutenant in the Navy of France.

The Emperor is a scion, in the direct male line, of the House of Braganza, the female line of which is ruling over Portugal. In 1807, the royal family of Portugal fled to Brazil; in 1815, the colony was declared a 'kingdom;' and, the Portuguese Court having returned to Europe in 1821, a national congress assembled at Rio de Janeiro, and on May 13, 1822, Don Pedro, eldest son of King João VI. of Portugal, was chosen 'Perpetual Protector' of Brazil. He proclaimed the independence of the country on Sept. 7, 1822, and was chosen 'Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Protector' on the 12th October following. Having decided to abdicate in

1831, he left the crown to his only son, the present Emperor Pedro II.

The Brazilian empire derives from Portugal the principles of hereditary succession to the crown, which exclude the Salic law, and allow females to occupy the throne.

### Constitution and Government.

The constitution of Brazil bears date March 25, 1824. It establishes four powers in the State—the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and the ‘moderating’ power, or the royal prerogative. The legislative power is vested, for the affairs of the empire, in a general legislative assembly, and for provincial affairs in the provincial assemblies. The general legislative assembly consists of two Houses, the Senate and the Congress. The members of both Houses are elected by the people, but under different forms. Senators are chosen for life at electoral meetings expressly convened, each of which has to nominate three candidates, leaving the choice between them to the sovereign or his ministers. A senator must be forty years of age, a native-born Brazilian, and possessing a clear annual income of 1,600 milreis, or 160*l*. Senators receive a salary of 3,600 milreis, or 360*l*., each session. The Senate numbers 58 members.

The members of the House of Congress are chosen by indirect election, for the term of four years. For this purpose, the country is divided into electoral districts, where every 30 voters appoint one elector, and a number of the latter, varying according to population, nominate the deputy. The qualification for a voter is an annual income, of any sort, of 200 milreis, or 20*l*. The electors must have an income of 400 milreis, or 40*l*. a year, as a qualification: and the deputies must have an income of 800 milreis each, or 80*l*. per annum. All voters, inscribed on the lists, are bound to give their votes, under a penalty. Minors, monks, and servants are not allowed a vote; and naturalised foreigners, as well as persons not professing the Roman Catholic religion, are incapable of being elected deputies. The latter receive a salary of 2,400 milreis, or 240*l*., each session, besides travelling expenses. The House of Congress numbers 122 members.

The annual session of the legislative assembly has to commence on May 3, and ordinarily extends over four months. Each House nominates its own officers. The two Houses sit in general assembly at the opening and close of the session for the deliberation of important measures; and on these occasions the president of the Senate takes the chair, and the senators and deputies sit in mixed order. The two Houses sit apart during the rest of the session, in the execution of the ordinary duties of legislation. The Chamber of Deputies has the initiative in the assessment of taxes, in matters concerning the



army and navy, and in the choice of the sovereign of the realm, should the latter act become necessary. The Senate has the exclusive privilege of taking cognisance of offences committed by members of the Imperial family, and by senators and deputies, if committed during the session. It is also invested with the right of convoking the legislative assembly, should the Emperor fail to do so, within two months after the period fixed by law.

The executive power is vested in the sovereign, assisted by his ministers and a council of state. The ministers are responsible for treason, corruption, abuse of power, and all acts contrary to the constitution, or the liberty, security, and property of the citizens. From this responsibility they cannot escape upon the plea of orders from the sovereign. The executive functions consist in the convocation of the ordinary meetings of the legislative assembly; the nomination of bishops, governors of provinces, and magistrates; the declaration of peace or war; and the general execution and superintendence of all measures voted by the legislature. The 'moderating' power, likewise vested in the sovereign, gives him the authority, not only to select ministers and senators, but to temporarily withhold his sanction from legislative measures, to convoke extraordinary legislative assemblies, to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, and to grant amnesties and pardons. The ministry is divided into seven departments, namely:—

1. The Ministry of War.—*Duca de Caxias*, appointed minister of war and president of the council of ministers, June 25, 1875.

2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—*Conselheiro Diogo Velho*, Minister of Justice, 1875–77; appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs February 15, 1877.

3. The Ministry of the Interior.—*José San Paulo Costa Pinto*, appointed February 15, 1877.

4. The Ministry of Marine.—*Luis A. Pereira Franco*, appointed June 25, 1875.

5. The Ministry of Finance.—*Barão de Cotequipe*; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1868–70, and 1875–77; appointed Minister of Finance, February 15, 1877.

6. The Ministry of Justice.—*Minas Geraes Gama Cerqueira*, appointed February 15, 1877.

7. The Ministry of Public Works, Agriculture, and Commerce.—*José Coelho de Almeida*, appointed June 25, 1875.

The ministers are assisted by a Council of State, consisting of twelve ordinary and twelve extraordinary members, all named by the Emperor for life. The twelve ordinary members are constantly consulted on matters of administration and international questions, but the whole twenty-four are convened only on special occasions. The councillors of state, ordinary and extraordinary, are mostly



ex-ministers. The heir to the throne, if of age, is by right a councillor of state.

At the head of each province is a president appointed by the central Government. Each province has also its local parliament or Provincial Chamber, and a general council, called the Legislative Assembly of the province. The members of the latter are nominated by the same electors who choose the deputies and senators to the general Legislative Assembly, while the members of the Provincial Chambers are elected directly by the voters. The election of members of the Provincial Chambers is for two years. The Legislative Assemblies of the provinces exercise, with some restrictions, as to political matters, the same power within their districts as the Congress for the whole empire.

### Church and Education.

The established religion of the empire is the Roman Catholic, but according to Article 5 of the constitution, all other religions are tolerated, 'with their domestic or private form of worship, in buildings destined for this purpose, but without the exterior form of temples.' No person can be persecuted for religious acts or motives.

The Roman Catholic clergy is maintained by the State; funds, however, are voted for the construction of chapels and for the subsistence of ministers of different religions.

The bishops, and all other ecclesiastical officers are, depending the confirmation of the Apostolic See, appointed by the Emperor, and no Decree of Council, nor letters apostolic, nor any other ecclesiastical statutes, can be executed in the empire without the consent or *placit* of the Emperor, or of the General Assembly. Marriages of Protestants celebrated in foreign countries or in the empire, according to its civil law, are respected in all their legal effects.

Brazil constitutes an ecclesiastical province, with a metropolitan archbishopric, the seat of which is at Bahia, 11 suffragan bishops, 12 vicars-general, and 1,297 curates. For the private instruction of the clergy there are 11 seminaries, in general subsidised by the State.

Public education is divided into three distinct forms, or classes, namely, primary; secondary, or preparatory; and scientific, or superior. The primary instruction in the capital is under the charge of the General Assembly, and in the provinces under the Provincial Assemblies. According to the constitution primary education is gratuitous, and it 'will become compulsory as soon as the Government considers it opportune.' Notwithstanding the efforts of the legislature in recent years for the spread of education, it is still in a very backward state, and the public schools were frequented in 1874 by only 140,000 pupils.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the empire is raised to the extent of more than one-half by customs duties, laid on exports as well as imports. The direct taxes, which contribute about one-fifth to the total ordinary receipts, are principally imposed on land, house rent, trades and occupations, and transfer of property. To cover deficits, common in recent years through vastly increased expenditure for military purposes, the Government raised loans and issued bonds and paper money entered in the finance accounts as extraordinary receipts.

The following tables give an abstract of the sources of actual revenue, and the branches of actual expenditure in the financial year ending on the 30th June 1873:—

Sources of Revenue, 1872-73		Milreis
Import Duties . . . . .		60,281,045
Export Duties . . . . .		19,337,652
Shipping Dues . . . . .		568,770
Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs . . . . .		7,933,893
Stamps and Licenses . . . . .		11,163,921
Land tax . . . . .		2,758,122
Mines, Lotteries, and State establishments . . . . .		2,679,972
Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .		3,211,133
Extraordinary . . . . .		3,591,274
Total revenue . . . . .		112,131,104
		£11,213,110
Branches of Expenditure, 1872-73		Milreis
Ministry of War . . . . .		24,147,585
" Foreign Affairs . . . . .		1,047,684
" the Interior . . . . .		7,214,859
" Marine . . . . .		17,895,444
" Finance . . . . .		42,222,156
" Justice . . . . .		3,994,662
" Public Works, Agriculture, &c. . . . .		25,352,072
Total expenditure . . . . .		121,874,462
		£12,187,446

In the budget estimates laid before the House of Congress the public revenue and expenditure are usually made to balance. The budget for the year ending June 30, 1875, was calculated upon equal receipts and disbursements of 83,570,376 milreis, or 8,357,037*l.*, while the budget for the year ending June 30, 1876, stated the receipts at 107,133,070 milreis, or 10,713,307*l.*, and the expenditure at 102,634,053 milreis, or 10,263,405*l.* In the budget estimates for

the year ending June 30, 1877, both the revenue and expenditure were calculated at 105,378,914 milreis, or 10,537,891*l*. The branches of expenditure in the budget estimates of the year 1876-77 were as follows :—

Branches of Expenditure						1876-77
						Milreis
Ministry of the Interior	.	.	.	.	.	7,645,467
„ of Justice	.	.	.	.	.	6,245,036
„ of Foreign Affairs	.	.	.	.	.	1,096,353
„ of Marine	.	.	.	.	.	11,320,323
„ of War	.	.	.	.	.	15,655,075
„ of Finance	.	.	.	.	.	46,165,765
„ of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works	.	.	.	.	.	17,250,896
Total						105,378,914 £10,537,891

There were large deficits during recent financial years, caused mainly by the war against Paraguay, terminated in 1870, the cost of which was over 50,000,000*l*., was covered partly by increased taxation and partly by loans contracted at home and abroad.

According to a report of the Minister of Finance, laid before the House of Congress in the session of 1877, the total debt of Brazil, home and foreign, amounted to 735,808,905 milreis, or 73,580,890*l*., at the end of the year 1876. The annual charge on the State for sinking fund and interest was 36,926,331 milreis, or 3,626,331*l*., being more than a third of the national revenue.

The following is a list of the foreign loans of Brazil, contracted till the end of 1876 :—

Loans of Years	Original Amount	Paid off	Balance, Dec. 31, 1876
	£	£	£
1852 . . .	1,040,600	505,800	534,800
1858 . . .	1,526,500	1,006,600	519,900
1859 . . .	508,000	248,700	259,300
1860 . . .	1,373,000	679,200	693,800
1863 . . .	3,855,300	1,447,900	2,407,400
1865 . . .	6,963,600	889,200	6,074,400
1871 . . .	3,459,600	156,900	3,302,700
1875 . . .	5,301,200	—	5,301,200
Total . . .	24,027,800	4,934,300	19,093,500

The foreign loan of 1871 was contracted in England, at 5 per cent. interest, and issued at the rate of 89 per cent. The redemption

of this and other foreign loans is to be effected by a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, to be applied by purchase of bonds in the market when the price is under par, and when at, or above par, by drawings by lots. The loan of 1875, also at 5 per cent., was issued at the price of  $96\frac{1}{2}$ , also with a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum. The whole of the foreign loans of Brazil were contracted through the banking house of Rothschild & Co., and on the security of 'all the resources of the Empire.'

The internal debt of Brazil amounted, according to the statement of the Minister of Finance in 1877, to 554,873,906 milreis, or 54,487,390*l.*, at the end of 1876. The debt is chiefly represented by bonds, called *Apolicies*, inscribed to the holder, and the payment of its capital and interest, which is provided for by an annual vote of Congress, is under the charge of the sinking fund department (*Caixa da Amortisacao*), independent of the Government, directed by a committee, presided over by the Minister of Finance, and composed of a general inspector and five large Brazilian bondholders.

Besides the funded home and foreign debt, Brazil has a floating debt, consisting in great part of Treasury bills. They increased during the Paraguayan war to the amount of 8,300,000*l.*, and the outstanding total, at the end of 1876, was estimated at 51,000,000*l.*

### Army and Navy.

The army is formed partly by enlistment and partly by conscription. In extreme cases impressment is resorted to. Liberal bounties and grants of land, at the end of fourteen years of service, are held out as inducements to enlist, and procure large numbers of soldiers. Exemption from military service may be obtained by either personal substitution, or on payment of the sum of 120*l.* to the Government. The nominal strength of the standing army is fixed at 20,000 on the peace-footing, and at 32,000 on the war-footing. There were actually under arms, according to official reports, at the end of the year 1876 :—

	Men
Infantry, 21 battalions . . . . .	9,864
Cavalry, 5 regiments and 2 battalions . . . . .	2,484
Artillery, 3        „        4        „ . . . . .	3,280
Staff and special corps . . . . .	427
Total . . . . .	<hr/> 16,055

There was formerly also a national guard, but it was dissolved in 1873 to undergo reorganisation.

The navy of Brazil consisted, at the end of June 1875, of 59 steamers, as follows :—

Steamers	Number	Guns	Horse-power	Crew
Ironclads . . .	19	73	7,060	1,381
Frigates . . .	1	12	350	169
Corvettes . . .	8	61	1,670	1,303
Gunboats . . .	23	47	1,067	933
Transports . . .	7	—	1,880	181
Total . . .	59	193	12,027	3,967

The largest of the ironclads of the Imperial navy is the 'Independenzia,' built in the Thames Shipbuilding Works, and launched in October 1876, but not quite completed at the end of 1877. The 'Independenzia' is of 9,000 tons displacement, with engines of 1,200 indicated horse-power, working up to 8,000 horse-power. She has a prominent gun-metal stem forming a ram, and is 300 ft. in length between perpendiculars, has 63 ft. of extreme breadth, with 50 ft. of extreme height. The armour plating of the 'Independenzia' is 12 inches at the water-line, and from 9 to 10 inches in other parts, while her armament, placed in two turrets protected by 13-inch armour, consists of four 35-ton Whitworth guns. The 'Independenzia' was constructed at a cost of 604,000/. Next to the 'Independenzia,' the largest armour-clad ships are the 'Javary' and the 'Solimoes.' The other ironclads of the fleet are smaller vessels, constructed chiefly for coast defence.

The navy was commanded, at the end of June 1877, by 1 admiral, 2 vice-admirals, 4 rear-admirals, 8 chiefs of divisions, 16 post captains, 30 captains of frigates, 60 commanders, 116 lieutenants, 88 sub-lieutenants, and manned by 4,200 able-bodied seamen, the best recruited from the schools of Imperial Marinheiros and sailor apprentices. There are five naval arsenals, at Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Ladario de Motto Grosso.

### Area and Population.

The area of the empire is estimated at 8,515,848 geographical square kilometres, or 3,287,964 English square miles, with a population of 9,448,233, in 1872, giving on the average, about three inhabitants to the square mile. A partial census of the population of the Empire, embracing eleven out of the twenty provinces, was taken in 1872. The subjoined table gives the area and population of each of the twenty provinces of the empire, according to the official returns of the census of 1872, the eleven provinces in which actual enumeration was made being marked by an asterisk (\*), with the numbers of population of the other nine provinces filled in after government estimates.



Provinces	Area : Eng. square miles	Population
Amazonas (*) . . . . .	753,439	57,610
Pará . . . . .	412,441	280,000
Maranhão . . . . .	141,645	380,000
Piauhý . . . . .	81,776	219,000
Ceará (*) . . . . .	50,260	721,686
Rio Grande do Norte (*) . . . . .	20,129	233,979
Parahyba . . . . .	20,341	365,000
Pernambuco (*) . . . . .	46,255	841,539
Alagoas (*) . . . . .	11,641	348,009
Sergipe . . . . .	12,038	280,000
Bahia . . . . .	204,794	1,450,009
Espirito Santo (*) . . . . .	17,029	82,137
Rio de Janeiro . . . . .	18,489	1,050,000
Santa Catharina (*) . . . . .	18,923	159,802
Rio Grande do Sul . . . . .	110,211	455,000
Minas Geraes . . . . .	237,472	1,500,000
Matto Grosso (*) . . . . .	668,625	60,417
Goyaz (*) . . . . .	263,362	160,395
Paraná (*) . . . . .	108,556	126,722
San Paulo (*) . . . . .	90,537	837,354
Total . . . . .	3,287,964	9,448,233

In addition to the above there is a wandering population of aborigines, officially estimated to number about a million souls.

The three largest towns in the Empire are Rio de Janeiro, the capital, Bahia, and Pernambuco. At the end of 1872, the population of Rio de Janeiro was 274,972; of Bahia, 129,109; and of Pernambuco, 116,671.

Brazil is the only country in America where slavery legally exists. But the number of slaves has greatly decreased since the year 1850, when they were estimated at two millions and a half. According to an official return published in May 1874, the number of slaves at that date was 1,016,262, distributed as follows:—

Districts and Provinces.	Number of Slaves.	Districts and provinces.	Number of Slaves.
Municipality of Rio de Janeiro	47,260	Maranhão . . . . .	45,121
Provinces:—		Pará . . . . .	15,683
Rio de Janeiro . . . . .	207,709	Amazonas . . . . .	996
Espirito Santo . . . . .	18,126	S. Paulo . . . . .	82,843
Bahia . . . . .	103,095	Paraná . . . . .	8,012
Sergipe . . . . .	25,351	Santa Catharina . . . . .	10,641
Alagoas . . . . .	33,242	Rio Grande do Sul . . . . .	83,760
Pernambuco . . . . .	66,499	Minas Geraes . . . . .	208,103
Parahyba . . . . .	14,172	Goyaz . . . . .	1,819
Rio Grande do Norte . . . . .	6,087	Matto Grosso . . . . .	2,253
Ceará . . . . .	17,899		
Piauhý . . . . .	17,591	Total . . . . .	1,016,262

A law for the gradual emancipation of the vast slave population passed the Senate and Congress in the session of 1871. The law, which received the Imperial sanction on the 28th of September 1871, taking effect from this date, enacts that children henceforth born of slave women shall be 'considered of free condition'—*considerados de condição livre*. Such children are not to be actually free, however, but are bound to serve the owners of their mothers for the term of twenty-one years under the name of apprentices. The apprentices must work, under severe penalties, for their hereditary masters, but if the latter inflict on them excessive bodily punishments—*castigos excessivos*—they are allowed to bring suit in a criminal court, which may declare their freedom. A final provision of the Act emancipates the slaves who are state property, to the number of 1,600, with the proviso that 'the slaves liberated by virtue of this law remain for five years under the inspection of the Government.' They are bound to hire themselves out—*Eles são obrigados á contractar seus serviços*—under penalty of being compelled, if living in vagrancy, to labour in the public establishments.

The population of Brazil is made up of an agglomeration of many races. While Brazil remained a colony of Portugal, but few women accompanied the emigrants to South America. The earliest European settlers intermarried and mixed with Indian women; and afterwards an extensive intermixture of race occurred with the Africans who were bought for slavery. In the northern provinces the Indian element preponderates, while in Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas the negroes are numerous. At the seaports, the chief part of the population is of European descent.

### Trade and Commerce.

The total value of the imports into Brazil, including bullion and specie, averaged 17,000,000*l.* in the five years from 1872 to 1876, and that of the exports during the same period, likewise including bullion and specie, 17,500,000*l.* More than one-third of the total imports into Brazil come from the United Kingdom, nearly one-fourth from France, and the rest chiefly from the Argentine Confederation, Portugal, and Germany. The exports of Brazil go to the extent of upwards of one-third to Great Britain and about one-fourth to the United States, the remainder being divided chiefly among France, the Argentine Confederation, Germany, and Portugal.

The amount of the commercial intercourse of Brazil with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the exports of the Brazilian Empire to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Brazil during each of the ten years from 1867 to 1876:—

Years	Exports from Brazil to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Brazil
	£	£
1867	5,902,011	5,694,557
1868	7,455,803	5,351,989
1869	7,312,487	6,964,808
1870	6,127,448	5,366,834
1871	6,693,426	6,274,105
1872	9,450,249	7,519,719
1873	7,399,974	7,544,669
1874	7,003,131	7,678,453
1875	7,418,605	6,869,491
1876	5,178,386	5,919,758

The two great staple articles of Brazilian exports to the United Kingdom are raw cotton and unrefined sugar. The value of the cotton exports to Great Britain was 3,341,206*l.* in 1867; 4,483,822*l.* in 1868; 4,093,727*l.* in 1869; 2,793,101*l.* in 1870; 2,980,644*l.* in 1871; 4,729,913*l.* in 1872; 2,851,733*l.* in 1873; 2,761,837*l.* in 1874; 2,343,995*l.* in 1875; and 1,497,225*l.* in 1876. The quantity in 1876 was 476,512 cwts. Of sugar, exported in an unrefined state, the value was 1,083,475*l.* in 1867; 1,402,138*l.* in 1868; 1,541,581*l.* in 1869; 1,168,181*l.* in 1870; 1,116,020*l.* in 1871; 2,269,605*l.* in 1872; 2,082,569*l.* in 1873; 1,742,242*l.* in 1874; 2,305,652*l.* in 1875; and 1,220,362*l.* in 1876. The quantity in 1876 was 1,279,462 cwts.

The most important article of British imports into Brazil is manufactured cotton, the value of which was 3,016,613*l.* in 1867; 2,831,064*l.* in 1868; 4,109,757*l.* in 1869; 2,787,633*l.* in 1870; 3,072,569*l.* in 1871; 3,919,297*l.* in 1872; 3,057,873*l.* in 1873; 3,115,321*l.* in 1874; 3,489,823*l.* in 1875; and 2,997,639*l.* in 1876. Wrought and unwrought iron, of the value of 487,084*l.*; linens, of the value of 167,116*l.*; and woollen manufactures, of the value of 444,663*l.* in 1876, form the other principal articles of British imports into Brazil. Exceptionally, there figured among the chief British imports of 1874 another article, telegraphic wire and apparatus, of the value of 835,655*l.* It sank to 67,601*l.* in 1875, and to 11,052*l.* in 1876.

The customs duties upon all articles of British manufacture are very heavy, averaging from 40 to 50 per cent. In a British Consular report from Rio de Janeiro, dated December 19, 1874, it is stated that 'the practice of sucking the marrow out of the agricultural organization, by the imposition of enormous export duties, has rendered the accumulation of capital an impossibility.'

The empire possessed, at the commencement of 1877, railways of a total length of 1,438 English miles, open for traffic. The principal railways are—the Pedro Segundo, 138 miles; the San Paulo,

85; the Bahia, 75; the Pernambuco, 76; the Cantagallo, 21; and the Mauá, 15 miles. There were railways of an aggregate length of 800 miles in course of construction at the end of June 1877.

A commencement has been made, in recent years, to establish a system of telegraphs. There were, at the beginning of the year 1877, lines to the extent of 3,890 miles in the Empire. The number of telegraph offices was 104 at the same date.

The post-office carried 13,165,000 letters in the year 1876, of which number about one half came from or to Rio de Janeiro, the capital. There were 1,018 post-offices in the empire at the end of 1876.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF BRAZIL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Baron de Penedo, accredited June 26, 1873.

*Secretary.*—Chevalier Joao Arthur de Souza Corrêa.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BRAZIL.

*Envoy and Minister.*—George Buckley Mathew, C.B.; served in the English army, 1825-41; M.P. for Athlone, 1835-37; M.P. for Shaftesbury, 1837-41; successively Governor of the Bahama Islands, Consul in the United States, and Chargé d'Affaires to various Central and South American States; appointed Envoy and Minister to Brazil, September 19, 1867.

*Secretaries.*—Frederick Robert St. John; Nicholas R. O'Connor; Hon. Hugh Gough.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Brazil, and the British equivalents, are :—

#### MONEY.

The *Milreis* of 1,000 *Reis* . . . Average rate of exchange, 2s.

The standard of value is the gold *Octava* of 22 carats, equal to 4 milreis. English sovereigns are legal tender to the amount of 8,890 reis since the year 1857. Gold and silver coins have almost disappeared in recent years in Brazil, and the only circulating medium is an inconvertible paper currency, consisting of Treasury notes, called 'sedulas' of a milreis and upwards, depreciated in value—specie bearing a premium of 60 to 75 per cent—together with copper and bronze coins.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The French metric system, which became compulsory in 1872, was adopted in 1862, and has been used since in all official departments. But the ancient weights and measures are still partly employed. They are :—

The <i>Libra</i> . . . .	=	1.012 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i> . . . .	=	32.38 „ „
„ <i>Quintal</i> . . . .	=	129.54 „ „

The <i>Alqueire</i> (of Rio) .	=	1 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Oitava</i> . . . .	=	55·34 grains.

Besides the above, the weights and measures of Portugal are also in use in some parts of the empire.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Brazil.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Almanak do Ministerio da Marinha. 1877. 8. Rio de Janeiro, 1877.

Almanak Militar para o Anno de 1877. 8. Rio de Janeiro 1877.

Collecção das Leis do Imperio do Brazil e Collecção das Decisões do Governo do Imperio do Brazil. 8. Rio de Janeiro, 1864-77.

Empire of Brazil at the Universal Exhibition of 1876, at Philadelphia. 8. Rio de Janeiro, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Victor A. W. Drummond, H.M.'s Secretary of Legation, on the finances and the commerce of Brazil, dated Rio de Janeiro, June 1, 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part IV. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Victor A. Drummond, H.M.'s Secretary of Legation, on the trade of Rio de Janeiro and the public debt of Brazil in 1874, dated Rio de Janeiro, March 9, 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part III. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Nicholas R. O'Connor, on the general condition, finances, and economic progress of Brazil, dated Rio de Janeiro, May 15, 1877; in 'Report by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part III. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. Consul Lennon Hunt on the trade and commerce of Rio de Janeiro, dated October 1873; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls on the Manufactures, Commerce, &c., of their Consular Districts.' Part I. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Report by Mr. Consul Morgan on the trade of Bahia for 1874 dated Feb. 26, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls on the Manufactures and Commerce of their Consular Districts.' No. III. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Consul Lennon-Hunt on the trade of Rio de Janeiro and the commerce and finances of Brazil, dated Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 19, 1874; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Reports by Mr. Consul Morgan on the trade and commerce of Bahia; by Mr. Consul Morgan on the trade of the province of Sergipe; and by Mr. Acting-Consul Austin on the commerce of Rio de Janeiro, and the finances and population of Brazil, dated Jan.-Feb. 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Vice-Consul Wucherer on the trade of Maceio; by Mr. Consul Green, on the commerce and shipping of the provinces of Pará and Amazonas; by Mr. Vice-Consul Shalders on the trade of Paraíba; and by Mr. Consul Corfield on the commerce and shipping of Pernambuco, dated Jan.-April 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Consul Morgan on the commerce of Bahia; by Mr. Acting Consul Austin on the commerce and shipping of Rio de Janeiro; and by Mr. Consul Dundas on the trade and industry of the province of San Paulo, dated January-March 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.



Trade of Brazil with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the Year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

- Agassiz* (Louis), *Journey in Brazil*. 8. London, 1868.  
*Arc-Lallemant* (Dr. Robert), *Reise durch Süd-Brasilien und Nord-Brasilien*, 1858 and 1859. 4 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1865.  
*Bornhauser* (Hermann), *Reise nach Brasilien*. 8. Berlin, 1853.  
*Burton* (Capt. R. F.), *Exploration of the Highlands of Brazil*. 2 vols. 8. London, 1869.  
*Canstatt* (O.), *Brasilien, Land und Leute*. 8. Berlin, 1877.  
*Coimbra* (J.), *Ten Months in Brazil*. With Notes on the Paraguayan War. 8. Edinburgh, 1870.  
*Hadfield* (William) *Brazil and the River Plate*, 1870-76. 8. London, 1877.  
*Hinckley* (Thomas W.), *South American Sketches: or, a Visit to Rio Janeiro, La Plata, and the Paraná*. 8. London, 1864.  
*Keller* (Franz), *The Amazon and Madeira Rivers*. Fol. London, 1874.  
*Kiddler* (J.) and *Fletcher* (F.), *Brazil and the Brazilians*. 8. Philadelphia, 1857.  
*Launert* (Eduardo *cor.*), *Almanak Administrativo, mercantil e industria da corte e provincia do Rio de Janeiro para o anno de 1877*. Rio de Janeiro, 1877.  
*Lahure* (N. de), *L'Empire du Brésil*. 8. Paris, 1862.  
*Moras* (Dr. Mello), *Chorographia historica, chronographica, genealogica, nobiliaria e politica do Imperio do Brazil*. Rio de Janeiro, 1865.  
*Mulhail* (Michael G.), *Rio Grande de Sul and its German Colonies*. 8. London, 1873.  
*Orton* (James), *The Andes and the Amazon: or, Across the Continent of South America*. 8. London, 1870.  
*Pereira* (Da Silva), *Situation sociale, politique et économique de l'empire du Brésil*. 18. Paris, 1865.  
*Pimenta* (Bueno), *Direito publico brasileiro*. 4. Rio de Janeiro, 1872.  
*Ribas* (Antonio Joaquim), *Direito administrativo brasileiro*. 4. Rio de Janeiro, 1874.  
*Rodrigues* (José Carlos), *Constituição Política do Imperio do Brasil, seguida do acto adicional da lei da sua interpetuação e de outras analysada*. 8. Rio de Janeiro, 1868.  
*Saint-Aloÿse* (Milliet de), *Diccionario Geografico do Brazil*. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1870.  
*Selys-Longchamps* (W. de), *Notes d'un Voyage au Brésil*. 8. Bruxelles 1875.  
*Scully* (William), *Brazil, its Provinces and Chief Cities: the Manners and Customs of the People: Agricultural, Commercial, and other Statistics, taken from the latest Official Documents*. New ed. 8. London, 1868.  
*Wallace* (Alfred R.), *Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro*. 8. London, 1870.  
*Wappeler* (Dr. Johann Eduard), *Handbuch der Geographie und Statistik von Brasilien*. 8. Leipzig, 1871.

## CANADA.

(DOMINION OF CANADA.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE Dominion of Canada consists of the provinces of Ontario Quebec—formerly Upper and Lower Canada—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island. They were united under the provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in March 1867, known as ‘The British North America Act, 1867,’ which came into operation on the 1st July, 1867, by royal proclamation. The Act orders that the constitution of the Dominion shall be ‘similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom;’ that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried on in her name by a Governor-General and Privy Council; and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the ‘Senate,’ and ‘the House of Commons.’ Provision is made in the Act for the admission of Newfoundland, still independent province of British North America, into the Dominion of Canada.

The members of the Senate of the Parliament of the Dominion are nominated for life, by summons of the Governor-General under the Great Seal of Canada. By the terms of the constitution, there are 78 senators, namely, 24 from the Province of Ontario, 22 from Quebec, 12 from Nova Scotia, 12 from New Brunswick, 2 from Manitoba, 3 from British Columbia, and 3 from Prince Edward Island. Each senator must be 30 years of age, a born or naturalised subject, and possessed of property, real or personal, of the value of 4,000 dollars in the province for which he is appointed. The House of Commons of the Dominion is elected by the people, for five years, at the rate of one representative for every 17,000 souls. At present, on the basis of the census returns of 1871, the House of Commons consists of 206 members, namely, 92 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 18 for Nova Scotia, 4 for New Brunswick, 5 for Manitoba, 6 for British Columbia, and 6 for Prince Edward Island.

The members of the House of Commons are elected by constituencies, varying in the different provinces. In Ontario and Quebec a vote is given to every male subject being the owner or occupier or tenant of real property of the assessed value of 300

dollars, or of the yearly value of 30 dollars, if within cities or towns, or of the assessed value of 200 dollars, or the yearly value of 20 dollars, if not so situate. In New Brunswick a vote is given to every male subject of the age of 21 years, assessed in respect of real estate to the amount of 100 dollars, or of personal property, or personal and real, amounting together to 400 dollars, or 400 dollars annual income. In Nova Scotia the franchise is with all subjects of the age of 21 years, assessed in respect of real estate to the value of 150 dollars, or in respect of personal estate, or of real and personal together, to the value of 400 dollars. Voting in Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island, is open; but in New Brunswick votes are taken by ballot.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has a salary of 4,000 dollars per annum, and each member an allowance of 10 dollars per diem, up to the end of 30 days, and for a session lasting longer than this period, the sum of 1,000 dollars, with, in every case, 10 cents per mile for travelling expenses. The sum of 8 dollars per diem is deducted for every day's absence of a member, unless the same is caused by illness. There is the same allowance for the members of the Senate of the Dominion.

The seven provinces forming the Dominion have each a separate parliament and administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor at the head of the executive. They have full powers to regulate their own local affairs, dispose of their revenues, and enact such laws as they may deem best for their own internal welfare, provided only they do not interfere with, or are adverse to, the action and policy of the central administration under the Governor-General.

*Governor-General.*—Rt. Hon. Frederick Temple Blackwood, Earl of *Dufferin*, born June 21, 1826, son of fourth Lord Dufferin; educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford; succeeded his father July, 1841; British Commissioner in Syria, 1860; Under-Secretary of State for India, 1864–66; and for War, 1866–67; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1868–72; created Earl of Dufferin, October, 1870; appointed Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada and of British North America, May 22, 1872; assumed the Government, June 22, 1872.

The Governor-General has a salary of 10,000*l.* per annum. He is assisted in his functions, under the provisions of the Act of 1867, by a Council, composed of thirteen heads of departments. The present Council, formed November 7, 1873, with some changes in 1875, 1876, and 1877, consists of the following members:—

1. Prime Minister, and Minister of Public Works.—Hon. Alexander *Mackenzie*, born at Dunkeld, Perthshire, Scotland, January 28, 1822, editor for some time of the 'Lambton Shield'; member of the House of Commons for Lambton since 1867.

2. President of the Council.—Hon. Edward *Blake*, Q.C., born at Adelaide, Ontario, October 13, 1833 : Minister of Justice, 1875-77 ; appointed President of Council, June 8, 1877.

3. Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.—Hon. Toussaint Antoine R. *Laflamme*, Q.C., D.C.L., born at Montreal, May 15, 1827 ; Minister of Inland Revenue, 1876-77 ; appointed Minister of Justice, June 8, 1877.

4. Minister of Militia and Defence.—Lieut.-Col. Hon. William Berrian *Vale*, born at Sussex Vale, New Brunswick, Dec. 23, 1823 ; appointed September 30, 1874.

5. Minister of Customs.—Hon. Isaac *Burpee*, born at Sheffield, New Brunswick, November 28, 1825.

6. Minister of Finance.—Hon. Richard John *Cartwright*, born at Kingston, Ontario, December 4, 1835.

7. Minister of Inland Revenue.—Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Joseph Edouard *Cauchon*, born at St. Rochs, Quebec, Dec. 31, 1816 ; editor of 'Le Canadien,' newspaper, 1841-42 ; editor and proprietor of the 'Journal of Quebec,' since 1842 ; President of the Council, 1875-77 ; appointed Minister of Inland Revenue, June 8, 1877.

8. Minister of the Interior.—Hon. David *Mills*, LL.B., born at Oxford, Ontario, March 18, 1831 : appointed October 24, 1876.

9. Minister of Marine and Fisheries.—Hon. Albert James *Smith*, Q.C., born in Westmoreland Co., New Brunswick, 1822.

10. Postmaster-General.—Hon. Lucius Seth *Huntington*, Q.C. ; born at Compton, Quebec, May 26, 1827 ; President of the Council, 1874-75 ; appointed Postmaster-General, December 1875.

11. Secretary of State.—Hon. Richard William *Scott*, Q.C., born at Prescott, Ontario, Feb. 24, 1825 ; appointed January 9, 1874.

12. Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. Charles Alphonse Panteleon *Pelletier*, born at River Ouelle, Quebec, January 22, 1837 ; appointed January 1877.

13. Receiver-General.—Hon. Thomas *Coffin*, born at Barrington, Nova Scotia, 1817 ; appointed November 7, 1873.

Each of the ministers has a salary, fixed by statute, of 7,000 dollars, or 1,400*l.* a year, with the exception of the recognised Prime Minister, who has 8,000 dollars, or 1,600*l.* per annum. The body of ministers is officially known as the 'Queen's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada.'

### Church and Education.

There is no State Church in the Dominion, and in the whole of British North America. The Church of England is governed by nine bishops ; the Roman Catholic Church by four archbishops, and fourteen bishops ; and the Presbyterian Church in Canada—formed in

1857 by the union of two formerly distinct bodies—by presbyteries, synods, and an annual assembly presided over by moderators. The number of members of each religious creed in the Dominion was as follows at the census of April 3, 1871:—

Roman Catholics . . .	1,492,029	Congregationalists . . .	21,829
Presbyterians . . .	544,998	Miscellaneous creeds . . .	65,857
Anglicans . . .	494,049	Of 'no religion' . . .	5,575
Wesleyans and Methodists .	567,091	No creed stated . . .	17,055
Baptists . . .	239,343		
Lutherans . . .	37,935	Total . . .	3,485,761

The census returns, besides the broad religious divisions here given, signalise a multitude of sectarian creeds, including 'Second Adventists,' 'Disciples,' 'Bible Christians,' 'Junkers,' 'Menonists,' 'Universalists,' and 'Mormons.' Roman Catholicism prevails most extensively in the province of Quebec, formerly Lower Canada, the number of its adherents there, in 1871, amounting to 1,019,850, or nearly 85 per cent. of the total of the Dominion. In the province of Ontario, formerly Upper Canada, the number of Roman Catholics, in 1871, was 274,162; while the Church of England numbered 330,965, and the Presbyterians 356,142 adherents.

The provinces of Quebec and Ontario have separate school laws, adapted to the religious elements prevailing in either. Each township in Ontario is divided into several school sections, according to the requirements of its inhabitants. The common schools are supported partly by government, and partly by local self-imposed taxation, and occasionally by the payment of a small fee for each scholar. All teachers must pass an examination before a county board of education, or receive a license from the provincial Normal School, empowering them to teach, before they can claim the government allowance.—(Official Communication.)

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial accounts of the Dominion of Canada are made up under three different headings, namely, first 'Consolidated Fund,' comprising the general sources of revenue and branches of expenditure; secondly, 'Loans' in revenue, and 'Redemption' with 'Premiums and Discounts,' in expenditure; and, thirdly, 'Open Accounts.' The total revenue, under these three divisions, was as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1876:—

	Dollar	Cents
Consolidated Fund . . . . .	22,587,587	05
Loans . . . . .	16,936,976	09
Open Accounts . . . . .	1,397,505	00
Total . . . . .	40,922,068	14
	£8,784,413	



The general sources of revenue, comprised under the division called Consolidated Fund, embracing all the ordinary receipts, were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1876 :—

## SOURCES OF REVENUE, CONSOLIDATED FUND.

	Dollars	Cents
Customs . . . . .	12,823,837	94
Excise . . . . .	5,563,487	12
Post Office, including Ocean Postage . . . . .	1,102,540	32
Public Works, including Railways . . . . .	1,479,231	61
Bill Stamps . . . . .	227,089	96
Interest on Investments . . . . .	798,905	95
Ordnance Lands . . . . .	51,350	80
Casual Receipts . . . . .	119,765	76
Premiums and Discounts . . . . .	32,635	60
Bank Imposts . . . . .	2,207	07
Fines, Forfeitures, and Seizures . . . . .	16,836	39
Tonnage Dues (River Police) . . . . .	26,499	09
„ (Mariners' Fund) . . . . .	41,507	06
Steamboat Inspection . . . . .	13,768	87
Fisheries . . . . .	13,571	12
Cullers' Fees . . . . .	57,125	57
Militia . . . . .	24,344	73
Penitentiaries . . . . .	95,408	80
Sundry Special Receipts . . . . .	38,011	51
Superannuation . . . . .	38,476	00
Dominion Lands, Manitoba . . . . .	8,545	94
Dominion Steamers, British Columbia . . . . .	12,439	84
		<hr/>
Total Revenue Consolidated Fund . . . . .	22,587,587	05
	£8,784,413	

The total expenditure, under the three divisions before named, with the addition of 'Premiums and Discounts,' was as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1876 :—

	Dollars	Cents
Consolidated Fund . . . . .	24,488,372	11
Redemption . . . . .	4,772,798	41
Premiums and Discounts . . . . .	315,653	65
Open Accounts . . . . .	13,499,016	79
		<hr/>
Total . . . . .	43,075,840	96
	£8,615,168	

The general branches of expenditure comprised under the division called Consolidated Fund, embracing all the ordinary disbursements, were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1876 :—

## BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.

	Dollars	Cents
Interest on Public Debt . . . . .	6,400,902	07
Charges of Management . . . . .	189,596	91
Sinking Fund . . . . .	822,953	32
Premium, Discount and Exchange . . . . .	18,551	64
Subsidies to Provinces . . . . .	3,690,355	15
Civil Government . . . . .	841,995	39
Administration of Justice . . . . .	544,091	20
Police . . . . .	13,427	73
Penitentiaries . . . . .	312,015	31
Legislation . . . . .	627,230	67
Geological Survey . . . . .	97,055	32
Arts, Agriculture, and Statistics . . . . .	67,552	16
Census . . . . .	10,191	05
Emigration and Quarantine . . . . .	385,845	36
Marine Hospitals . . . . .	60,971	57
Pensions . . . . .	110,201	04
Superannuation . . . . .	101,627	16
Militia and Defence . . . . .	978,530	41
Public Works . . . . .	1,948,941	82
Ocean and River Steam Service . . . . .	546,529	96
Lighthouses and Coast Services . . . . .	545,848	62
Fisheries . . . . .	108,183	73
Steamboat Inspection . . . . .	13,081	86
Insurance Inspection . . . . .	8,032	91
Miscellaneous . . . . .	90,308	67
Indian Grants . . . . .	276,325	00
Dominion Lands . . . . .	212,841	27
Dominion Forces, Manitoba . . . . .	81,916	53
Mounted Police, N.W.T. . . . .	369,518	39
North-West Territory Organization . . . . .	—	—
Boundary Survey, United States . . . . .	134,105	18
"    "    Ontario . . . . .	—	—
Military Stores . . . . .	—	—
Customs Refunds, former years . . . . .	—	—
Settlers' Relief, Manitoba . . . . .	83,405	80
Total Expenditure Consolidated Fund . . . . .	24,488,372	11
	£4,897,674	

The estimates of expenditure under the Consolidated Fund for the financial year ending June 30, 1877, amounted to 23,031,699 dollars, or 4,606,339/., and of total expenditure to 33,889,186 dollars, or 6,777,837/.. For the financial year ending June 30, 1878, the provisional estimates of expenditure on the Consolidated Fund were 23,167,686 dollars, or 4,633,537/., and of total expenditure 33,987,526 dollars, or 6,797,502/..

The public debt of the Dominion, incurred chiefly on account of public works, and the interest of which forms the largest branch of the expenditure, was as follows on July 1, 1877:—



station'—Canada has a large volunteer force, and a newly-organised militia, brought into existence by a statute of the first Federal Parliament, passed in March 1868, 'to provide for the defence of the Dominion.' By the terms of the Act, the militia consists of all male British subjects between 18 and 60, who are called out to serve in four classes, namely:—1st class, 18 to 30, unmarried; 2nd, from 30 to 45, unmarried; 3rd, 18 to 45, married; 4th, 45 to 60. Widowers without children rank as unmarried, but with them, as married. The militia is divided into an active and a reserve force. The active includes the volunteer, the regular, and the marine militia. The regular militia are those who voluntarily enlist to serve in the same, or men balloted, or in part of both. The marine militia is made up of persons whose usual occupation is on sailing or steam craft navigating the waters of the Dominion. Volunteers have to serve for three years; and the regular and marine militia for two years. A general order from the Militia department, issued in 1874, reduced the active militia force, for the purposes of drill and pay, until further notice, to 30,000 officers and men. A large number of companies, gazetted, but not equipped, were removed by this order from the active Militia.

Under the Act of 1868, amended in 1871, Canada is divided into eleven military districts, four of which are formed by Ontario, three by Quebec, one by Nova Scotia, one by New Brunswick, one by Manitoba, and one by British Columbia. Two schools of military instruction for infantry are established in each of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and one in each of the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The naval forces of Canada consisted, in 1877, of the following armed screw steamers, maintained on the great lakes and the river St. Lawrence, and furnished in part by the British Government and in part by that of the Dominion.

Name	Horse-power	Guns	Tonnage
Prince Alfred . . .	75	3	456
Rescue . . . . .	65	3	275
Britomart . . . . .	60	2	226
Cherub . . . . .	60	2	226
Heron . . . . .	60	2	226
Minstrel . . . . .	60	2	226
Napoleon III. . . .	300	2	211
Lady Head . . . .	158	2	168

Besides the above, the Government of the Dominion owned the 'Daring' and the 'Druid,' two fast steamers, employed on coast service, not fitted with guns, but available as gunboats.—(Official Communication.)

### Area and Population.

The population of Canada in the year 1800 was estimated at 240,000; in 1825 it amounted to 581,920; in 1851 to 1,842,265; and in 1861 to 3,090,561. The last census, taken April 3, 1871, stated the total population of the Dominion of Canada to amount to 3,657,887, divided as follows:—

Provinces	Area : Eng. sq. miles	Population, 1871		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Ontario . . .	121,260	828,590	792,261	1,620,851
Quebec . . .	210,020	596,041	595,475	1,191,516
Nova Scotia . . .	18,660	193,792	194,008	387,800
New Brunswick . . .	27,105	145,888	139,706	285,594
Manitoba . . .	2,891,734	—	—	11,953
British Columbia . . .	213,000	—	—	10,586
Prince Edward Island .	2,173	47,121	46,900	94,021
Total .	3,483,952	—	—	3,602,321

Not included at present in the Dominion of Canada, but attracted towards the confederation, while forming part of British North America, is the colony of Newfoundland. The last census of Newfoundland, taken at the end of 1869, stated the total population at 146,536—comprising 75,547 males, and 70,989 females—living on an area of 40,200 English square miles.

The population of the Dominion consisted at the census of 1871 to the extent of more than four-fifths of natives of British North America. These numbered 2,900,531, of whom 1,138,794 were natives of Ontario; 1,147,664 of Quebec; 360,832 of Nova Scotia; 245,068 of New Brunswick; 405 of Manitoba and British Columbia; and 7,768 natives of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. Of alien-born inhabitants of the Dominion the most numerous at the census of 1871 were 219,451 natives of Ireland; 144,999 of England and Wales; 121,074 of Scotland; 64,447 natives of the United States, and 24,162 natives of Germany.

The population of the principal cities of the Dominion and of British North America was as follows at the census of 1871:—

#### DOMINION OF CANADA.

Ontario .	Toronto	46,092	Quebec .	Montreal	107,225
	Hamilton	26,716		Quebec	59,695
	Ottawa	21,545		Halifax	29,582
	London	15,826		St. John	28,988
			New Brunswick		

#### BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Newfoundland . . .	St. John's . . .	22,583
--------------------	------------------	--------



The increase of population in recent years has been chiefly through immigration from the United Kingdom. The following table shows the total number of immigrants, and the number who actually settled in the Dominion of Canada, in each of the ten years from 1867 to 1876.—(For immigration from the United Kingdom see page 253.)

Years	Total Number of Immi- grants	Number of Settlers	Years	Total Number of Immi- grants	Number of Settlers
1867	47,212	14,666	1872	52,608	36,578
1868	58,683	12,705	1873	99,059	50,050
1869	57,202	18,630	1874	80,022	39,373
1870	44,313	24,706	1875	43,458	27,382
1871	37,949	27,773	1876	31,650	25,633

The number of immigrants, as well as of settlers, is inclusive of those arrived from the United States.

### Trade and Industry.

The trade of the Dominion of Canada is chiefly with the United States and Great Britain, the greater part of the imports being derived from the United States, and the greater part of the exports going to Great Britain. The following statement gives the total value of exports, including bullion and specie, the total value of imports, and the total value of imports entered for home consumption in the Dominion in each of the six fiscal years, ending June 30, from 1871 to 1876:—

Years ended June 30	Total Exports	Total Imports	Imports for Home Consumption
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1871	74,173,618	96,092,971	86,947,482
1872	82,639,663	111,430,527	107,709,116
1873	89,789,922	128,011,282	127,514,524
1874	89,851,928	128,213,582	127,404,169
1875	77,886,979	123,070,283	119,618,657
1876	80,966,435	93,210,346	94,733,218

The subjoined tabular statement exhibits the commercial intercourse of the Dominion of Canada with the United Kingdom, giving the total value of the exports to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into the Dominion, in each of the ten years 1867 to 1876:—

Years	Exports from the Dominion of Canada to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Dominion of Canada
	£	£
1867	6,003,538	5,311,197
1868	6,037,090	4,404,119
1869	6,997,188	4,571,920
1870	7,855,518	6,260,613
1871	8,623,115	7,766,559
1872	8,652,238	9,637,133
1873	11,117,122	8,112,751
1874	11,336,812	8,849,747
1875	9,615,927	8,414,099
1876	10,324,705	6,902,723

The two staple articles of exports from the Dominion of Canada to the United Kingdom are breadstuffs and wood. In the year 1876, the total exports of corn and flour amounted to 2,414,003/., of which 1,281,555/., was for wheat; 413,930/., for oats; 582,522/., for maize, or Indian corn; and 201,499/., for wheat meal and flour, the remainder comprising pease, oatmeal, and other kinds of breadstuffs. The value of the exports of wood and timber to Great Britain in 1876 was 5,282,657/., made up chiefly of hewn timber, of the value of 2,000,441/., and of sawn wood, of the value of 3,130,082/.. The principal articles of British produce imported into the Dominion in the year 1876 were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,238,672/.; woollen manufactures, of the value of 1,250,835/.; and cotton goods, of the value of 844,756/.

Not included in the above returns is the trade with the province of Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador, as yet not included within the Dominion. The exports from Newfoundland and Labrador to Great Britain, chiefly fish and train oil, amounted to 699,077/., and the imports of British produce to 455,428/., in the year 1876. The principal articles of British imports into Newfoundland and Labrador in 1876, were apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 95,378/.; and cotton manufactures, of the value of 67,032/.

The tonnage of shipping registered in each of the Provinces of the Dominion on December 31, 1876, was as follows:—

	Vessels	Tons
Nova Scotia . . . . .	2,786	505,144
New Brunswick . . . . .	1,133	307,926
Quebec . . . . .	1,831	222,965
Ontario . . . . .	825	114,990
Prince Edward Island . . . . .	335	50,677
British Columbia and Manitoba . . . . .	42	3,863
Total . . . . .	6,952	1,205,565

The total enumerated in the preceding table comprised 635 steamers, measuring 76,590 tons. During the year 1876, there were 480 new vessels, of 151,012 tons, built in the Dominion.

The Dominion of Canada had a network of railways of a total length of 6,412 miles at the end of June 1876. There were at the same period lines of a total length of 1,027 miles in course of construction, and 3,000 miles more had been surveyed, and concessions granted by the Government. Partly included in the latter class is a railway crossing the whole of the Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to the construction of which the British Government contributes a grant, in the form of a guaranteed loan of 2,500,000*l*.

On June 30, 1876, there were in the Dominion 4,893 post-offices. The number of letters and post-cards sent through the post-office during the year 1875 was 34,510,000; and of newspapers, 23,500,000. A uniform rate of postage of three cents has been established over the whole Dominion.

*Agent-General of the Dominion of Canada in Great Britain.*—William Annan, K.C.M.G., formerly Premier of Nova Scotia: appointed May 10, 1877.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Canada and British North America are:—

#### MONEY.

The *Dollar* of 100 cents. Average rate of exchange = 4*s*.

The decimal system of currency was introduced into the Dominion of Canada and British North America by Act 34 Viet. cap. 5. It is ordered by the Act that the unit of account shall be the dollar of 100 cents, the value of which dollar shall be on the basis of 486 cents and two-thirds of a cent to the pound of British sterling money. The value of the money of the United Kingdom is fixed by law as follows:—The sovereign, of the weight and fineness now established, four dollars and eighty-six and two-third cents; the crown piece, one dollar and twenty cents; the half-crown piece, sixty cents; the florin, forty-eight cents; the shilling, twenty-four cents; the sixpence, twelve cents.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

A new and uniform system of weights and measures was introduced into the Dominion of Canada by Act 36 Viet. cap. 48, assented to May 23, 1873, entitled 'an Act respecting Weights and Measures.' The Act orders that 'the Imperial yard shall be the standard measure of length;' that 'the Imperial pound Avoirdupois shall be the standard measure of weight;' that 'the gallon known as the "Imperial gallon" shall be the standard measure of capacity for liquids;' that

the standard or unit of measure for the sale of gas by meter, the cubic foot containing  $62\frac{321}{1000}$  lbs. avoirdupois weight of distilled water weighed in the air at the temperature of 62 deg. Fah.; the barometer being at 30 inches; and that 'the bushel measure known as the "Imperial bushel" shall be the standard measure of capacity for commodities sold by dry measure.' Of old weights and measures usually employed, the chief are:—

<i>Wine gallon</i>	.	.	.	=	0·83333 gallon.
<i>Ale gallon</i>	.	.	.	=	1·01695 „
<i>Bushel</i>	.	.	.	=	0·9692 imperial bushel.

By Act of 22nd Vict. cap. 21, the weights of many articles held equal to the Winchester bushel were prescribed, as follows:—

Potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets, and onions	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60 lbs.
Flax seed	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50 lbs.
Hemp seed	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44 lbs.
Blue grass seed	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14 lbs.
Castor beans	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40 lbs.
Salt	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56 lbs.
Dried apples	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22 lbs.
Malt	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36 lbs.

By the same Act the British hundredweight of 112 pounds, and the ton of 2,240 pounds, were abolished, and the hundredweight was declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, thus assimilating the weights of Canada and the United States.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Canada and British North America.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the year ended June 30, 1877. 8. pp. 240. Ottawa, 1877.

Estimates of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878. 8. pp. 88. Ottawa, 1877.

Finances of Canada: Budget Speech delivered in the House of Commons of Canada, Feb. 20, 1877, by the Hon. Richard J. Cartwright, Minister of Finance. 8. pp. 43. Ottawa, 1877.

Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876. Printed by order of Parliament. 8. pp. 410. Ottawa, 1877.

Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the year ended June 30, 1876. 8. pp. 336. Ottawa, 1877.

Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the calendar year 1876. 8. pp. 169. Ottawa, 1877.

Report of the Minister of Justice. 8. pp. 192. Ottawa, 1877.

Report of the Minister of Public Works for the year ended June 30, 1876. 8. pp. 215. Ottawa, 1877.

Report on the state of the Militia for the year 1876. 8. pp. 252. Ottawa, 1877.

Report, Returns, and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876. 8. pp. 261. Ottawa, 1877.

Statistical Abstract for the several Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom. No. XII. 8. London, 1877.

Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876. 8. pp. 782. Ottawa, 1876.

Reports on the Trade and Commerce, the Militia Establishment, Immigration, and Taxation of the Dominion of Canada; in 'Papers relating to H.M.'s Colonial Possessions.' Parts I. and II. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Trade of the Dominion of Canada, of Newfoundland, and of Labradore, with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Faillon* (Abbé), Histoire de la Colonie française en Canada. 2 vols. Fol. Montreal, 1865.

*Howe* (Hon. Joseph), Confederation considered in relation to the interests of the Empire. 8. London, 1866.

*Macfie* (Matthew), Vancouver Island and British Columbia; their History, Resources, and Prospects. 8. London, 1865.

*Marshall* (Charles), The Canadian Dominion. 8. London, 1871.

*Martindale* (Lieut.-Col. C.B.), Recollections of Canada. With Illustrations by Lieutenant Carlile, R.A. 4. London, 1873.

*Molinauri* (G. de) Lettres sur les Etats-Unis et le Canada. 12. Paris, 1877.

*Monro* (Alex.), History, Geography, and Statistics of British North America. 12. Montreal, 1864.

*Morgan* (Henry J.), The Canadian Parliamentary Companion for 1876. 11th edition. 32. Ottawa, 1876.

*Philpot* (Harvey J.), Guide Book to the Canadian Dominion. 16. London, 1871.

*Rawlings* (Thomas), The Confederation of the British North American Provinces: their Past History and Future Prospects. 8. London, 1866.

*Russell* (Wm. Henry), Canada: its Defences, Condition, and Resources. 8. London, 1865.

Year-Book (The) and Almanac of Canada for 1876. 8. Montreal and Ottawa, 1876.



## CHILI.

(REPÚBLICA DE CHILE.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Chili threw off the allegiance to the Crown of Spain by the declaration of independence of September 18, 1810. The constitution, voted by the representatives of the nation in 1833, establishes three authorities in the State—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative power is vested in two assemblies, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of twenty members, elected for the term of nine years; while the Chamber of Deputies, chosen for a period of three years, consists of one representative for every 20,000 of the population. The executive is exercised by a president, elected for a term of five years.

*President of the Republic.*—Don Anibal Pinto; elected President of the Republic, as successor of Don Federico Errazuriz, September 17, 1876.

The president of the republic is chosen by indirect election. The people, in the first instance, nominate their delegates by ballot, and the latter, in their turn, appoint the chief of the State. The salary of the president is fixed at 22,500 pesos, or 4,500*l*.

The president is assisted in his executive functions by a Council of State, and a ministry, divided into five departments, namely, of the Interior; of Foreign Affairs; of Finance; of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs; and of War and Marine.

The Council of State, appointed by the president of the republic, consists of the ministers for the time being, two judges, one ecclesiastical dignitary, one general or admiral, and five other members.

### Revenue, Army and Navy.

The public revenue is mainly derived from customs duties, while the chief branches of expenditure are for the national debt and public works. The following table shows the total actual revenue for the year 1874, and the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 1875:—

	1874		1875	
	Pesos	£	Pesos	£
Revenue . .	15,661,724	3,132,344	16,000,000	3,220,000
Expenditure .	22,508,864	4,501,772	21,720,075	4,344,015

The actual deficit for the year 1874 amounted to 6,847,140 pesos, or 1,369,428*l.*, and the estimated deficit of the year 1875 to 5,620,075 pesos, or 1,120,015*l.*

The following table gives the sources of actual revenue and the various branches of expenditure in the year 1874:—

Sources of Revenue		Branches of Expenditure	
	Pesos		Pesos
Customs . . .	7,690,314	Ordinary Expenditure:—	
State monopolies .	1,796,265	Ministry of the Interior .	4,895,089
Land taxes . . .	646,929	„ Foreign Affairs . .	305,893
Licenses . . .	408,824	„ Justice and Pub- } lic Worship . . .	2,123,193
Stamps . . .	416,280	„ Finance . . .	6,080,561
Guano sales . . .	90,509	„ War . . .	2,171,310
Post . . .	33,701	„ Marine . . .	1,033,137
Telegraphs . . .	46,486	Extraordinary Expenditure:	
State railways . .	3,187,012	Public Works and Navy .	5,899,681
Other receipts . .	1,245,404		
Total revenue {	15,661,724 £3,132,344	Total expenditure {	22,508,864 £4,501,772

The public debt of the republic consisted, at the end of September 1876, of the following home and foreign liabilities:—

		Capital	Interest
INTERNAL DEBT—		Pesos	Pesos
3 per cent. debt of 1865 . . .		3,150,775	94,523
8 „ „ „ . . .		2,323,000	196,784
6 „ „ Meigg's loan . . .		1,472,000	93,840
6 „ „ Garland „ . . .		1,288,000	78,540
3 and 6 per cent. loans, various dates		8,682,247	345,219
Total internal debt . . .	{	16,916,022	808,906
FOREIGN DEBT—		£3,383,204	£161,781
3 per cent loan of 1842 . . .		1,704,000	54,360
4½ „ „ 1858 . . .		6,122,000	275,535
7 „ „ 1866 . . .		4,785,000	346,220
6 „ „ 1867 . . .		8,872,500	547,500
5 „ „ Railway loan of 1870 .		4,797,500	245,400
5 „ „ „ 1873 . . .		10,700,000	749,000
5 „ „ „ 1875 . . .		9,500,000	610,000
Total foreign debt . . .	{	46,481,000	2,156,500
		£9,296,200	£131,300
Total debt . . .	{	63,397,022	2,965,406
		£12,679,404	£593,081

The whole of the foreign loans of Chili were contracted in Eng-

land, the loans of 1842 and 1858 through the house of Baring Brothers, and the loans of 1866 and 1867 through the house of Morgan & Co. The railway loan of 1870, was contracted at the price of 83; that of 1873, at the price of 94, and that of 1875, at the price of  $88\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. The whole of these three loans are to be redeemed at par by a sinking fund of 2 per cent.

The army of Chili, raised by conscription, was reported to number 3,516 men at the end of September 1877, the forces comprising 2,000 infantry, 712 cavalry, and 804 artillery.

The navy of Chili consisted, at the end of September 1877 of ten small steamers, of from 120 to 300 horse-power, and two large and powerful ironclads, called 'Almirante Cochrane' and 'Valparaiso.' The two ironclads are sister ships, of the same design and dimensions, and were constructed at Earl's Shipbuilding Company's works, Hull, England, after the designs of Mr. E. J. Reed, former chief constructor to the British Admiralty, the 'Almirante Cochrane' being launched in January 1874, and the 'Valparaiso' in May 1875. Each of these ironclads is 210 feet long, and 45 feet in breadth, of 2,200 tons measurement, and of 2,500 horse-power. Each ship is protected throughout its whole length in the neighbourhood of the water-line by a stout belt of armour and teak backing 8 feet wide. The armour-plates are 9 inches thick at the water-line. The battery is amidships, and it is armed with six  $12\frac{1}{2}$  ton rifled guns. The teak backing is of an average thickness of 10 inches, and the whole of the armour and backing is fastened to a double thickness of skin plating, supported by massive angle iron frames on the inside, and longitudinal angle iron girders on the outside, which are combined with the teak backing and give a further support to the armour. The range of fire in both the 'Almirante Cochrane' and the 'Valparaiso' is very remarkable, for, although they have the same appearance as ordinary broadside ships, they are able with the three guns on each side to fire over all the points of the compass. This advantage was obtained by placing each of the fore and aft guns at the corners of the battery, and recessing the side of the ship so as to enable the foremost guns to fire right forward and in a line with the keel, and in like manner the aft guns fire right aft. The corners of the batteries are made of an octagonal shape, so that the same guns which fire right forward and aft can be brought into the broadside position and command any angle between that and the line of the keel. The midship guns on each side are made to fire on the broadside, and also to support the fire of the forward guns, up to within 20 degrees of the line of the keel. The very powerful fire the ships are thus able to command all round the horizon is held to be the most notable feature in their construction.

## Population, Trade, and Industry.

The area of the republic is estimated to embrace 132,606 English square miles, with a population numbering 2,068,447 souls in 1875. The republic is divided into sixteen provinces, of the following area and population, according to the returns of an enumeration made in 1875:—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population 1875
Chiloë . . . . .	2,400	64,536
Llanquihue . . . . .	8,108	48,492
Valdivia . . . . .	10,039	37,481
Arauco . . . . .	13,714	140,896
Concepcion . . . . .	3,861	151,365
Nuble . . . . .	4,247	136,880
Maule . . . . .	4,285	118,457
Linares . . . . .		118,880
Talca . . . . .	3,185	110,359
Curico . . . . .	2,947	92,110
Colchagua . . . . .	3,516	146,889
Santiago . . . . .	9,272	362,712
Valparaiso . . . . .	1,426	176,682
Aconcagua . . . . .	5,374	132,799
Coquimbo . . . . .	19,112	157,463
Atacama . . . . .	41,120	72,446
Total . . . . .	132,606	2,068,447

Not included in the above table is the land of the Araucanians, a vast district on the southern frontier, nominally annexed to the republic in 1862. It is calculated to embrace 120,000 English square miles, on which live about 70,000 warlike aborigines.

The two largest towns of Chili are Santiago, the capital, and Valparaiso, its port; the first of which had 148,264, and the second 97,575 inhabitants at the census of 1875.

The total exports of the republic in the years 1871–5 averaged seven millions sterling, with imports of the same amount. The foreign commerce of Chili is carried on mainly with Great Britain, while France stands next in the list, followed by Germany, the United States, and Peru.

The commercial intercourse between Chili and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the value of the total exports to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the total imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Chili, in each of the five years from 1872 to 1876:—

Years	Exports from Chili to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Chili
	£	£
1872	5,591,783	3,147,843
1873	4,764,195	3,165,104
1874	4,700,510	2,751,094
1875	4,196,096	2,207,418
1876	3,584,598	1,945,791

The staple article of export from Chili to the United Kingdom is copper. In the year 1876 the value of the total exports of copper to Great Britain amounted to 2,696,190*l.* Of this total, the copper ore was valued at 91,720*l.*, regulus at 611,010*l.*, and unwrought or partly wrought copper at 1,993,460*l.* Next to copper, the most important articles exported to Great Britain are wheat, of the value of 511,640*l.*; and wool of the value of 58,556*l.*, in the year 1876.

The principal articles of British produce imported into Chili are cotton and woollen manufactures and iron. In 1876, the total imports of cotton fabrics were of the value of 815,158*l.*; of woollens, 175,952*l.*; and of iron, wrought and unwrought, 180,139*l.*

The commercial navy of Chili consisted, end of September 1876, of 87 vessels, of 22,434 tons, including 22 steamers, of 9,641 tons.

Chili was among the first States in South America in the construction of railways. At the end of June 1877, the total length of lines open for traffic was 977 English miles, while 209 miles more were in course of construction, some nearly completed. The two most important railways are the lines from Valparaiso to Santiago—Ferro-carril del Norte—115 miles in length, and from Santiago to Curicó—Ferro-carril del Sur—116 miles long, both state property. The principal railways in course of construction in 1877 comprised lines from Curicó to Chillan, and from San Rosendo to Angol, of a total length of 192 English miles.

The length of telegraph lines was reported, at the end of 1876, at 2,650 miles, the whole of them, with the exception of a short line from Santiago to Valparaiso, belonging to the state. The number of telegraph offices at the same date was 55, of which 53 belonged to the state. In the year 1876 the telegraph carried 271,500 messages.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF CHILI IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Don Alberto Blest Gana, accredited March 6, 1868.

*Secretaries.*—Carlos Morla Vicuna; Carlos Zanartu.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHILI.

*Minister and Consul-General.*—Horace Rumbold, appointed October 24, 1872.



## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Chili are :—

### MONEY.

The *Pesos*, or *Dollar* = 100 *Centavos* . Average rate of exchange, 4s.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Ounce</i> . . . . .	=	1·014 ounce avoirdupois.
„ <i>Libra</i> . . . . .	=	1·014 lb. „
„ <i>Quintal</i> . . . . .	=	101·44 „ „
„ <i>Vara</i> . . . . .	=	0·927 yard.
„ <i>Square Vara</i> . . . . .	=	0·859 square yard.

The metric system of France has been legally established in Chili, but the old weights and measures are still in general use.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Chili.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Anuario Estadístico. 8. Santiago de Chile, 1877.

Estadística comercial de República de Chile. 8. Valparaíso, 1876.

Memoria que el Ministro de Estado en el departamento del Interior presenta al Congreso nacional de 1877. 8. Santiago de Chile, 1877.

Report by Mr. Horace Rumbold, British Minister, on the progress and general condition of Chili, dated Santiago de Chile, December 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Legation.' Part III. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Drummond-Hay on the financial position of Chili, dated Valparaíso, August 11, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul Grierson on the trade of Coquimbo; and by Mr. Consul Drummond-Hay on the trade and commerce of Valparaíso and of Chili, dated Jan.—March 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Grierson on the commerce of Coquimbo, dated June 30. 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Chili with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Asta-Buruaga* (Francisco S.), Diccionario geográfico de la República de Chile. 8. New York, 1868.

*Fonck* (Dr. Fr.), Chile in der Gegenwart. 8. Berlin, 1870.

*Innes* (G. Rose), The progress and actual condition of Chile. 8. London, 1875.

*Minadier* (J.), Estadística comercial comparativa de la República de Chile. 4. Valparaíso, 1873.

*Scherzer* (Karl von), Reise der österreichischen Fregatte Novara um die Erde in den Jahren 1857–59. 8. Vienna, 1864.

*Wappäus* (Prof. J. C.), Die Republiken von Süd-Amerika, geographisch-statistisch, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung ihrer Production und ihres Handelsverkehrs. 8. Göttingen, 1866.

## COLOMBIA.

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE federative republic of Colombia, officially styled the United States of Colombia, was formed by the Convention of Bogota, concluded Sept. 20, 1861, by the representatives of nine states previously a part of New Granada. A constitution, bearing date May 8, 1863, vests the executive authority in a president elected for two years, while the legislative power rests with a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate, numbering 27 members, is composed of representatives of the nine states, each deputing three senators; the House of Representatives, numbering 66 members, is elected by universal suffrage, each state forming a constituency and returning one member for 50,000 inhabitants, and a second for every additional 20,000. Besides the central government thus created, each of the nine states has its own legislature and chief executive officer, the latter called Governor in all except Panama, which gives him the title of President.

The President of Colombia has at his side a Vice-President, acting as chairman of the Senate, and his executive functions must be exercised through four ministers, or secretaries, responsible to Congress. His biennial term of office begins on the 1st of April, ending the last of March.

*President of the Republic.*—Don Aquileo Parra, elected for the biennial term commencing April 1, 1876.

The first head of the executive government of Colombia, after its establishment as a federative republic, was General Thomas Mosquera, who acted as Dictator from Sept. 20, 1861, till the proclamation of the constitution of 1863, under which Don Manuel Murillo Toro was elected President for two years, commencing April 1, 1864. General Mosquera was chosen his successor, but before his term of office had expired he came into conflict with the Congress of the republic, and on the 23rd of May was deposed and imprisoned, his place being filled provisionally by the Vice-President, General Santos Gutierrez, who was subsequently elected President for the next term. From 1872 to 1875 the Executive underwent constant changes in consequence of uninterrupted civil warfare.

Seat of the central government is the federal city of Bogota.

### Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The revenue of the central government amounted, on the average of recent years, to less than 500,000*l.* per annum. The following table gives the revenue and expenditure in the financial year ending July 31, 1873 :—

Receipts.	Pesos.	Expenditure.	Pesos.
Customs . . . . .	2,775,450	Public Debt . . . . .	1,060,700
Salt monopoly . . . . .	799,213	Army and Navy . . . . .	651,527
Domains . . . . .	72,595	Public Works . . . . .	739,000
Post and telegraphs . . . . .	78,236	Home Department . . . . .	518,775
Miscellaneous . . . . .	268,000	Miscellaneous . . . . .	180,000
Total . . . . .	3,993,494	Total . . . . .	3,150,000
	£798,699		£630,000

The public debt was reported to amount to 53,085,644 pesos, or 10,617,129*l.*, at the end of 1875, three-fourths of which sum was due to British creditors, who hold as security on mortgage the chief source of revenue of the republic, that derived from the customs. The interior debt was estimated to amount to 20,500,000 pesos, or 4,100,000*l.* at the end of 1875.

The federal army, by the terms of the constitution, is to number 2,000 men on the peace-footing. In case of war, each of the states is bound to furnish a contingent of one per cent. of the population raising the total strength of the army to about 27,000 men.

### Population and Trade.

The area of the republic is estimated to embrace 504,773 English square miles, of which 330,756 square miles are north of the equator, and the remainder south of the equator. According to a rough enumeration taken in 1871, the population at that date was 2,913,343, divided as follows, between the nine states of the Confederacy :—

States	Area : English square miles	Population
Antioquia . . . . .	22,316	365,974
Bolivar . . . . .	21,345	247,100
Boyaca . . . . .	33,351	482,874
Cauca . . . . .	257,462	435,078
Cundinamarca . . . . .	79,810	409,602
Magdalena . . . . .	24,440	85,255
Panama . . . . .	31,571	220,542
Santander . . . . .	16,409	425,427
Tolima . . . . .	18,069	230,891
Total . . . . .	504,773	2,913,343

The most important of the nine states of Colombia, the state of Panama, comprises the whole isthmus of that name, known historically as the Isthmus of Darien. The extreme length of the state from east to west is about 360 geographical miles, but the sinuosities of the coast give about 400 miles on the Atlantic and 600 on the Pacific Ocean. Less than one-tenth of the total area of Colombia is under cultivation.

The foreign trade of Colombia is carried on mainly through the two ports of Panama and of Colon, or Aspinwall, and is of considerable importance, owing to the geographical situation of these places, which, united by railway, connect the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean. The transit trade across the Isthmus of Panama is of the estimated value of 17,000,000*l.* per annum, about two-thirds representing the trade from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and one-third that in the opposite direction. The foreign commerce of the republic itself is very small, but its amount cannot be ascertained, as no official accounts of it are kept, and it is mixed up entirely with the transit trade.

The following table gives the total value of the exports sent from Colombia to Great Britain, and of the imports of British home produce entered into Colombia, in each of the five years from 1872 to 1876 :—

Years	Exports from Colombia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Colombia
	£	£
1872	1,019,235	3,150,337
1873	1,077,233	3,074,972
1874	995,600	2,570,952
1875	962,205	919,143
1876	681,913	783,183

Of the exports from Colombia to Great Britain the two most important articles in 1876 were coffee, of the value of 125,991*l.*, and Peruvian bark, of the value of 147,445*l.* At the head of the articles of British home produce imported into Colombia in 1876 were manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 475,285*l.* The other principal articles imported from Great Britain in 1876 were linen manufactures, of the value of 84,055*l.*; and woollens, of the value of 40,938*l.*

In the year 1869 a treaty was concluded between the government of the Republic and that of the United States of America, which gave to the latter the exclusive right to construct an inter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien, at any point which may be selected by the United States. The Colombian Govern-

ment cede six miles of land on each side of the canal, and are to receive 10 per cent. of the net income for the first ten years, and, after the canal is paid for, 25 per cent. of the net profits. The surveys are to be made within two years after the ratification of the treaty, and the canal begun within five years and finished within fifteen years after the ratification, otherwise the charter fails. The charter runs for 100 years. The canal is to be under the control of the United States, and navigation is to be open to all nations in time of peace, but closed to belligerents.

## Diplomatic and Commercial Representatives.

### 1. OF COLOMBIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Don Felipe Zapata, accredited November 28, 1874.

*Secretary.*—Cesar C. Guzman.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COLOMBIA.

*Minister and Consul-General.*—Robert Bunch, appointed December 12, 1872.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Colombia, and the British equivalents, are :—

### MONEY.

The *Peso*, or dollar, of 10 reals: approximate value, 4s.

The currency is almost entirely imported, the gold coins consisting of doubloons of Spain, equal to 16 dollars, of British sovereigns, condors, and half condors, and the silver of pesos, reals, half reals, and quarter reals. There are no home-struck copper coins. In foreign mercantile transactions, the French five-franc piece, equal to one peso, is most generally in use.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system of France was introduced into the republic in 1857, and the only weights and measures recognised by the Government are the French. In custom-house business the kilogramme, equal to 2,205 pounds avoirdupois, is the standard. In ordinary commerce, the arroba, of 25 pounds, the quintal, of 100 pounds, and the carga, of 250 pounds, are generally used. The Colombian libra is equal to 1.102 pounds avoirdupois. As regards measures of length, the English yard is mostly employed, but in liquid measure the French litre is the legal standard.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Colombia.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Report by Mr. Robert Bunch, British Minister Resident, on the trade, population, and general condition of the United States of Colombia, dated Bogota,



April 8, 1875; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part IV. 1875. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Robert Bunch, British Minister Resident, on the finance, commerce, and navigation of the United States of Colombia in the year 1872-73, dated Bogotá, March 21, 1874; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part III. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Report by Mr. Robert Bunch, British Minister Resident, on the financial condition of the United States of Colombia, dated Bogotá, February 12, 1875; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part III. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Crompton, acting-Consul, on the Trade of the Isthmus of Panama, dated Panama, December 26, 1872; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Consuls on British Trade abroad.' Part I. 8. London, 1873.

Reports by Mr. Consul Mallet on the trade of Carthagena, and by Mr. Consul Crompton on the trade of Panama, dated December 31, 1873, and January 31, 1874; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls on the manufactures, commerce, &c., of their consular districts.' Part III. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Report by Mr. Crompton, acting-Consul, on the condition of British trade in the district of Panama, dated Panama, January 1, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. acting-Consul Stacey on the trade of Carthagena, by Mr. acting-Consul de Mier on the commerce of Santa Martha, and by Mr. Vice-Consul Constantine on the trade of Savanilla, dated February, March 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Reports by Mr. Vice-Consul Treffry, on mining industry in the State of Tolima; and by Mr. Vice-Consul White on the gold mines of the State of Antioquia, dated March 10-30, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Mallet on the trade and commerce of Panama, dated March 31, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Colombia with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Hall* (Col. F.), Columbia; its Present State in respect of Climate, Soil, &c. 8. Philadelphia. 1871.

*Hassaurek* (F.), Four Years among Spanish Americans. 12. New York, 1867.

*Murr* (N.), Reise nach Centralamerika. 2 vols. 8. Hamburg, 1863.

*Mosquera* (General), Compendio de geografia general, politica, fisica y special dos Estados Unidos de Colombia. 8. London, 1866.

*Powles* (J.), New Granada: its internal resources. 8. London, 1863.

*Samper* (M.), Ensayo sobre las revoluciones politicas y la condicion de las repúblicas Colombianas. 8. Paris, 1861.

*Zeltner* (A. de), La ville et le port de Panama. 8. Paris, 1868.

## COSTA RICA.

(REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Costa Rica, an independent state since the year 1821, and forming part from 1824 to 1839 of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a constitution bearing date December 22, 1871. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a congress of one chamber, called the Congreso Constitucional, chosen in electoral assemblies, the members of which are returned by universal suffrage. The members of the Congreso Constitucional are elected for the term of four years, one half retiring every two years. The executive authority is in the hands of a President, elected in the same manner as the Congress for the term of four years. He is assisted in his functions by two Vice-Presidents, elected annually in May, for the term of one year, by the Congress.

*President of the Republic.*—Dr. Aniceto Esquivel, elected May 1876.

There have been constant changes in the executive in recent years, owing to civil wars and insurrections, which did not allow many Presidents to serve the full term of office.

The administration is carried on, under the President, by four ministers, viz., of the Interior and Justice; of Public Instruction and Foreign Affairs; of Finance and Commerce; and of Public Works.

### Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The public revenue of Costa Rica for the year ending April 30, 1875, amounted, according to government returns, to 2,588,027 dollars, or 517,615*l.*, and the expenditure to 2,781,106 dollars, or 556,221*l.*, leaving a deficit of 193,079 dollars, or 38,616*l.* In the budget estimates for the year ending April 1876, voted by Congress, the revenue was estimated at 2,541,000 dollars, or 508,200*l.*, and the expenditure at 2,481,626 dollars, or 496,325*l.* The revenue is drawn mainly from three sources, namely customs, the spirit monopoly, and the tobacco monopoly, the first of which produced 783,369 dollars, or 156,601*l.*, the second 912,181 dollars, or 182,437*l.*, and the third 386,528 dollars, or 77,306*l.*, in the financial year ending April 30, 1875.

Costa Rica has no internal debt. The foreign debt of the republic consists of a six per cent. loan, of the nominal amount of 1,000,000*l.*, contracted in England in 1871, and a seven per cent. loan, of the nominal amount of 2,400,000*l.*—issued at 82—contracted in 1872. The government of the republic ceased payment, both of interest and sinking fund, upon the first loan in 1872, and as regards the second loan, the Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Loans re-

ported in 1875 that 'except the sums retained in England out of the proceeds, the bondholders never received anything whatever in respect of the principal or interest of the debt.'

The area of the republic is calculated to embrace 26,040 English square miles, including some disputed territories on the northern frontier. There exist only vague estimates as regards the population, calculated to number from 180,000 to 190,000 souls, but stated at twice the amount in government returns. Nearly one-third of the inhabitants are aborigines, or 'Indians.' The population of European descent, many of them pure Spanish blood, dwell mostly in a small district on the Rio Grande, around the capital, the city of San José.

The following table gives the estimated value, in pounds sterling, of the total exports and the total imports of Costa Rica in each of the four years from 1872 to 1875 :—

Years.	Exports.	Imports.
	£	£
1871	720,000	343,000
1872	550,000	561,500
1873	1,200,000	753,000
1874	912,800	570,000
1875	911,210	572,300

The exports consist almost exclusively of coffee, the quantity exported in the year 1875 amounting to 11,500 tons, being 2,000 tons more than in the year 1874. In both years considerably more than one half of the total exports of coffee went to Great Britain.

The commercial intercourse of Costa Rica is chiefly with the United Kingdom, but it is not reported on in the 'Annual Statement' published by the Board of Trade, which throws the statistics of the republic together with other states, under the general heading of 'Central America.' For the value of the imports and exports thus given, see GUATEMALA, page 541.

An important line of railway, from Alajuela to Limon, 114 miles in length, destined to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, was in progress in Costa Rica during the years 1873 and 1874. The first portion of the line, between Alajuela and Cartago, 42 miles long, was opened for traffic in March 1873, but the works came to a partial standstill in 1874, owing to want of funds.

At the end of June 1876, there were telegraph lines of a total length of 320 kilomètres, or 200 English miles, with 16 telegraph offices.

### Diplomatic and Commercial Representatives.

#### 1. OF COSTA RICA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Chargé d'Affaires.*—Don Manuel M. Peralta, accredited February 5, 1876.

*Consul-General.*—John A. Le Lacheur.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COSTA RICA.

*Minister and Consul-General.*—Sidney Locock, appointed May 23, 1874.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Costa Rica, and the British equivalents, are :—

### MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 *Centavas* . . . approximate value, 4s.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i> . . . .	=	1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i> . . . .	=	101·40 „
„ <i>Arroba</i> . . . .	=	25·35 „
„ <i>Fanega</i> . . . .	=	1½ Imperial bushel.

The old weights and measures of Spain are in general use, but the introduction of the French metric system is contemplated.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Costa Rica.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Informe presentado por el secretario de estado en los despachos de hacienda y comercio al Congreso constitucional. 4. San José, 1877.

Report by Mr. Consul Meugens on the commerce of Costa Rica, for the years 1868–71, dated San José, October 17, 1872; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Consuls on British Trade abroad.' Part I. 8. London, 1873.

Report by Mr. Consul Meugens on the trade and commerce of Costa Rica for the year 1873; dated San José, December 31, 1873; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls on the manufactures, commerce, &c., of their consular districts.' Part III. 1873. 8. London, 1873.

Report by Mr. Consul Meugens on the trade and commerce of Costa Rica for the year 1874, dated San José, March 28, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Trade of Central America with the United Kingdom; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Belly* (Félix), A travers l'Amérique centrale. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1872.

*Boyté* (Frederick), Ride across a Continent : a personal narrative of Wanderings through Nicaragua and Costa Rica. 2 vols. 8. London, 1868.

*Fröbel* (Julius), Aus Amerika. 2 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1857–58.

*Marr* (N.), Reise nach Centralamerika. 2 vols. 8. Hamburg, 1863.

*Morlot* (L.), Voyage dans l'Amérique centrale. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1859.

*Peralta* (Manuel M.), La République de Costa Rica. In 'Le Globe, journal de géographie.' 8. Genève, 1871.

*Peralta* (Manuel M.), Costa Rica : its climate, constitution and resources. With a survey of its present financial position. 8. London, 1873.

*Scherzer* (Karl, Ritter von), Wanderungen durch die mittelamerikanischen Freistaaten. 8. Braunschweig, 1857.

*Scherzer* (Karl, Ritter von), Statistisch-commerzielle Ergebnisse einer Reise um die Erde. 8. Leipzig, 1867.

*Wagner* (Moritz), Die Republik Costa Rica in Centralamerika. 8. Leipzig, 1856.

## ECUADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Ecuador was constituted May 11, 1830, in consequence of a civil war which separated the members of the Central American Free-state founded by Simon Bolivar on the ruins of the Spanish colony and kingdom of New Granada. By its constitution, dating March 31, 1843, the executive is vested in a President, elected for the term of four years, while the legislative power is given to a Congress of two Houses, the first consisting of 18 senators and the second of 30 deputies, both elected by universal suffrage. The Congress has to assemble on the 15th September of every year at Quito, the capital and seat of the government, without being summoned by the government. The nomination of the President takes place, in an indirect manner, by 900 electors, returned by the people for the purpose. The electors appoint, together with the head of the executive, a Vice-President, who, in certain cases, may be called upon by Congress to succeed him before his term of office has come to an end. The Vice-President also fills the functions of Minister of the Interior.

*President of the Republic.*—Don José de Veintimilla, elected President September 8, 1876.

The President exercises his functions through a cabinet of three ministers who, together with himself and the Vice-President, are responsible, individually and collectively, to the Congress. There is no power of veto with the President, nor can he dissolve, shorten, or prorogue the sittings of Congress. By the terms of the constitution no citizen can enjoy titular or other distinctions, nor are hereditary rights or privileges of rank and race allowed to exist within the territory of the republic.

### Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The public revenue in the year 1876 was reported to have amounted to 331,000*l.*; and the expenditure to 480,000*l.* About one-half of the revenue is derived from customs duties on imports at the port of Guayaquil, which produced 1,174,058 dollars currency, or 167,723*l.* in 1876. At the commencement of 1877 the liabilities of the republic amounted, according to returns of that date,



to 3,274,000*l.*, made up of a foreign debt of 1,824,000*l.*, contracted in England in 1855, and internal liabilities amounting to 1,450,000*l.*

The standing army is reported to number 1,200 men, while the navy consisted in 1877 of three small steamers.

The extent and population of the republic are only known by estimates. The following table gives the estimated area and population of each of the ten provinces.

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population
Chimborazo . . . . .	5,544	197,105
Cuenca . . . . .	11,310	171,300
Esmeraldas . . . . .	7,439	9,183
Guayas . . . . .	11,502	92,696
Imbabura . . . . .	11,623	130,494
Leon . . . . .	7,378	221,828
Loja . . . . .	10,320	72,159
Manavi . . . . .	5,761	39,851
Oriente . . . . .	168,460	19,385
Pichincha . . . . .	9,035	154,081
Indians, unsettled . . . . .	—	200,000
Ecuador . . . . .	248,372	1,308,082

Not included in the above statement are the Galapagos, or Tor-toise Islands, with an area of 2,950 English square miles, but nearly deserted, which belong to Ecuador.

The foreign commerce of Ecuador is mainly with the United Kingdom, and centers in Guayaquil. The total value of the exports of Ecuador to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce into Ecuador, was as follows in the five years 1872 to 1876 :—

Years	Exports from Ecuador to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Ecuador
	£	£
1872	243,840	82,282
1873	318,161	101,640
1874	297,406	65,153
1875	233,980	130,205
1876	244,517	225,273

The chief articles of export from Ecuador to Great Britain in the year 1876 consisted of cocoa, of the value of 115,952*l.*; Peruvian bark of the value of 35,035*l.*; and dye stuffs, of the value of 8,774*l.* Of the imports of British produce into Ecuador, cotton goods, to the value of 176,292*l.*, formed the principal article in 1876.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

### 1. OF ECUADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Minister.*—General Salazar, accredited May 24, 1873.

*Secretary.*—William Lavino.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ECUADOR.

*Minister and Consul-General.*—Frederic Douglas-Hamilton, appointed December 12, 1872.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The chief coin is the dollar, also called piaster, of the approximate value of 4s.; but the money in circulation is chiefly that of France, Great Britain, and the United States. By a law of December 6, 1856, the French metrical system of weights and measures was made the legal standard of the republic.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Ecuador.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Smith on the commerce of Ecuador, dated Guayaquil, Feb. 18, 1871; in 'Commercial Reports.' No. IV., 1871. 8. London, 1871.

Report of Mr. Vice-Consul Smith on the commerce of Ecuador, dated Guayaquil, April 18, 1872; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' No. III. 1872. 8. London, 1872.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Smith on the trade and shipping of Ecuador, dated Guayaquil, Nov. 14, 1872; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1873. 8. London, 1873.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Chambers on the trade and commerce of Ecuador, dated Guayaquil, Feb. 17, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Ecuador with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Flemming* (B.), Wanderungen in Ecuador. 8. Leipzig, 1872.

*Gerst cker* (Friedrich), Achtzehn Monate in S d-Amerika. 3 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1863.

*Schwanda* (T.), Reise um die Erde. Vol. III. 8. Braunschweig, 1861.

*Ternaux-Compans* (L.), Histoire du royaume de Quito. Traduite de l'espagnol. (Velasco: Historia del reino de Quito.) 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1840.

*Villavicencio* (D.), Geografia de la Rep blica del Ecuador. 8. New York, 1858.

*Wagner* (Moritz Friedrich), Reisen in Ecuador; in 'Zeitschrift f r allgemeine Erdkunde.' Vol. XVI. Berlin, 1864.

## GUATEMALA.

(REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Guatemala, established on April 17, 1839, after having formed part for eighteen years of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a constitution proclaimed October 2, 1859. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a Congress of two chambers, called the Council of State and the House of Representatives, the first consisting of 24 and the second of 52 members. Both chambers are elected for four years, the House of Representatives by the people, and the Council of State by the House. The executive is vested in a President, also elected for four years. Since the year 1871, when the priestly party was driven from power, there have been repeated Presidential elections.

*President of the Republic.*—General Rufino Barrios, elected May 1874.

The administration is carried on, under the President, by the heads of three departments, of Foreign Affairs, of Interior and Justice, and of War and Finance.

### Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The public revenue in the year 1874 amounted, according to official returns, to 2,601,000 dollars, or 520,200*l.*, and the total expenditure at 2,542,600 dollars, or 508,520*l.*, leaving a surplus of 58,400 dollars, or 11,680*l.* The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were as follows in the year 1874:—

#### *Sources of Revenue, 1874.*

	Dollars.
Import Duties . . . . .	959,100
Export Duties . . . . .	84,600
Domains and Monopolies . . . . .	816,900
Tax on sugar-cane plantations . . . . .	54,100
Extraordinary and Miscellaneous Receipts . . . . .	674,100
Surplus of 1873 . . . . .	12,200
Total Revenue . . . . .	2,601,000
	£520,200

*Branches of Expenditure, 1874.*

	Dollars.
Government and Administration . . . . .	280,500
Pensions . . . . .	14,000
Municipality and Police . . . . .	35,200
Public Works . . . . .	85,800
Foreign Affairs . . . . .	19,300
Army . . . . .	1,008,300
Expenses of Mint, Post, &c. . . . .	77,800
Church and Education . . . . .	99,100
Premiums on Exports and Indemnities . . . . .	8,400
Subsidy to Panamá Steamers . . . . .	16,400
Interest and Management of Public Debt . . . . .	525,100
Miscellaneous and extraordinary Disbursements . . . . .	372,700
Total Expenditure . . . . .	2,542,600
	£508,520

The total debt of Guatemala on January 1, 1875, was returned at 4,363,227 dollars, or 872,645*l*. The liabilities consist of the remnant of an English loan contracted in 1828; of an English loan of 500,000*l*., raised in 1869, and of several interior loans. There is besides a floating debt of unknown amount.

The area of Guatemala is estimated at 41,830 English square miles. According to a rough enumeration taken in September 1865, there were at that period 1,180,000 inhabitants. Guatemala is administratively divided into seventeen provinces, of which three, Escuintla, Sololá, and Suchitepequez, are on the Pacific ocean, one, Yzabal, borders the Atlantic, and the rest are inland. Capital of the republic and seat of the government is Santiago de Guatemala, or Guatemala la Nueva, with 45,000 inhabitants, a tenth of them of European origin. The former capital, Santiago de Caballeros, or Guatemala la Antigua, which had once a population of 60,000, was partly destroyed by fire and earthquakes in 1773, and has now only 20,000 inhabitants. The bulk of the population of the republic consists of aborigines, or so-called Indians.

The commercial intercourse of Guatemala is chiefly with Great Britain and the United States, the exports consisting of indigo, cochineal, coffee, and various other articles of agricultural produce. The value of the total imports from, and exports to all countries, was as follows in each of the five years 1870 to 1874:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1870	334,568	489,385
1871	402,112	531,544
1872	453,841	537,362
1873	472,853	672,612
1874	610,801	657,744

The value of the commercial intercourse of the republic with the United Kingdom is not reported in the 'Annual Statement' published by the Board of Trade, which summarizes, under the heading 'Central America,' the commerce of the five states of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador, with Great Britain. It is stated in consular reports that of the aggregate trade of Guatemala, combining exports and imports, about 40 per cent. is with Great Britain. The commercial intercourse of the whole of 'Central America' with the United Kingdom is shown in the following table, which gives the value of the exports from 'Central America' to Great Britain, and that of the imports of British produce into 'Central America' in each of the five years 1872 to 1876 :—

Years	Exports from Central America to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Central America
	£	£
1872	1,126,117	290,557
1873	1,363,999	330,887
1874	1,120,874	157,078
1875	1,308,889	846,653
1876	934,772	715,732

The principal articles exported from Central America to Great Britain in the year 1876 were coffee, of the value of 605,906*l.*, and indigo, of the value of 170,449*l.* The staple article of British produce imported into Central America consists of cotton manufactures, the value of these imports amounting to 518,407*l.* in 1876.

The staple place of foreign commerce is the capital, Santiago de Guatemala. The chief ports of the republic are Izabal on the Atlantic, and San José on the Pacific coast.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF GUATEMALA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—General Pedro Romulo Negrete, accredited June 21, 1872.

*Consul-General.*—Benjamin Isaac, appointed November 9, 1864.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GUATEMALA.

*Minister and Consul-General*—Sidney Locoek, appointed May 23, 1874.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Guatemala, and the British equivalents, are :—

#### MONEY.

The *Dollar* or *Piaster*, of 100 *Centavas* . . . approximate value, 4*s.*



## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i> . . . . .	= 1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i> . . . . .	= 101·40 „
„ <i>Arroba</i> . . . . .	= 25·35 „
„ <i>Fanega</i> . . . . .	= 1½ imperial bushel.

The old weights and measures of Spain are in general use.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Guatemala.

## 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Mensaje dirigido por el exmo. Señor Presidente de la Rep. de Guatemala á la camara de representantes. 4. Guatemala, 1873.

Report by Mr. Edwin Corbett, British Chargé d'Affaires, on the financial position of the Republic of Guatemala, dated Guatemala, January 12, 1870; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. I. 1871. London, 1871.

Report by Mr. Consul Magee on the trade, manufactures, and navigation of the Republic of Guatemala, dated November 4, 1873, in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls on the Manufactures, Commerce, &c., of their consular districts.' Part I. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Report by Mr. Sidney Locock, British Chargé d'Affaires, on the imports and exports of Guatemala in 1874, dated Guatemala, July 7, 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part IV. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Tables of Imports and Exports of Guatemala; in 'Statistical Tables relating to Foreign Countries.' Part XII. Fol. London, 1870.

Trade of Central America with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom for the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Baily* (J.), Central America. 8. London, 1850.

*Bernouilli* (Dr. Gustav), Briefe aus Guatemala. In Dr. A. Petermann's 'Mittheilungen.' 4. Gotha, 1868-69.

*Bernouilli* (Dr. Gustav), Reise in der Republic, Guatemala. In Dr. A. Petermann's 'Mittheilungen.' 4. Gotha, 1873.

*Fröbel* (Julius), Aus America. 2 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1857-58.

*Laferrière* (J.), De Paris à Guatemala, Notes de voyage au Centre-Amérique. 8. Paris, 1877.

*Marr* (Wilhelm), Reise nach Central-America. 2 vols. 8. Hamburg, 1863.

*Morelot* (L.), Voyage dans l'Amérique centrale. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1859.

*Scherzer* (Karl, Ritter von), Wanderungen durch die mittelamerikanischen Freistaaten. 8. Braunschweig, 1857.

*Squier* (E. G.), The States of Central America. 8. London, 1868.

*Whetham* (J. W. Boddam), Across Central America. 8. London, 1877.

## HAITI.

(RÉPUBLIQUE DE HAÏTI.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Haiti, formerly a French colony, is governed under a constitution proclaimed June 14, 1867. By its terms the legislative power rests in a National Assembly, divided into two chambers, respectively called the Senate and the House of Commons. The latter is elected by the direct vote of all male citizens for the term of three years, while the members of the Senate are nominated for two years by the House of Commons from a list presented by the electoral colleges. The executive power is in the hands of a President, who, according to the Constitution, must be elected by the people, but in recent years has generally been chosen by the united Senate and House of Commons, sitting in National Assembly, and in some instances by the troops, and by delegates of parties acting as representatives of the people. The nominal term of office of the President is four years; however, it is generally cut short by insurrections.

*President of the Republic.*—General Boisrond-Canal, elected July 17, 1876, by 69 against 31 votes of a Constituent Assembly, as successor to General Michel Domingue, elected in 1874; sworn into office, July 19, 1876.

The administration of the republic is carried on, under the President, by four heads of departments: the ministers of Finance and Foreign Affairs; of Justice and Public Instruction; of the Interior; and of War.

### Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The public revenue and expenditure are known only by estimates, long-continued civil war having brought extreme disorder into the finances of the republic. It was reported that the receipts from customs, chief source of revenue, amounted to 4,273,043 piastres, or 960,934*l.*, in the year 1873, and to 3,970,684 piastres, or 893,353*l.* in 1874. The total public revenue is calculated to have amounted in recent years to about 1,100,000*l.*, and the expenditure to 1,700,000*l.*

There is a large floating debt, consisting chiefly of paper money issued by successive governments, the greater mass enormously depre-

ciated by frequent repudiation, and by forgery on a vast scale. There is also a foreign debt, consisting of a loan of 11,949,840 francs, or 477,994*l.*, contracted at Paris in 1825, and of other liabilities incurred towards France, the total amounting to 32,049,840 francs, or 1,281,994*l.* No interest has for years been paid on this debt. Nevertheless, the government issued, in June 1875, with partial success, a new foreign loan of 83,453,000 francs, or 3,338,120*l.*, through the house of Marcuard & Co., Paris, the avowed object being to extinguish the old debt, both home and foreign, and to employ the remainder for the construction of two lines of railway.

The area of the republic, which embraces the western portion of the Island of Haiti—the larger but less populated eastern division forming the republic of *San Domingo* (see pp. 569-71)—is estimated at 10,204 English square miles. A census of the population does not exist; the inhabitants, the moiety of whom are negroes and the rest French-speaking mulattoes, with very few of European descent, are calculated by the best authorities to number about 572,000, while official estimates give them at 800,000. Capital of the republic is Port-au-Prince, with 22,000 inhabitants, situated on a large bay, and possessed of an excellent harbour.

The commercial intercourse of the republic is chiefly with the United States and Great Britain, the former contributing about 45 per cent. and the latter 40 per cent. to the aggregate imports and exports. The total imports in the three years 1873 to 1875 averaged 1,250,000*l.*, and the exports 1,820,000*l.* Among the principal articles exported are coffee, raw cotton, mahogany, log-wood, and guano.

There is no report of the exact value of the commercial intercourse of the republic with the United Kingdom in the 'Annual Statement,' published by the Board of Trade, which throws Haiti together with *San Domingo*. But as the population of the latter state is only about one-fourth of that of Haiti, an estimate may be made of the respective distribution of exports and imports during the five years 1872 to 1876, given in the following table:—

Years	Exports from Haiti and San Domingo to the United Kingdom.	Imports of British Produce into Haiti and San Domingo.
	£	£
1872	389,661	617,560
1873	339,002	548,023
1874	344,461	441,952
1875	443,837	693,290
1876	409,961	356,447

The chief articles of exports to the United Kingdom in 1876 were coffee, of the value of 254,950*l.*, and mahogany, of the value of 39,871*l.* In previous years, raw cotton was also exported

in considerable quantities, but the value of these exports sank from 76,786*l.* in 1872, to 25,493*l.* in 1873, to 17,224*l.* in 1874, and to 9,972*l.* in 1876. The staple articles of British produce imported into Haiti and San Domingo in 1876 were cotton manufactures, valued at 230,928*l.*, and linens, of the value of 65,004*l.*

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF HAITI IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Chargé d'Affaires*.—Charles Seguy Villevalaix, accredited May 1876.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HAITI.

*Minister and Consul-General*.—Major Robert Stuart, appointed Oct. 28, 1874.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Haiti, and the British equivalents, are:—

#### MONEY.

The *Piastre* . . . approximate value, 4*s.* 6*d.*

French gold and silver coins are in current use.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The weights and measures in use are those of France.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Haiti.

#### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Report by Mr. Consul-General St.-John on the commerce and shipping of Haiti, dated Port-au-Prince, December 22, 1872; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Consuls on British Trade abroad.' Part I. 8. London, 1873.

Report by Major Robert Stuart, British Minister, on the commerce and shipping of Haiti, dated Port-au-Prince, Feb. 5, 1876; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part II. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Major Robert Stuart on the Island of Haiti, dated Port-au-Prince, February 3, 1877; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part II. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Hayti and San Domingo with the United Kingdom, in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

#### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Ardouin* (Beaubrun). Etudes sur l'histoire de Haïti. 10 vols. Paris, 1853-61.

*Bonneau* (Alex.), Haïti, ses progrès, son avenir. 8. Paris, 1862.

*Handelmann* (J.), Geschichte von Haïti. 8. Kiel, 1856.

*Hazard* (Samuel), Santo Domingo, Past and Present; with a Glance at Hayti. 8. pp. 511. London, 1873.

*Madiou* (N.), Histoire de Haïti. 3 vols. 8. Port-au-Prince, 1847.

*Nau* (K.), Histoire des Caziques de Haïti. 8. Port-au-Prince, 1855.

## HONDURAS.

(REPÚBLICA DEL HONDURAS.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Honduras, established in 1839, on the dissolution of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a charter proclaimed in November 1865. It gives the legislative power to a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate consists of seven members, three of whom are elected annually, and the Chamber of Deputies of fourteen members, one-half of whom are elected annually. The executive authority rests with a President, elected for four years.

*President of the Republic.*—Don Marco Aurelio Soto, elected President May 29, 1877, as successor of Don Crecencio Gomez, President from 1876 to 1877.

There have been no regular elections of Presidents in recent years, and none served the full term of office. The predecessor of Don Crecencio Gomez, Don Ponciano Leiva, succeeded Don Celeo Arias, elected 1872, who fled from the capital and was driven from power in February 1874, in consequence of an invasion of the republic by the troops of San Salvador. The same troops deposed, in a preceding invasion, May 1872, General Medina, predecessor of Don Celeo Arias, elected President in 1870.

The administration of the republic is carried on by a Council of State, composed of two ministers, appointed by the President, one senator elected by both Houses of Congress, and the Judge of the Supreme Court.

### Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The finances of the republic are in great disorder owing to prolonged civil strife, aggravated in 1872 by wars with Guatemala and San Salvador, which continued, with short interruptions, till the end of June 1876, when exhaustion on all sides brought about a peace. Semi-official reports state the total public revenue in recent years at 388,000 dollars, or 97,000*l.*, about one-third derived from customs duties, and another third from the government monopoly of sale of aguardiente, or native rum. The expenditure for several years exceeded the revenue, and the deficits were covered by loans.



The foreign debt of Honduras amounted to a total of 5,990,108*l.* at the end of 1876. It consists of three loans: the first contracted at the London Stock Exchange in 1867, for the nominal amount of 1,000,000*l.*; the second issued in London and Paris in 1868, for the nominal amount of 2,490,108*l.*; and the third, negotiated at the London Stock Exchange in 1870, for the nominal amount of 2,500,000*l.* The first and third loans were at 10 per cent., and issued at the price of 80, and the second loan was at 6 per cent., and issued at 75. All the loans were raised for the professed object of constructing an interoceanic railway from Port Cortez, or Puerto Caballos, on the Atlantic, to the Bay of Fonseca, on the Pacific, 232 miles in length. But only a short section of the line, on the Atlantic side, 53 miles in length, was constructed in 1875, and then lying abandoned—the contractors having received on account of the works 689,745*l.*, being but a part of the amount due—and there was no further attempt at the time to open the railway. The interest in arrear on the three loans amounted, at the end of 1875, to 1,230,164*l.*, bringing the total indebtedness, in respect to principal and interest, to 7,220,272*l.* If paid, the interest and sinking fund on the three loans would amount to an annual charge of 695,700*l.* on the public revenue of Honduras—130,000*l.* in respect of the first; 240,700*l.* in respect of the second; and 325,000*l.* in respect of the third loan—or more than seven times the estimated total receipts of the government of the republic.

In May 1872 the government of Honduras issued at the London Stock Exchange the prospectus of a 'ten per cent. ship railway loan' of 15,000,000*l.*, 'for the purpose of adapting the present interoceanic railway, now in course of construction, to a ship railway across the republic of Honduras,' that is 'a railway capable of conveying ships of large tonnage, without disturbing the cargo, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, to and from Puerto Caballos on the former, and the Bay of Fonseca on the latter.' The loan was to be in 150,000 bonds of 100*l.* each, issued at the price of 80, and repayable in fifteen years. It met with no subscribers.

The area of the republic, divided administratively into seven departments, is calculated to embrace 39,600 English square miles, with a population of 250,000 souls, or nine inhabitants to the square mile. Both area and population are only known through estimates, no enumeration having as yet taken place. The bulk of the inhabitants consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' and the sparse European-descended population, mainly of Spanish origin, is in the small ports on the Pacific coast and in the town of Santa Rosas, in the tobacco districts of Gracias. Capital of the republic is the ancient town of Comayagua, with 9,000 inhabitants, situated nearly in the centre of the state, and chief station on the planned interoceanic railway.

The exports of Honduras consist chiefly of mahogany, hides, tobacco, cattle, and indigo, the total value estimated at about 1,000,000 dollars, or 200,000*l.* per annum, while the imports comprise cotton goods, silks, and hardware. The resources of the country are at present wholly undeveloped. There are no official returns of the value of either the imports or exports, owing partly to the customs at the principal ports being farmed out to individuals whose interest it is to conceal all facts concerning their revenue. The commerce is mainly with Great Britain, but the value is not given in the 'Annual Statement' of the Board of Trade, which merges Honduras into 'Central America.' (See page 541.)

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF HONDURAS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Consul-General*.—G. Kattengell, accredited April 24, 1869.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HONDURAS.

*Minister and Consul-General*.—Sidney Locock, appointed May 23, 1874.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Honduras and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

#### MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 cents: approximate value, 4*s.*

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Arroba</i> {	for wine	.	.	=	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	imperial gallons.
	„ oil	.	.	=	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	„ „
	„ <i>Square Vara</i>	.	.	=	1.09 vara	= 1 yard.
	„ <i>Fanega</i>	.	.	=	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	imperial bushel.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Honduras.

#### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Gaceta Oficial de Honduras*. Comayagua, 1876-77.

Trade of Central America with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom in the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

#### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Fröbel* (Julius), Seven Years' Travel in Central America. 8. London, 1853.

*Marr* (Wilhelm), Reise nach Central-America. 2 vols. 8. Hamburg, 1863.

*Pelletier* (Consul E.), Honduras et ses ports. Documents officiels sur le chemin de fer interocéanique. 8. Paris, 1869.

*Reichardt* (M.), Centro-America. 8. Braunschweig, 1851.

*Scherzer* (Karl, Ritter von), Wanderungen durch die mittelamerikanischen Freistaaten Nicaragua, Honduras und San Salvador. 8. Braunschweig, 1857.

*Squier* (E. G.), Honduras: descriptive, historical, and statistical. 8. London, 1870.

## MEXICO.

(REPÚBLICA MEXICANA.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE present constitution of Mexico bears date February 5, 1857. By the terms of it Mexico is declared a federative republic, divided into States—19 at the outset, but at present 27 in number, with 2 territories—each of which is permitted to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are bound together in one body politic by fundamental and constitutional laws. The powers of the supreme government are divided into three branches, the legislative, executive, and judiciary. The legislative power is vested in a Congress consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate, and the executive in a President. Representatives, elected by each state, at the rate of one member for 80,000 inhabitants, hold their places for two years. The qualifications requisite are, twenty-five years' age, and eight years' residence in the state. The Senate consists of two members for each state, of at least thirty years of age, who are elected by a plurality of votes in the State Congress. The members of both Houses receive salaries of 2,000 dollars a year. The President and Vice-President are elected by the Congress of the States, and hold office for four years. Congress has to meet annually from January 1 to April 15, and a council of Government, consisting of the Vice-President and half the Senate, sits during the recesses.

*President of the Republic.*—General Porfirio Díaz; proclaimed President of the Republic, as successor of Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, March 4, 1877.

The President was installed in power in consequence of a revolution which overthrew his predecessor, elected in 1872, and re-elected in July 1876.

The administration is carried on, under the direction of the President, by a council of six ministers, heads of the departments of Justice, Finance, the Interior, Army and Navy, Foreign Affairs, and Public Works.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue is derived to the extent of more than two-thirds from customs duties, laid both on exports and imports, while nearly one-half of the total expenditure is for the maintenance of the army. The finances of the state have been for many years in great disorder, the expenditure exceeding constantly the revenue. The following statement represents the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the financial year ending June 30, 1875:—

SOURCES OF REVENUE.		Dollars
Customs and harbour duties . . . . .		11,567,582
Taxes . . . . .		2,805,691
Stamps . . . . .		2,531,220
Sale of national lands . . . . .		362,565
Post offices and mint . . . . .		926,154
Miscellaneous receipts . . . . .		513,825

Total revenue . . . . .	{ 18,707,037
	{ £3,741,407

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.		Dollars
Congress and executive power . . . . .		1,107,782
Supreme Court of Justice . . . . .		315,310
Ministry of the Interior . . . . .		1,997,345
Ministry of Finance . . . . .		4,219,363
Ministry of War . . . . .		10,691,967
Ministry of Foreign Affairs . . . . .		208,760
Justice and education . . . . .		912,395
Public Works . . . . .		5,496,853

Total expenditure . . . . .	{ 24,949,775
	{ £4,985,955

According to these estimates, the financial year 1874-75 would show a deficit of 6,242,738 dollars, or 1,244,548*l*. The actual deficit of former years varied from 5,500,000 dollars, or 1,100,000*l*. to 8,000,000 dollars, or 1,600,000*l*.

The public debt of Mexico, both internal and external, was estimated, in 1876, at 395,500,000 dollars, or 79,100,000*l*. But no official returns regarding it have been published since the reign of the Emperor Maximilian I., in 1865, when the total debt was stated to be 63,471,450*l*., bearing an annual interest of 3,945,094*l*. In the subjoined statement an abstract is given of these returns showing the state of the Mexican debt, both as regards capital and annual interest, in pounds sterling, on August 1, 1865:—

	Capital	Annual interest
	£	£
Old English Three per Cent. Loan, as per settlement of 1851 . . . . .	10,241,650	307,205
Three per Cent. Stock, created 1864, for settlement of overdue coupons of old loan . . . . .	4,864,800	145,944
Six per Cent. Anglo-French Loan of 1864 . . . . .	12,365,000	741,900
Six per Cent. Lottery Loan of 1865 . . . . .	10,000,000	—
Interest £600,000, Lottery Prizes £120,000, Sinking Fund £250,000 . . . . .	—	970,000
Six per Cent. Internal Mexican Debt, circa . . . . .	7,000,000	420,000
Admitted Claims of Foreigners bearing interest at 6 per cent. . . . .	6,000,000	360,000
Amount due to French Government for war expenses at 31st March, 1865 . . . . .	13,000,000	—
Annual Payment to France on account of War Expenses, as per Paris Convention of 1864 . . . . .	—	1,000,000
Total . . . . .	63,471,450	3,945,049

The actual Government of the republic does not recognise any portion of the above liabilities, except the Six per Cent. Internal Mexican debt, the interest of which has not been paid for a great number of years.

### Area and Population.

The area of Mexico and number of inhabitants are chiefly known through estimates. The most reliable of these, based on partial enumerations made by the Government of the republic in 1874, state the area of Mexico to embrace a territory of 743,948 English square miles, with a total population of 9,343,470. The following table, drawn up after a report published in the 'Diario Oficial' of Mexico, June 7, 1875, gives the area and population of each of the 27 states composing the republic, with addition of the territory of Lower California, and the Federal district of Mexico, seat of the central Government :—

State	Area: English square miles	Population, 1873
<i>States :—</i> Aguascalientes .	2,895	89,715
Campeche . . . . .	25,832	80,366
Chiapas . . . . .	16,048	193,987
Chihuahua . . . . .	83,746	180,668
Coahuila . . . . .	50,890	98,397
Colima . . . . .	3,743	65,827
Durango . . . . .	42,510	185,077
Guanajuato . . . . .	11,411	900,000
Guerrero . . . . .	24,550	320,069
Hidalgo . . . . .	8,163	404,207
Jalisco . . . . .	39,168	966,689
México . . . . .	7,838	663,557
Michoacan . . . . .	25,689	618,240
Morelos . . . . .	1,776	150,384
Nuevo-Leon . . . . .	23,635	178,872
Oaxaca . . . . .	33,591	648,779
Puebla . . . . .	12,021	697,788
Querétaro . . . . .	3,207	153,286
San Luis Potosí . . . . .	27,500	460,322
Sinaloa . . . . .	36,198	168,031
Sonora . . . . .	79,021	109,388
Tabasco . . . . .	11,851	83,707
Tamaulipas . . . . .	30,225	140,000
Tlaxcala . . . . .	1,620	121,663
Vera Cruz . . . . .	26,232	504,950
Yucatán . . . . .	29,567	422,365
Zacatecas . . . . .	22,998	397,945
<i>Territories :—</i> Lower California	61,562	23,195
Federal District of Mexico .	461	315,996
Total . . . . .	743,948	9,343,470



It is calculated that five millions, or rather more than one-half, of the population of the republic of Mexico, are pure 'Indians,' the rest comprising a mixture of various races, the white, or European-descended inhabitants, numbering from about 500,000 souls. Formerly existing distinctions of colour and race were abolished by the constitution of 1824, which admits persons of all colours to the equal enjoyment of civil and political rights.

### Trade and Industry.

The total imports of Mexico in the year 1874 were of the estimated value of 28,485,000 dollars, or 5,697,000*l.*, and the value of the exports 25,435,000 dollars, or 5,087,000*l.* The chief article of export was silver, of the estimated value of 15,000,000 dollars, or 3,000,000*l.*, the remainder comprising copper ores, cochineal, indigo, hides, and mahogany and other woods. The staple imports are cotton and linen manufactures, wrought iron, and machinery. More than two-thirds of the total trade of Mexico is carried on with the United States, and the remainder with France, Germany, and Great Britain.

The subjoined tabular statement shows the total value of the exports from Mexico to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Mexico, in each of the ten years from 1867 to 1876 :—

Years	Exports from Mexico to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Mexico
	£	£
1867	315,168	812,948
1868	350,664	848,588
1869	350,570	631,724
1870	299,813	910,882
1871	397,334	1,049,013
1872	443,524	843,186
1873	499,532	1,194,124
1874	546,651	1,124,613
1875	721,907	884,901
1876	662,132	502,224

The principal articles of export from Mexico to Great Britain in the year 1876 were mahogany, of the value of 279,433*l.*; and dye-woods of various kinds, of the value of 70,199*l.* Cotton manufactures, of the value of 282,687*l.*; linens, of the value of 55,653*l.*, and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 32,655*l.*, formed the chief imports of the United Kingdom into Mexico in 1876.

The formerly valuable silver mines of Mexico, neglected for a long time, were partly reopened in 1864. The richest of all the mines now worked are those of Real del Monte and Pachuca, situated about sixty miles from the city of Mexico, and belonging to an Anglo-Mexican company. The total exports of silver ore from Mexico to the United Kingdom amounted in value to 26*l.* in 1868, to 80*l.* in 1869, to 3,340*l.* in 1870, to 29,774*l.* in 1871, to 25,643*l.* in 1872, to 16,019*l.* in 1873, to 2,254*l.* in 1874, to 7,919*l.* in 1875, and to 14,572*l.* in 1876.

Mexico had 372 miles of railway open for traffic at the end of June 1877. The principal line, called the 'National Mexican,' 300 miles long, from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, with branch to Puebla, was commenced, under state aid, in 1864, and completed in 1869. There were 300 miles of railway under construction at the end of June 1877.

The total length of telegraph lines, at the end of June 1877, was 7,310 English miles. There were, at the same date, 252 telegraph offices, of which number 83 belonged to private companies, and 169 to the state.

The post-office carried 1,900,000 letters in the year 1876-77. At the end of June 1877 there were 768 post offices in the republic.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

Mexico has no representatives in Great Britain, and the only representatives of Great Britain in Mexico are commercial agents at some of the outports.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Mexico and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

#### MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 cents: approximate value, 4*s.*

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Arroba</i>	{	for wine	.	.	=	3½	imperial gallons.
		„ oil	.	.	=	2¾	„ „
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	.	.	.	.	=	1.09 vara	= 1 yard.
„ <i>Paneja</i>	.	.	.	.	=	1½	imperial bushel.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Mexico.

#### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Anales del Ministerio de fomento, colonizacion, industria y comercio. 8. Mexico, 1870-77.

Comercio exterior de Mexico. Fol. Mexico. 1877.

Memoria del Secretario del despacho de hacienda. Fol. Mexico, 1877.

Report by Mr. R. T. C. Middleton, H.M.'s Secretary of Legation, on the trade, industry, finances, and population of the Mexican Empire, dated August 12, 1865; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy.' No. XI. London, 1866.

Report by R. T. C. Middleton on the financial position of Mexico, dated February 25, 1867; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. V. 1867. London, 1867.

Reports by Mr. R. T. C. Middleton on the mines and mineral districts, and on the sulphur deposits of Mexico, dated July 10 and December 31, 1866; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Nos. I. and II. 1867. London, 1867.

Report by Mr. R. T. C. Middleton on the silver mines of Guanajuato, dated November 29, 1867; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. I. 1868. London, 1868.

Reports by Mr. C. Moye, U.S. Consul at Chihuahua, dated June 3, 1867, Mr. F. B. Elmer, U.S. Consul at La Paz, dated Sept. 30, 1867, and of Mr. F. Chase, U.S. Consul-General at Tampico, dated June 30, 1867, on the commerce, agriculture, and mining industry of Mexico; in 'Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Nations.' 8. Washington, 1868.

Reports by Mr. Thomas N. Nelson, Minister-Resident of the United States, on the political and social condition of the republic of Mexico, dated Mexico, February-May, 1871; in 'Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States.' 8. Washington, 1871.

Trade of the United Kingdom with Mexico; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1876.' 4. London, 1877.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Chevalier* (Michel), Le Mexique ancien et moderne. 18. Paris, 1866.

*Cubas* (A. Garcia), Atlas metodico de la geographia de la república Mexicana. 8. Mexico, 1874.

*Domenech* (Emmanuel), Le Mexique tel qu'il est. La vérité sur son climat, ses habitants et son gouvernement. 12. Paris, 1866.

*Flint* (H. M.), Mexico under Maximilian. 12. Philadelphia, 1867.

*Garcia y Cubas* (A.), Apuntes relativos á la poblacion de la República Mexicana. 8. Mexico, 1871.

*Geiger* (John Lewis), A Peep at Mexico: Narrative of a Journey across the Republic from the Pacific to the Gulf. 8. London, 1874.

*La Bidollière* (Émile G. de), Histoire de la guerre du Mexique. 4. Paris, 1866.

*Müller* (J. W.), Reisen in den Vereinigten Staaten, Canada und Mexico. 3 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1865.

*Perez* (J. E.), Almanaque estadístico de las oficinas y Guia de forasteros y del Comercio de la Republica para 1877. 8. Mexico, 1877.

## NICARAGUA.

(REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of the republic of Nicaragua was proclaimed on August 19, 1858. It vests the legislative power in a Congress of two Houses, the upper called the Senate, comprising ten members, and the lower, called the House of Representatives, eleven members. Both branches of the legislature are elected by universal suffrage, the members of the House of Representatives for the term of four, and those of the Senate for the term of six years. The executive power is with a President elected for four years.

*President of the Republic.*—Don Pedro Chamorro, formerly President of the Senate; elected Provisional President of the Republic, Nov. 10, 1875, as successor of Don Vicente Cuadra, President from 1871 to 1875.

The President exercises his functions through a council of responsible ministers, composed of the four departments of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Public Instruction, and War and Marine.

### Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The revenue of the republic in the year 1874 was estimated at 595,100 dollars, or 119,020*l.*, and the expenditure at 758,550 dollars, or 151,710*l.*, leaving a deficit of 163,450 dollars, or 32,690*l.* There were annual deficits, increasing in amount, since the year 1865. Two-thirds of the total annual revenue are derived from government monopolies on spirits, tobacco, and gunpowder, and the remainder chiefly from import duties and a tax on slaughtered cattle. The expenditure is principally for the maintenance of an army of two thousand men, and the payment of interest of the public debt.

The total amount of the public debt at the end of 1874 was estimated at 9,500,000 dollars, or 1,900,000*l.* There are no official returns of the debt, estimated to amount to 8,200,000 dollars, or 1,640,000*l.*, at the end of 1876. The public liabilities of Nicaragua were wholly contracted within the country.

The area of the republic is estimated at 49,500 English square miles, and the population at 350,000 souls, giving an average of nearly seven inhabitants to the square mile. There are no census returns. The great mass of the population consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' Mulattoes, Negroes, and mixed races, and the number of Europeans and their descendants is very small and on the decrease. There are few towns, and the chief occupation of the inhabitants is

the rearing of cattle, carried on in a rude fashion. Old capital of the republic is the city of Leon, ten miles from the Pacific, surrounded by five active volcanoes, and partly in ruins. At present the seat of the government is the town of Managua, situated on the southern border of the great lake of the same name, with 8,000 inhabitants. The capital is provisional, being built on the slope of an active volcano, and liable therefore to instant destruction.

The commerce of Nicaragua is very small, and, in the absence of official returns, little of it is known. In the annual 'Statement of the Board of Trade,' the commercial intercourse of Great Britain with the Republic is merged into 'Central America.' (See page 541.)

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF NICARAGUA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Commander de Marcoleta, accredited March 1876.

*Consul-General.*—James L. Hart, accredited Nov. 30, 1866.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN NICARAGUA.

*Minister and Consul-General.*—Sidney Locock, appointed May 23, 1874.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The system of money, weights, and measures is the same as in Honduras. (See p. 548.)

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Nicaragua.

#### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Report by Mr. Edwin Corbett, British Chargé d'Affaires, on the financial condition of Nicaragua, dated Guatemala, May 29, 1869; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. IV. 1869. 8. London, 1869.

Report by Mr. Consul Gollan on the commerce of Greytown, and the construction of an interoceanic canal through Nicaragua, dated January 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Gollan on the trade and commerce of Nicaragua, dated Greytown, January 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

#### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Belly* (N.), Percement de l'isthme de Panama par le canal de Nicaragua. 8. Paris, 1858.

*Belt* (Thomas), The Naturalist in Nicaragua: a Narrative of a Residence at the Gold Mines of Chontales, &c. 8. London, 1873.

*Bülow* (A. von), Der Freistaat Nicaragua in Mittelamerika. 8. Berlin, 1849.

*Keller* (J.), Le canal de Nicaragua. 8. Paris, 1859.

*Marr* (Wilhelm), Reise nach Centralamerika. 2 vols. 8. Hamburg, 1863.

*Scherzer* (Karl, Ritter von), Wanderungen durch die mittelamerikanischen Freistaaten Nicaragua, Honduras und San Salvador. 8. Braunschweig, 1857.

*Squier* (E. G.), Sketches of Travel in Nicaragua. 8. New York, 1851.

*Squier* (E. G.), Nicaragua, its People, Scenery, Monuments, and the proposed Interoceanic Canal. 2 vols. 8. London, 1852.



## PARAGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PARAGUAY.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Paraguay gained its independence from Spanish rule in 1811, and after a short government by two consuls, the supreme power was seized, in 1815, by Dr. José Gaspar Rodríguez Francia, who exercised autocratic sway as dictator, till his death, Sept. 20, 1840. Dr. Francia's reign was followed by a state of anarchy, which lasted till 1842, when a National Congress, meeting at the capital of Asuncion, elected two nephews of the Dictator, Don Alonso and Don Carlos Antonio Lopez, joint consuls of the republic. Another Congress voted, March 13, 1844, a new constitution, and, March 14, elected Don Carlos Antonio Lopez sole President, with dictatorial powers, which were continued by another election, March 14, 1857. At the death of Don Carlos, September 10, 1862, his son, Don Francisco Solano Lopez, born 1827, succeeded to the supreme power, by testamentary order, without opposition. President Lopez, in 1865, began a dispute with the Government of Brazil, the consequence of which was the entry of a Brazilian army, united with forces of the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, into the republic, June 1865. After a struggle of five years, Lopez was defeated and killed in the battle of Aquidaban, March 1, 1870.

A Congress, meeting at Asuncion in June 1870, voted a new constitution for Paraguay, which was publicly proclaimed on the 25th of November 1870. The constitution is modelled closely on that of the Argentine Confederation, the legislative authority being vested in a Congress of two Houses, a Senate and a House of Deputies, and the executive being entrusted to a President, elected for the term of six years, with a non-active Vice-President at his side.

*President of the Republic.* - Don Higinio Uriarte, installed April 12, 1877.

The President exercises his functions through a cabinet of responsible ministers, five in number, presiding over the departments of the Interior, of Finance, of Worship and Public Instruction, of War and Navy, and of Foreign Affairs.

### Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The public revenue of Paraguay is derived to the extent of about one-third from state property and monopolies, and the remainder from customs duties. According to the budget of the Minister of Finance, laid before Congress in the session of 1877, the public revenue for the year ending the 31st of December 1877 was estimated at 295,570 pesos, or 59,114*l.*, and the expenditure at 228,650 pesos, or 45,730*l.*, leaving a surplus of 66,920 pesos, or 13,384*l.*

The republic had no debt until the war of 1865-70, which led to the raising of large internal loans. In 1871 and 1872, the Government contracted two foreign loans, the first of the nominal amount of 1,000,000*l.*, and the second of 2,000,000*l.*, each bearing 8 per cent. interest, through Messrs. Robinson, Fleming & Co., London. The loans, issued at the price of 80, were hypothecated on the public lands of Paraguay, valued at 19,380,000*l.* Payment of both interest and sinking funds on the two loans ceased in 1874. No part of the previous payments, according to the report of the select Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Loans, 1875, 'was provided by the Government of Paraguay, but the whole was derived from the proceeds of the loans themselves. Since these funds so set apart have been exhausted, no payment on account of interest or sinking fund has been made by the Government of Paraguay.' According to treaty stipulations arising out of the war of 1865-70, Paraguay is indebted to Brazil to the amount of 200,000,000 pesos, or 40,000,000*l.*; to the Argentine Confederation to the amount of 35,000,000 pesos, or 7,000,000*l.*, and to Uruguay to the amount of 1,000,000 pesos, or 200,000*l.*, being a total war debt of 236,000,000 pesos, or 47,200,000*l.*

The military force in the war against the united armies of Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic, carried on during the years 1865-70, comprised 60,000 men, including 10,000 cavalry, and 5,000 artillery. These troops were altogether disbanded afterwards, and the entire force in 1877 consisted of 185 foot soldiers, forming the garrison of the capital.

### Area, Population, and Trade.

The frontiers of the republic, not well defined previous to the war of 1865-70, large territories considered to form part of it being claimed by Brazil, Bolivia, and the Argentine Confederation, were fixed by a secret Treaty of Alliance between Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, and Uruguay, signed on the 1st of May 1865, to be within the 22 to 27 degrees latitude south, and the 57 to 60 degrees longitude west, of the meridian of Paris. Under its old limits, the territory was estimated to embrace 29,470 square leagues,

or 103,145 English square miles ; but the new boundaries imposed by the conquerors in the war reduced the area to 16,590 square leagues, or 57,303 English square miles.

An enumeration made by the Government in 1857 showed the population to number 1,337,439 souls. At the beginning of 1873 the number of inhabitants, according to an official return, was reduced to 221,079 souls, comprising 28,746 men and 106,254 women over fifteen years of age, with 86,079 children, the enormous disproportion between the sexes, as well as the vast decrease of the population, telling the results of the war. About one-third of the inhabitants were living at the date of the census in the central province, containing the capital, the rest being spread thinly as settlers over the remaining portion of cultivated country. Nearly three-fourths of the entire territory are national property, consisting of pasturage lands and forests, which have never been granted to individuals, the estates of the Jesuit missions and other religious corporations, and a great number of government farming establishments.

The chief article of foreign commerce of Paraguay is the *yerba maté*, a species of cabbage, the leaves of which are dried and reduced to powder. It is exported in considerable quantities, being extensively used in South America as a kind of tea. However, the total commerce of the republic is very small, the aggregate of imports and exports not amounting, on the average, to more than half a million sterling per annum. The imports are derived to the extent of three-fourths from Great Britain, and one-fourth from France and Germany. The British imports are passing entirely through the territories of Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, and since the year 1862, when a few articles of machinery and furniture, valued at 1,764*l.*, arrived from England, there has been no direct intercourse between Paraguay and the United Kingdom.

The only railway in Paraguay is a short line of 45 English miles, from Asuncion, the capital, to Paraguay. There are no lines of telegraph but one at the side of this railway.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

### 1. OF PARAGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Consul.*—Juan Fleming, accredited Aug. 20, 1872.

There are no British representatives of any description in Paraguay.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Paraguay, and the British equivalents, are :—

### MONEY.

The *Peso*, or *Dollar* = 100 *Centenas* . . . . . Average rate of exchange, 4*s.*

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Quintal</i> . . . .	=	101.40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i> . . . .	=	25.35 „ „
„ <i>Fanega</i> . . . .	=	1½ imperial bushel.
„ <i>Lino</i> (land measure) . .	=	69½ Engl. sq. yards.
„ <i>Legua madra</i> . . . .	=	12½ Engl. sq. miles.

Since the end of the war of 1865-70, an extensive paper currency has been introduced into the republic. By a decree of the Government dated January 14, 1871, the value of the English sovereign was fixed at five pesos. Besides the above, the weights and measures of the Argentine Confederation and the currency of Brazil are in general use.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Paraguay.

## 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Mensaje del Presidente de la República, presentado al Congreso Legislativo de la Nación. 4. Asuncion, 1877.

Memoria del Ministerio de Hacienda, presentada á los H. Senadores y Diputados en 1877. 4. Asuncion, 1877.

Sobre la cantidad de leguas de terrenos públicos aproximadamente, la calidad de ellos, sus producciones, &c.: Informe per órden de S. E. el Senor Presidente de la República del Paraguay. 4. Asuncion, 1871.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Demersay* (L. A.), Histoire physique, économique et politique du Paraguay et des établissements des Jésuites. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1865.

*Du Graty* (Alfred), La République de Paraguay. 8. Bruxelles, 1865.

*Johnston* (K.), Paraguay. In 'Geographical Magazine,' July 1875. London, 1875.

*Kennedy* (A. J.) La Plata, Brazil, and Paraguay, during the War. 8. London, 1869.

*Mansfield* (Charles), Paraguay, Brazil, and the Plate. New edition. By the Rev. Charles Kingsley. 8. London, 1866.

*Masterman* (G. F.), Seven Eventful Years in Paraguay. 8. London, 1869.

*Mulhall* (M. G. and E. T.), Handbook to the River Plate Republics, &c., and the Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay. 8. London, 1875.

*Page* (Commander Thomas G.), La Plata, the Argentine Confederation, and Paraguay. Narrative of the Exploration of the Tributaries of the River La Plata and adjacent countries during the years 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856, under the orders of the United States Government. 8. New York, 1867.

*Quentin* (Charles), Le Paraguay. 8. Paris, 1866.

*Thompson* (George), The Paraguayan War; with sketches of the history of Paraguay, and of the manners and customs of the people. 8. London, 1869.

*Tschudi* (Joh. Jak. v.), Reisen durch Südamerika. 2 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1866.

*Washburn* (Charles A.), The History of Paraguay. With notes of personal observations. 2 vols. 8. Boston and New York, 1871.

## PERU.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PERÚ.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Peru, one of the oldest of Spanish colonies in America, issued its declaration of independence July 28, 1821, but it was not till after a war, protracted till 1824, that the country gained its actual freedom from Spanish rule. The present constitution, proclaimed Aug. 31, 1867, is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former composed of deputies of the provinces, two for each, and the latter of representatives nominated by the electoral colleges of provinces and parishes, at the rate of one member for every 20,000 inhabitants. The parochial electoral colleges choose deputies to the provincial colleges, who in turn send representatives to Congress. In the session of 1876, the Senate was composed of 44 members, and the House of Representatives of 110 members.

The executive power is entrusted to a President, assisted by a Vice-President, both elected by the people for the term of four years.

*President of the Republic.*—General Mariano Ignacio *Prado*, elected May 7, 1876; installed in office August 2, 1876, as successor of Don Manuel *Pardo*, President from 1872 to 1876.

The President has to exercise his executive functions through a cabinet of five ministers, holding office at his pleasure. The departments are those of Foreign Affairs, of the Interior, of Justice, of Finance and Commerce, and of War and the Navy.

By the terms of the constitution of 1867, there exists absolute political, but not religious freedom, the charter prohibiting the public exercise of any other religion than the Roman Catholic, which is declared the religion of the state.

### Revenue, Army, and Navy.

The public revenue is mainly derived from the sale of guano, and to a small extent from customs. Direct taxation does not exist. Of the actual revenue and expenditure of the Government in recent years there are no official returns, but it is known that there were large annual deficits, the profits from the sale of guano not proving sufficiently large to cover the cost of immense public works, in-



cluding a railway to the summit of the Andes, and the construction of an ironclad fleet, besides the payment of interest of a large debt. The estimated expenditure of the year 1875 amounted to 12,500,000*l.*, and the revenue to 10,220,000*l.*, leaving a deficit of 2,280,000*l.*

Peru has a considerable public debt, divided into an internal and external. The internal liabilities are estimated at 2,500,000*l.*, exclusive of a floating debt of an unknown amount. The foreign is made up of three loans contracted in England from 1869 to 1872:—

Foreign Loan.	Nominal Amount of Issue.
	£
Pisco to Yca railway 5 per cent. loan, of 1869 . . .	290,000
Railway 6 per cent. loan of 1870 . . .	11,920,000
„ 5 per cent. loan of 1872 . . .	36,800,000
Total . . .	49,010,000

The 5 per cent. Pisco-Yca railway loan of 1869 was issued at the price of 71, and the 6 per cent. loan of 1870 at the price of 82½. The loan of 1872, for the nominal amount of 36,800,000*l.*, was issued partly, to the amount of 15,000,000*l.*, for the construction of railways and other public works, and partly, to the amount of 21,800,000*l.*, for the extinction of former debts. The two loans of 1870 and 1872 are secured on the guano deposits and the general resources of Peru.

The army of the republic was composed as follows in 1877:—

	Men
Infantry, 8 battalions . . .	5,600
Cavalry, 3 regiments . . .	1,200
Artillery, 2 brigades . . .	1,000
Gendarmerie . . .	5,400
Total . . .	13,200

The Peruvian navy consisted, in the summer of 1877, of 6 ironclads, the 'Independencia,' frigate, 14 guns; the 'Atahualpa,' turret ship, 3 guns; the 'Huascar,' turret, 3 guns; the 'Union,' 14 guns; the 'Victoria,' 2 guns, and the 'Loa,' 2 guns; and of six other steamers, the 'Callao,' 30 guns, the 'America,' 14 guns, the 'Chalaco,' 4 guns, the 'Tumbez,' 4 guns, the 'Chanchamaya,' 2 guns, and the 'Colon,' 2 guns. The most important of these ships, the ironclad frigate 'Independencia,' built at Poplar, London, in 1865, has a stem constructed as a ram, and the armament consists entirely of Armstrong guns on the shunt principle—viz. 12 70-pounders of 4 tons each on the main deck, and 2 pivot guns, 150-pounders, weighing 7 tons each, on the upper deck. These latter guns can be fired on a line even with the keel. The two next largest ironclads in the list, the 'Atahualpa,' and the 'Huascar,' are so-called

Monitors, the first purchased from the United States, and the second built on the Clyde. Each of these ships carries, on revolving turrets, three guns, throwing shots of 500 pounds weight. They have  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch armour from stem to stern, and when in action rise only six inches above the sea-level, with the further defence of being able to hurl streams of boiling water on an enemy attempting to get on board. The fleet is usually lying at the port of Callao near Lima.

### Area and Population.

The area of Peru is estimated to extend over 503,364 English square miles, while the population, according to a rough official enumeration made in 1871, amounts to 3,199,000. It is probable that this is an overstatement, and that the actual population does not comprise 2,500,000 souls. The republic is divided into eighteen departments, the area and population of which was reported as follows in 1871:—

Departments	Area : English square miles	Population
Piura . . . . .	13,931	172,000
Cajamarca . . . . .	14,188	273,000
Amazonas . . . . .	14,129	44,000
Loreto . . . . .	132,727	58,000
Libertad . . . . .	15,649	56,000
Ancachs . . . . .	17,405	317,000
Lima . . . . .	14,760	{ 350,000
Callao . . . . .		{ 40,000
Huancavelica . . . . .	10,814	160,000
Huanuco . . . . .	33,822	{ 90,000
Junin . . . . .		{ 282,000
Ica . . . . .	6,295	68,000
Ayacucho . . . . .	24,213	210,000
Cuzco . . . . .	95,547	464,000
Puno . . . . .	39,743	305,000
Arequipa . . . . .	27,744	200,000
Moquegua . . . . .	42,387	{ 85,000
Tarapaca . . . . .		{ 25,000
Total . . . . .	503,364	3,199,000

It is estimated that 57 per cent. of the population of Peru are aborigines, or 'Indians,' and that 23 per cent. belong to mixed races, 'Cholos' and 'Zambos.' The remaining 20 per cent. are divided among descendants of Spaniards, Negroes, Chinese, and Europeans, the latter forming barely 2 per cent. of the total popula-

tion, comprising chiefly Italians and Germans. At the enumeration of 1871 the population of the capital, Lima, was returned at 160,056.

### Trade and Industry.

The foreign commerce of Peru is chiefly with Great Britain and the United States, and it centres in the port of Callao, suburb of Lima, the capital.

The commercial intercourse between Peru and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports from Peru to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Peru in each of the ten years from 1867 to 1876:—

Years	Exports from Peru to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Peru
	£	£
1867	3,701,362	1,422,112
1868	3,400,026	1,132,363
1869	3,992,472	1,381,695
1870	4,881,075	1,761,173
1871	3,971,968	2,159,770
1872	4,211,723	2,870,238
1873	5,219,572	2,524,622
1874	4,501,213	1,593,261
1875	4,884,181	1,594,499
1876	5,630,670	991,304

The two principal articles of export from Peru to the United Kingdom are guano and cubic nitre. During the ten years from 1867 to 1876, the quantities and value of the exports of guano from Peru to Great Britain were as follows:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Tons	£
1867	164,112	1,996,344
1868	155,766	1,890,219
1869	199,122	2,581,024
1870	243,434	3,248,293
1871	142,365	1,711,176
1872	74,401	875,882
1873	135,895	1,722,854
1874	94,346	1,207,679
1875	86,042	1,068,570
1876	156,864	1,966,068

Guano was first brought to Europe by Alexander von Humboldt in 1802, but did not become an article of commerce till 1840. I

came to be exported in considerable quantities after the year 1852, when a difference with the United States as to the right of possession of the Lobos Islands was settled, through the mediation of Great Britain and France, in favour of Peru. The shipments of guano, entirely free before, were then taken in hand by the Government, being made a state monopoly, and unauthorised exports forbidden under heavy penalties.

Equal in importance to guano as an article of export to Great Britain, is cubic nitre, also a government monopoly. The exports of nitre were as follows in each of the seven years from 1870 to 1876 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Tons	£
1870	1,068,972	829,358
1871	1,298,905	1,015,415
1872	1,365,195	1,045,383
1873	2,176,239	1,604,040
1874	1,894,013	1,134,008
1875	2,979,876	1,793,110
1876	3,064,707	1,761,450

Among the other articles of export to Great Britain are sheep and alpaca wool, of the value of 574,589*l.* in 1874, of 619,292*l.* in 1875, and of 503,224*l.* in 1876 ; and unrefined sugar, of the value of 512,112*l.* in 1874, of 928,765*l.* in 1875, and of 912,799*l.* in 1876. The imports of British produce into Peru comprise mainly cotton and woollen manufactures, iron, and coals. In 1874, the imports of cotton goods amounted to 411,769*l.* ; to 423,570*l.* in 1875 ; and to 324,350*l.* in 1876. Of woollens the imports were of the value of 132,016*l.* in 1876 ; of iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 97,407*l.* ; and of coals of the value of 59,756*l.* in 1876.

A system of railways, designed to develop the exploitation of the mineral wealth of the country, has been in course of construction since the year 1852, mainly at the expense of the state. At the end of 1876 there were open for traffic, or in course of construction, eleven lines belonging to the state, 1,281 English miles in total length, and costing 128,354,000 soles, or 25,670,800*l.* ; eight lines belonging to private persons, 496 miles in length, and costing 24,420,000 soles, or 4,884,000*l.* ; and two lines, belonging in part to the state and in part to individuals, 253 miles, costing 27,200,000 soles, or 5,440,000*l.*, being a total of twenty-two lines, 2,030 miles in length, and representing a cost of 179,974,600 soles, or 35,994,920*l.* The following is a list of these railways :—

Railways	Length	Cost of construction	
	English miles.	Soles.	£
State Lines :—			
Payta to Piura . . . . .	63	1,945,600	389,120
Pacasmayo and Magdalena . . . . .	93	5,850,000	1,170,000
Salaverry to Trujillo . . . . .	85	3,400,000	680,000
Chimbote to Huaraz . . . . .	172	24,000,000	4,800,000
Lima to Chancay . . . . .	43	2,600,000	520,000
Lima to La Oroya . . . . .	145	21,804,000	4,360,800
Cuzco to Puno . . . . .	230	25,000,000	5,000,000
Pisco to Ica . . . . .	48	1,450,000	290,000
Arequipa to Puno . . . . .	232	25,280,000	5,056,000
Mejia to Arequipa . . . . .	107	12,000,000	2,400,000
Ilo to Moquegua . . . . .	63	5,025,000	1,005,000
Total . . . . .	1,281	128,354,000	25,670,800
Private Lines :—			
Pimental to Chiclayo . . . . .	45	1,000,000	200,000
Ferrenafe to Eten . . . . .	50	2,600,000	520,000
Malabriga to Ascopea . . . . .	25	1,600,000	320,000
Cerro de Pasco . . . . .	15	1,300,000	260,000
Lima to Callao and Chorillos . . . . .	17	1,000,000	200,000
Lima to Magdalena . . . . .	5	320,000	64,000
Arica to Tacna . . . . .	39	1,600,000	320,000
Tarapaca Lines . . . . .	180	15,000,000	3,000,000
Total . . . . .	496	24,420,000	4,884,000
Mixed Proprietorship :—			
Lima to Pisco . . . . .	145	9,200,000	1,840,000
Tacna to Bolivian frontier . . . . .	108	18,000,000	3,600,000
Total . . . . .	253	27,200,000	5,440,000
Grand Total . . . . .	2,030	179,974,600	35,994,920

The construction of the lines of railway belonging to the state was undertaken solely for purposes of public utility, remunerative results not being calculated upon in a country so sparsely populated as Peru. Of the railways belonging to private individuals, only the double line from Lima to Callao, eight miles, from Lima to Chorrillos, nine miles in length, the property of an English company, is reported to be a commercial success.

The merchant navy of Peru numbered 147 vessels, of 49,860 tons, including 8 steamers, of 1,768 tons, at the end of 1876.



## Diplomatic Representatives.

### 1. OF PERU IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Don Pedro Galvez, accredited August 9, 1870.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERU.

*Minister and Consul-General.*—Spencer St. John, appointed Dec. 12, 1872.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Peru, and the British equivalents, are:—

### MONEY.

The *Sole* = 100 *centesimos* . . . Average rate of exchange, 4s.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Ounce</i>	.	.	.	.	=	1·014 ounce	avoirdupois.
„ <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	.	=	1·014 lb.	„
„ <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	.	=	101·44	„
„ <i>Arroba</i>	{	of 25 pounds		.	=	25·36	„
„		of wine or spirits		.	=	6·70 imperial	gallons.
„ <i>Gallon</i>	.	.	.	.	=	0·74	„
„ <i>Vara</i>	.	.	.	.	=	0·927 yard.	„
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	.	.	.	.	=	0·859 square	yard.

The French metric system of weights and measures was established by law in 1860, but has not yet come into general use.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Peru.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Demarcacion politica del Peru. Edicion oficial de la direccion de estadistica. Fol. Lima, 1874.

Reports by Mr. Consul Nugent on the trade of Arica, and by Mr. Consul Graham on the commerce and navigation of Islay, dated May–July 1874; in ‘Reports from H.M.’s Consuls.’ Part I. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Consul Graham on the trade of Islay, dated Islay, January 15, 1875; in ‘Reports from H.M.’s Consuls.’ Part III. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Reports by Mr. Consul Nugent on the Trade of Arica; by Mr. Consul March on the Trade of Callao; and by Mr. Consul Graham on the Trade and Commerce of Islay, dated Feb. 1876; in ‘Reports from H.M.’s Consuls.’ Part VI. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Consul Nugent on the trade of Arica; by Mr. Consul March on the trade of Callao; and by Mr. Consul Graham on the Trade of Islay, dated March–December 1876; in ‘Reports from H.M.’s Consuls.’ Part VI. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Consul March on the trade of Callao, and by Mr. Acting-Consul Robilliard on the trade of Islay, dated January–May 1877; in ‘Reports from H.M.’s Consuls.’ Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Peru with Great Britain; in ‘Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the year 1876.’ Imp. 4. London, 1877.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Cabello* (Pedro M.), *Guia politica eclesiastica y militar del Perú*. 12. Lima, 1869.

*Chêrot* (A.), *Le Pérou : Productions, Guano, Commerce, Finances, &c.* 8. Paris, 1876.

*Duffield* (A.), *Peru in the Guano age*. 8. London, 1877.

*Fuentes* (Manuel A.), *Lima, or Sketches of the Capital of Peru : Historical, Statistical, Administrative, Commercial, and Moral*. 8. London, 1866.

*Grandidier* (E.), *Voyage dans l'Amérique du Sud, Pérou et Bolivie*. 8. Paris, 1863.

*Hill* (S. S.), *Travels in Peru and Mexico*. 2 vols. 8. London, 1860.

*Hutchinson* (T. J.), *Two Years in Peru*. 2 vols. 8. London, 1874.

*Markham* (Clements R.), *Travels in Peru and India, while superintending the collection of Cinchona plants and seeds in South America, and their Introduction into India*. 8. London, 1862.

*Menendez* (D. Baldomero), *Manuel de geografia y estadistica del Perú*. 12. Paris, 1862.

*Paz-Soldan* (D. Mateo) *Geografia del Perú*. 8. Paris, 1863.

*Squier* (E. G.), *Peru : Incidents of travels and exploration in the Land of the Incas*. 8. London, 1877.

*The Railways of Peru in 1873*. 8. London, 1874.

*Tschudi* (Joh. Jakob von), *Reisen durch Südamerika*. 5 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1866-68.

*Wappaeus* (Joh. Eduard), *Die Republic Peru ; in Stein's 'Handbuch der Geographie und Statistik.'* Part III. 8. Leipzig, 1864.

## SAN DOMINGO.

(REPÚBLICA DOMINICA.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE republic of San Domingo, founded in 1844, is governed under a constitution bearing date November 18, 1844, re-proclaimed, with changes, November 14, 1865, after a revolution which expelled the troops of Spain, who held possession of the country for the two previous years. By the terms of the constitution the legislative power of the republic is vested in a National Congress of two Houses, called the Consejo conservador, and the Tribunado, the first consisting of five, and the second of fifteen members. The members of both Houses are chosen in indirect election, with restricted suffrage, for the term of six years. But the powers of the National Congress only embrace the general affairs of the republic; and the individual states, five in number, have separate legislatures.

The executive of the republic is vested in a President, chosen in indirect election for the term of four years.

*President of the Republic.*—Don Bonaventura Baez, elected December 10, 1876, as successor of Don Ignacio Gonzales.

The administrative affairs of the republic are in charge of a ministry appointed by the President, with the approval of the Consejo conservador. The ministry is composed of the heads of the departments of Finance, Justice, War, and Foreign Affairs.

### Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The general revenue of the republic is estimated at 1,200,000 dollars, or 240,000*l.*, per annum, and the expenditure is believed to be largely in excess of this amount. There are no recent official returns regarding the receipts and disbursements of the central government. The revenue is mainly derived from customs duties, which average 40 per cent., while a large part of the annual expenditure is for the maintenance of a standing army. Besides a large internal debt, of unknown amount, San Domingo has a foreign debt contracted at the London Stock Exchange in 1869. The debt, to the nominal amount of 757,700*l.*, at 6 per cent., was issued at the price of 80; but it was stated officially that the Government had actually received only between 38,000*l.* and 50,000*l.* from the contractors for the loan.—(Report of the Select Committee on Loans to Foreign States, 1875.)

The area of San Domingo, which embraces the eastern portion of the Island of Haiti—the western division forming the republic of *Haiti* (see pp. 531–33)—is estimated at 18,045 English square miles, with a population of 250,000 inhabitants, or 14 to the square mile.

The republic is divided into the five provinces, or states, mutually independent, of San Domingo, Azua de Compostela, Santa Cruz del Seybo, Santiago de los Caballeros, and Concepcion de la Vega. The population, like that of the neighbouring Haiti, is composed mainly of negroes and mulattoes, but the whites, or European-descended inhabitants, are comparatively numerous, and owing to their influence the Spanish language is the prevailing dialect. Capital of the republic is the city of San Domingo, founded 1494, at the mouth of the river Ozama, with 15,000 inhabitants.

The commerce of the republic is small, owing in part to customs duties of a prohibitory character. The principal articles of export are tobacco, coffee, dyewoods, and sugar. In 1875, the value of the imports amounted to 359,410*l.*, and of the exports to 318,470*l.*, the foreign commerce being shared by the ports of San Domingo and Porto Plata. The commerce of the republic is mainly with the United States and Great Britain. In the 'Annual Statement of the Board of Trade' the exports to and imports from Great Britain are added to those of Haiti. (See p. 544.)

The Bay of Samaná, on the north-east coast of San Domingo, one of the greatest natural harbours in the world, 30 miles long and 10 miles broad, was ceded, with the surrounding country, to a company formed in the United States, by a treaty signed by the President of the Republic, January 10, 1873. Under another decree, passed March 25, 1874, the rights of the company were confiscated, on the ground of non-payment of a stipulated annual rent.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF SAN DOMINGO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Consul.*—Miguel Ventura, appointed January 1876.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SAN DOMINGO.

*Chargé d'Affaires.*—Major Robert Stuart, appointed October 28, 1874.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of San Domingo are those of Spain, but the French metrical system is coming into use.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning San Domingo.

#### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Report by Major Robert Stuart, British Minister, on the commerce and shipping of the Dominican Republic for the year 1875, dated Port-au-Prince,

March 1876; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part III. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Coen, on the imports and exports of San Domingo in 1875, dated San Domingo, December 31, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Major Robert Stuart on the condition of the Island of Haiti, dated Port-au-Prince, February 3, 1877; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part II. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Coen on the trade and commerce of San Domingo, dated December 30, 1870; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Haiti and San Domingo with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom for the year 1876..' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Hazard* (Samuel), Santo Domingo, Past and Present; with a Glance at Hayti, 8 pp. 511. London, 1873.

*Jordan* (Wilhelm), Geschichte der Insel Haiti. 2 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1849.

*Keim* (D. B. Randolph), Santo Domingo. Pen Pictures and Leaves of Travel. 12. Philadelphia, 1871.

*Monte y Tejada* (Antonio), Historia de Santo Domingo, desde su Descubrimiento hasta nuestros dias. Tomo I. (all published.) 8. Habana, 1853.



## SAN SALVADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DE SAN SALVADOR.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE republic of San Salvador, and independent state since 1853, when it dissolved its federative union with Honduras and Nicaragua, is governed nominally under a constitution proclaimed in March 1864, but undergoing frequent alterations through internecine war. The constitution vests the legislative power in a Congress of two Houses, the Senate, composed of 12, and the House of Representatives, composed of 24 members. The executive is in the hands of a President, originally elected for six years, but whose tenure of office was in 1867 limited to four years.

*President of the Republic.*—Don Rafael Zaldivar, elected Provisional President by a junta, April 30, 1876, as successor of Don Andres Valle, President from February 1 to April 25, 1876.

The regular election of the President has in recent years been constantly superseded by ‘pronunciamentos’ and military nominations.

The administrative affairs of the republic are carried on, under the President, by a ministry of two members, the first head of the united departments of the Interior, War, and Finance, and the second of the departments of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction.

### Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The budget estimates of revenue for the year 1876 amounted to 1,958,350 dollars, or 391,670*l.*, and the estimates of expenditure to 1,760,850 dollars, or, 352,170*l.*, thus leaving a calculated surplus of 197,500 dollars, or 39,500*l.* The sources of estimated revenue and branches of expenditure in the year 1876 were as follows:—

<i>Sources of Revenue :</i>		<i>Branches of Expenditure.</i>	
	Dollars.		Dollars.
Customs . . . .	591,000	General administration . . . .	559,000
Excise . . . . .	50,000	Church . . . . .	8,500
Tax on spirits . . . .	309,000	Army . . . . .	818,000
„ indigo . . . . .	44,000	Internal debt . . . . .	150,400
Stamps . . . . .	27,000	Courts of Justice . . . . .	47,000
Land sales . . . . .	11,000	Public instruction . . . . .	41,000
Powder monopoly . . . .	136,000	Pensions . . . . .	17,200
Post office . . . . .	12,500	Public works . . . . .	97,300
Telegraphs . . . . .	6,850	Telegraph . . . . .	23,000
Miscellaneous receipts . .	771,000	Export bounties . . . . .	9,450
Total . . . . .	1,958,350	Total . . . . .	1,760,850
	£391,670		£352,170

San Salvador had in 1871 but a small public debt, amounting to 705,800 dollars, or 141,160*l.*, represented chiefly by 'libranzas,' or treasury bills. The debt was largely increased during the years 1872 and 1873, when the republic raised at various periods troops to invade Honduras. At the commencement of 1875, the total debt amounted, according to an official return, to 4,363,227 dollars, or 872,645*l.* There exists besides a floating debt of an unknown amount.

Official returns state the area of the republic to embrace 9,594 English square miles. The population was estimated in 1870 at 434,520 souls, giving an average of 45 inhabitants to the square mile, being four times that of the aggregate of the other states of Central America. Aboriginal and mixed races constitute the bulk of the population, among whom live about 10,000 whites, or descendants of Europeans. The native population of San Salvador, more inclined to civilised pursuits than that of any neighbouring state, is largely engaged in agriculture, as well as various branches of manufacture, and in recent years the working of iron mines has been undertaken. The principal articles of agricultural produce are indigo, coffee, and balsam, the latter, known as Balm of Peru, being grown along a great part of the Pacific coast, from the Rio Acajutla to the Guameca, the district bearing the name of Costa de Balsamo. Capital of the republic is the city of San Salvador, founded by George Alvarado in 1528, with 16,000 inhabitants. The city was repeatedly destroyed by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, the last time on April 16, 1854, when it was overwhelmed by almost total ruin, in consequence of which most of the inhabitants erected new dwellings on a neighbouring site, at present called Nueva San Salvador. The new capital again was partly destroyed by a series of earthquakes, and simultaneous eruptions of the neighbouring Tzalco volcano, which began March 4, and ended March 19, 1873. The capital is connected by a good road with the fifteen miles distant port of La Libertad, principal harbour of the republic.

The commercial intercourse of San Salvador is chiefly with the United States and Great Britain. In the year 1874, the value of the total imports was 2,150,560 dollars, or 430,112*l.*, and that of the exports 3,396,105 dollars, or 679,221*l.* Among the exports indigo forms the staple article. The statistics of the commercial intercourse of San Salvador with the United Kingdom are not given in the annual statement of the Board of Trade, in which the trade of the republic is thrown together with that of the states of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, under the general designation of 'Central America.' (See p. 541.)

## Diplomatic Representatives.

### 1. OF SAN SALVADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Minister.*—Don José Maria Torres Caicedo, accredited December 12, 1877.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SAN SALVADOR.

*Minister and Consul-General.*—Sidney Locock, appointed May 23, 1874.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of San Salvador, and the British equivalents, are:—

### MONEY.

The <i>Peso</i> or <i>Piaster</i> , of 8 <i>reales</i>	. approximate value 4s. 3½d.
„ <i>Dollar</i> , of 100 <i>centavas</i>	. „ „ 4s.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i>	. . . . .	= 1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	. . . . .	= 101·40 „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	. . . . .	= 25·35 „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	. . . . .	= 1½ imperial bushel.

The weights and measures of the United States are, besides the above, in general use.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning San Salvador.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Report by Mr. Edwin Corbett, British Chargé d'Affaires in the Central American Republics, on the financial position of San Salvador, dated Guatemala, January 31, 1869; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation,' No. III. 1869. 8. London, 1869.

Report by Mr. Edwin Corbett on the public revenue, expenditure, and debt of San Salvador; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation,' No. I. 1871. 8. London, 1871.

Report by Mr. Edward Corbett on the financial position of San Salvador, dated Guatemala, October 22, 1872; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation,' No. I. 1873. 8. London, 1873.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Fröbel* (Julius), *Aus America*. 2 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1857–58.

*Laferrière* (J.), *De Paris à Guatemala*. Notes de voyages au Centra-Amérique. 8. Paris. 1877.

*Marr* (Wilhelm), *Reise nach Central-America*. 2 vols. 8. Hamburg, 1863.

*Morclot* (L.), *Voyage dans l'Amérique centrale*. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1859.

*Scherzer* (Karl Ritter von), *Wanderungen durch die mittelamerikanischen Freistaaten Nicaragua, Honduras und San Salvador*. 8. Braunschweig, 1857.

*Squier* (E. G.), *The States of Central America*. 8. London, 1868.

## UNITED STATES.

(UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE form of government of the United States is based on the constitution of September 17, 1787, to which ten amendments were added, December 15, 1791; an eleventh amendment, January 8, 1798; a twelfth amendment, September 25, 1804; a thirteenth amendment, December 18, 1865; a fourteenth amendment, July 28, 1868; and a fifteenth amendment, March 30, 1870.

By the constitution, the government of the nation is entrusted to three separate authorities, the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The executive power is vested in a President. It is enacted by section 1, article II. of the constitution, that the President 'shall hold his office during the term of four years,' and be elected, together with a Vice-President, chosen for the same term, in the mode here prescribed. 'Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.' The same section of the constitution enacts that 'the Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States;' and further that 'no person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.'

The President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia in the service of the Union. He has the power of a veto on all laws passed by Congress; but notwithstanding his veto, any bill may become a law on its afterwards being passed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress. The Vice-President is ex-officio president of the Senate; and in case of the death or resignation of the president, he becomes the President for the remainder of the term, and his place is filled by a temporary Vice-President, chosen by the Senate. The elections for President and Vice-President are at present held in all the states on Tuesday next after the first

Monday in November, every four years, in a leap-year; and on the 4th of March following the new President elect is inaugurated.

*President of the United States.*—Rutherford Burchard Hayes, born at Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822; studied law at Harvard College, Cambridge, 1845–48, and admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, 1848; practised law at Cincinnati, 1849–61; commander of a regiment of Ohio volunteers in the civil war, 1861–64; representative of Ohio in the 39th and 40th Congresses of the United States, 1865–69; governor of Ohio, 1870–72; elected 19th President of the United States by 185 against 184 votes of the Electoral College, Nov. 3, 1876; assumed office, March 4, 1877.

*Vice-President of the United States.*—William A. Wheeler, born at Malone, New York, June 30, 1819; studied and practised law; member of the New York House of Assembly, 1850–51; member of the New York Senate, 1858–59; representative of New York in the 37th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Congresses of the United States; elected Vice-President of the United States November 3, 1876; assumed office, March 4, 1877.

The President of the United States has an annual salary of 50,000 dollars, or 10,000*l.*, and the Vice-President of 10,000 dollars, or 2,000*l.* A bill was passed in Congress, March 15, 1876, reducing the salary of the President to 25,000 dollars, or 5,000*l.*, but it was vetoed by President Grant.

Since the adoption of the constitution the offices of President and Vice-President have been occupied as follows:—

#### PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
George Washington . . .	Virginia . . .	1789–1797	1732	1799
John Adams . . .	Massachusetts . . .	1797–1801	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson . . .	Virginia . . .	1801–1809	1743	1826
James Madison . . .	Virginia . . .	1809–1817	1751	1837
James Monroe . . .	Virginia . . .	1817–1825	1759	1831
John Quincy Adams . . .	Massachusetts . . .	1825–1829	1767	1848
Andrew Jackson . . .	Tennessee . . .	1829–1837	1767	1845
Martin Van Buren . . .	New York . . .	1837–1841	1782	1862
William H. Harrison . . .	Ohio . . .	1841–1841	1773	1841
John Tyler . . .	Virginia . . .	1841–1845	1790	1862
James Knox Polk . . .	Tennessee . . .	1845–1849	1795	1849
Zachary Taylor . . .	Louisiana . . .	1849–1850	1784	1850
Millard Fillmore . . .	New York . . .	1850–1853	1800	1874
Franklin Pierce . . .	New Hampshire . . .	1853–1857	1804	1869
James Buchanan . . .	Pennsylvania . . .	1857–1861	1791	1868
Abraham Lincoln . . .	Illinois . . .	1861–1865	1809	1865
Andrew Johnson . . .	Tennessee . . .	1865–1869	1808	1875
Ulysses S. Grant . . .	Illinois . . .	1869–1877	1822	—
Rutherford B. Hayes . . .	Ohio . . .	1877 —	1822	—



## VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
John Adams . . .	Massachusetts .	1789-1797	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson . .	Virginia . .	1797-1801	1743	1826
Aaron Burr . . .	New York . .	1801-1805	1756	1836
George Clinton . . .	New York . .	1805-1812	1739	1812
Elbridge Gerry . . .	Massachusetts .	1813-1814	1744	1814
Daniel D. Tompkins . .	New York . .	1817-1825	1744	1825
John C. Calhoun . . .	South Carolina .	1825-1832	1782	1850
Martin Van Buren . .	New York . .	1833-1837	1782	1862
Richard M. Johnson . .	Kentucky . .	1837-1841	1780	1850
John Tyler . . .	Virginia . .	1841-1841	1790	1862
George M. Dallas . . .	Pennsylvania .	1845-1849	1792	1865
Millard Fillmore . . .	New York . .	1849-1850	1800	1874
William B. King . . .	Alabama . .	1853-1853	1786	1853
John C. Breckinridge . .	Kentucky . .	1857-1861	1821	1875
Hannibal Hamlin . . .	Maine . .	1861-1865	1809	—
Andrew Johnson . . .	Tennessee . .	1865-1865	1808	1875
Schuyler Colfax . . .	Indiana . .	1869-1873	1823	—
Henry Wilson . . .	Massachusetts .	1873-1875	1812	1875
William A. Wheeler . .	New York . .	1877 —	1819	—

The administrative business of the nation is conducted by seven chief officers, or heads of departments, who form what is called the 'Cabinet.' They are chosen by the President, but must be approved of by the Senate. Each of them presides over a separate department, and has to act under the immediate authority of the President. The heads of departments are:—

1. The Secretary of State and of Foreign Affairs.—Hon. William *Evarts*, born at Boston, February 6, 1818; studied law at Yale College, and admitted to the bar of New York, 1841; Attorney-General of the United States July 15, 1868, to March 4, 1869; representative of the United States at the Conference of Geneva for the settlement of the 'Alabama' claims, 1872. Appointed Secretary of State, March 11, 1877.

2. Secretary of the Treasury.—Hon. John *Sherman*, born at Lancaster, Ohio, May 10, 1823; studied and practised law; representative of Ohio in the 34th, 35th, 36th, and 37th Congresses of the United States; elected to the Senate of the United States in 1861; re-elected in 1866, and in 1872. Appointed Secretary of the Treasury, March 11, 1877.

3. Secretary of War.—Hon. George W. *McCrary*, born near Evansville, Indiana, August 29, 1835; studied law and admitted to the bar at Keokuk, Iowa, 1856; representative of Iowa in the 41st, 42nd, and 43rd Congresses of the United States. Appointed Secretary of War, March 11, 1877.

4. Secretary of the Navy.—Richard W. *Thompson*, born in Calpepper county, Virginia, June 9, 1809; studied law, and admitted to the bar, 1834; representative of Indiana in the 31st and 32nd Congresses of the United States, 1841–45. Appointed Secretary of the Navy, March 11, 1877.

5. Secretary of the Interior.—Hon. Carl *Schurz*, born at Liblar, near Cologne, Germany, March 2, 1829; studied at the University of Bonn: took part in the Baden insurrection of 1848–49; emigrated to the United States, 1852, and settled in the State of Missouri as editor and newspaper correspondent: served in the civil war as brigadier-general of volunteers, 1861–64: elected senator for Missouri in the United States Senate, 1869: re-elected 1875. Appointed Secretary of the Interior, March 11, 1877.

6. Postmaster-General.—Hon. David McKendree *Key*, born in Greene county, Tennessee, January 27, 1824; studied law, and admitted to the bar at Chattanooga, 1853: served in the civil war on the Confederate side as lieutenant-colonel of the 43rd Tennessee Infantry, 1861–64: elected senator of the United States Senate, 1875. Appointed Postmaster-General, March 11, 1877.

7. Attorney-General.—Hon. Charles *Devens*, born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 4, 1820: studied law at Harvard university, and admitted to the bar, 1841: commander of a battalion of Massachusetts volunteers in the civil war, 1861–65: associate justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, 1873–77. Appointed Attorney-General, March 11, 1877.

Each of the above ministers has an annual salary of 10,000 dollars currency, or 2,000*l*. All hold office under the will of the President of the United States.

The whole legislative power is vested by the constitution in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate, or Upper House, consists of two members from each State, chosen by the State legislatures for six years. Senators must be not less than thirty years of age: must have been citizens of the United States for nine years; and be residents in the State for which they are chosen. Besides its legislative capacity, the Senate is invested with certain judicial functions, and its members constitute a High Court of Impeachment. The judgment only extends to removal from office and disqualification. Representatives have the sole power of impeachment.

The House of Representatives, or Lower House, is composed of members elected every second year by the vote of all male citizens over the age of 21 of the several States of the Union. The number of members to which each State is entitled is determined by the census taken every ten years. By laws passed in 1872, after the results of the ninth census of the United States, taken June 1870,

had been ascertained, it was provided that from and after March 3, 1873, the House of Representatives should be composed of 292 members, to be apportioned as follows among the States:—

Maine . . . . . 5	South Carolina . . . . . 5	Florida . . . . . 2
New Hampshire . . . . . 3	Georgia . . . . . 9	Texas . . . . . 6
Vermont . . . . . 3	Alabama . . . . . 8	Iowa . . . . . 9
Massachusetts . . . . . 11	Mississippi . . . . . 6	Wisconsin . . . . . 8
Rhode Island . . . . . 2	Louisiana . . . . . 6	California . . . . . 4
Connecticut . . . . . 4	Ohio . . . . . 20	Minnesota . . . . . 3
New York . . . . . 33	Kentucky . . . . . 10	Oregon . . . . . 1
New Jersey . . . . . 7	Tennessee . . . . . 10	Kansas . . . . . 3
Pennsylvania . . . . . 27	Indiana . . . . . 13	West Virginia . . . . . 3
Delaware . . . . . 1	Illinois . . . . . 19	Nevada . . . . . 1
Maryland . . . . . 6	Missouri . . . . . 13	Nebraska . . . . . 1
Virginia . . . . . 9	Arkansas . . . . . 4	
North Carolina . . . . . 8	Michigan . . . . . 9	Total . . . . . 292

According to the terms of the constitution, representatives must not be less than twenty-five years of age, must have been citizens of the United States for seven years, and be residents in the States from which they are chosen. In addition to the representatives from the States, the House admits a 'delegate' from each organised territory, who has the right to debate on subjects in which his territory is interested, but is not entitled to vote. The delegates are elected, like the representatives, by the vote of all male citizens over 21, with this difference, that in one territory, Wyoming, the franchise is also accorded to women. There were eight delegates in 1877.

Every bill which has passed the House of Representatives and the Senate must, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States: if not approved, he may return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated. If after reconsideration two-thirds of that House agree to pass the bill, it must be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it must likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it becomes a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses are determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill are entered on the journal of each House.

Each of the two Houses of Congress is made by the constitution the 'judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members;' and each of the Houses may, 'with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.'

The Congress of the United States has the power to alter the Constitution, by the 5th article of the same. The article orders that the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary to propose amendments to the Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing the amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Con-

stitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

Under an Act of Congress, approved Jan. 20, 1874, the salary of a senator, representative, or delegate in Congress is 5,000 dollars, or 1,000*l.*, per annum, with travelling expenses. These expenses are calculated by the most direct route of usual travel, and similar return, once for each session of Congress. The salary of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is 8,000 dollars, or 1,600*l.*, per annum, under the same Act of Congress.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives are prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may at any time by law alter such regulations, or make new ones, except as to the places of choosing senators. No senator or representative can, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any *civil* office under authority of the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding *any* office under the United States can be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

According to the sixth article of the Constitution, 'the senators and representatives, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.'

The period usually termed 'a Congress,' in legislative language, continues for two years; as, for example, from noon March 4, 1873, until noon March 4, 1875, at which latter time the term of the representatives to the Forty-third Congress expired, and the term of the new House of Representatives commenced. Congresses always commence and expire in years terminating with odd numbers. The term of the First Congress was from 1789 to 1791, and the term of the Forty-fourth Congress will be from 1875 to 1877.

By the tenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, passed December 15, 1791, the powers not delegated to Congress are reserved to the individual States. Therefore the powers to enact municipal laws, that is, all laws which concern only the States directly and immediately, are among the reserved rights of the States, and as such vested in the State Legislatures.

The constitutions of the several States all agree in their main features, and the modes of administration are virtually alike. In all there is the same form, and the same principles lie at the foundation. The executive in every State is vested in a governor. The duties of the governors are in general analogous to those of the President, as far



as the several State governments are analogous to that of the Union. The governors have the nomination, and, in conjunction with the Senate, the appointment of many important officers. Like the President, they make recommendations to the Legislature, and take care that the laws are executed. Like the President, they may be impeached and removed for treason, bribery, or other crimes.

Slavery was abolished throughout the whole of the United States by the thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution, passed Dec. 18, 1865:—‘Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.’ The vast change in the political and social organisation of the republic made by this new fundamental law was completed by the fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution, passed in 1868 and 1870, which gave to the former slaves all the rights and privileges of citizenship. The fourteenth Amendment declares that ‘all persons born or naturalised in the United States are citizens thereof and of the States in which they reside, and no State shall deny such citizens due and equal protection by laws, nor deprive them of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.’ It orders further ‘that representation shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State.’ Finally, the fifteenth Amendment, ratified March 30, 1870, enacts that ‘the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, colour, or previous condition of servitude.’ Under this last Amendment to the Constitution, all the citizens of the United States, except untaxed Indians, are admitted to the franchise.

### Church and Education.

The Constitution of the United States grants perfect equality to all creeds and religions. Nearly all the sects and religious denominations existing in Europe are represented in the United States, the most numerous being the three dissenting creeds from the Church of England, the Methodists, the Baptists, and the Congregationalists, or Independents, the first, the Methodists, comprising about one-third of the total population.

It was found at the ninth census of the United States, taken June 1, 1870, that there were at that date 72,459 distinct congregations, or so-called ‘organisations,’ they possessing 63,082 religious edifices, with a total of 21,665,062 sittings, being four sittings to every seven of the population. The following table shows the divisions of the various creeds enumerated, according to the official returns of the census of 1870:—



Creeds	Congregations	Religious edifices	Sittings
Baptist, regular. . . . .	14,474	12,857	3,997,116
" other . . . . .	1,355	1,105	363,019
'Christian' . . . . .	3,578	2,822	865,602
Congregational . . . . .	2,887	2,715	1,117,212
Episcopal, Protestant . . . . .	2,835	2,601	991,051
Evangelical Association . . . . .	815	641	193,796
Friends . . . . .	692	662	224,664
Jews . . . . .	189	152	73,265
Lutheran . . . . .	3,032	2,776	977,332
Methodist . . . . .	25,278	21,337	6,528,209
Moravian (Unitas Fratrum) . . . . .	72	67	25,700
Mormon . . . . .	189	171	87,838
New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) . . . . .	90	61	18,755
Presbyterian, regular . . . . .	6,262	5,683	2,198,900
" other . . . . .	1,562	1,388	499,344
Reformed Church in America (late Dutch Reformed) . . . . .	471	468	227,228
Reformed Church in the United States (late German Reformed) . . . . .	1,256	1,145	431,700
Roman Catholic . . . . .	4,127	3,806	1,990,514
'Second Advent' . . . . .	225	140	34,555
'Shaker' . . . . .	18	18	8,850
'Spiritualist' . . . . .	95	22	6,970
Unitarian . . . . .	331	310	155,471
'United Brethren in Christ' . . . . .	1,445	937	265,025
'Universalist' . . . . .	719	602	210,884
'Unknown,' Local Missions . . . . .	26	27	11,925
" Union . . . . .	409	552	153,202
Miscellaneous creeds . . . . .	27	17	6,935
Total . . . . .	72,459	63,082	21,665,062

The aggregate value of the property belonging to the religious denominations in the United States was returned at 354,483,581 dollars at the census of June 1, 1870.

Education is general in the United States, every effort being made, both by the government and individuals to aid in its progress. Nevertheless, owing partly to the former existence of slavery, and partly to the constant influx of numbers of uneducated immigrants, there exists a large mass still totally ignorant of the first principles of knowledge. It was found at the last census, taken June 1, 1870, that there were at that date in the United States 4,528,081 individuals over ten years of age unable to read, and 5,658,144 individuals over ten years unable to write. The following gives the divisions, among the states and territories, of the number of persons unable to read, and those unable to write, in each class, above ten years of age, according to the official returns of the census of 1870:—

	Unable to read	Unable to write		Unable to read	Unable to write
STATES:—			STATES— <i>cont.</i>		
Alabama . . .	349,771	383,012	Rhode Island . .	15,416	21,921
Arkansas . . .	111,799	133,339	South Carolina . .	265,892	290,379
California . . .	24,877	31,716	Tennessee . . .	290,549	364,697
Connecticut . .	19,680	29,616	Texas . . .	189,423	221,703
Delaware . . .	19,356	23,100	Vermont . . .	15,185	17,706
Florida . . .	66,238	71,803	Virginia . . .	390,913	445,893
Georgia . . .	418,553	468,593	West Virginia . .	48,802	81,490
Illinois . . .	86,368	133,584	Wisconsin . . .	35,031	55,441
Indiana . . .	76,634	127,124			
Iowa . . .	24,115	45,671	Total States . .	4,438,206	5,552,488
Kansas . . .	16,369	24,550			
Kentucky . . .	249,567	332,176	TERRITORIES:—		
Louisiana . . .	257,184	276,158	Arizona . . .	2,690	2,753
Maine . . .	13,486	19,052	Colorado . . .	2,697	6,823
Maryland . . .	114,100	135,499	Dakota . . .	1,249	1,563
Massachusetts . .	74,935	97,742	District of Co-		
Michigan . . .	34,613	53,127	lumbia . . .	22,845	28,719
Minnesota . . .	12,747	24,413	Idaho . . .	3,293	3,388
Mississippi . . .	291,718	313,310	Montana . . .	667	918
Missouri . . .	146,771	222,411	New Mexico . . .	48,836	52,220
Nebraska . . .	2,365	4,861	Utah . . .	2,515	7,363
Nevada . . .	727	872	Washington . . .	1,018	1,307
New Hampshire . .	7,618	9,926	Wyoming . . .	468	602
New Jersey . . .	37,057	54,687			
New York . . .	163,501	239,271	Total territories .	89,878	105,656
North Carolina . .	339,789	397,690			
Ohio . . .	92,720	173,172	Total United	4,528,084	5,658,144
Oregon . . .	2,609	4,427	States		
Pennsylvania . . .	131,728	222,356			

At the date of the census of 1870, the total number of children attending school in the United States was 7,209,938, comprising 3,621,996 males and 3,587,942 females. The total number of schools was 141,629, and the number of teachers 221,042, comprising 93,329 males and 127,713 females. The aggregate income of all the schools in the year ending Jan. 1, 1870, amounted to 95,402,726 dollars, of which 3,663,785 dollars came from endowments; 61,746,039 dollars from taxation and public funds; and 29,992,902 dollars from other sources, including tuition.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The national income of the United States is mainly derived from two sources, namely, customs duties, and indirect taxes upon property, manufactures, and natural produce, the whole of them classed under the name of 'Internal Revenue.' The national expenditure, too, is mainly on account of two branches, the maintenance of an

armed force by land and sea, and payment of interest of the public debt, incurred by the civil war of 1861-66. Roughly stated, the produce of the customs discharges the cost of the civil service, army and navy, and that of internal revenue pays the interest and sinking fund of the public debt, together with all other disbursements. The largest branch of expenditure is the interest on the public debt, while the cost of the general administration, including the expenses of the executive and legislature, provided for under the head of 'Civil List,' is comparatively small, amounting to about one-fourth of the total expenditure.

The following table exhibits, in dollars and pounds sterling, the total gross revenue and the total expenditure of the United States in each of the six fiscal years, ending June 30, from 1871 to 1876:—

Years, ending June 30	REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
1871	339,101,231	67,820,246	290,062,920	58,012,584
1872	374,106,867	74,821,373	277,517,962	55,503,592
1873	333,738,204	66,747,640	290,345,245	58,069,049
1874	289,478,756	57,895,751	287,133,873	57,426,775
1875	288,000,051	57,600,010	274,623,392	54,924,678
1876	297,456,145	59,451,029	268,447,543	53,689,508

The following tables give the actual sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for the financial year ending June 30, 1876, the partly actual and partly estimated sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for the financial year ending June 30, 1877, and the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the financial year ending June 30, 1878:—

<i>Sources of Revenue.</i>	Financial Years ending June 30					
	1876		1877		1878	
	Dollars	c.	Dollars	c.	Dollars	
Customs . . . . .	156,233,626	25	127,000,000	0	130,000,000	
Inland Revenue . . . . .	120,199,723	50	120,324,990	0	123,000,000	
Land Sales . . . . .	1,408,641	73	1,052,005	63	1,200,000	
Bank Taxes . . . . .	7,276,033	83	7,134,707	87	7,350,000	
Pacific Railroads . . . . .	612,212	17	397,902	59	350,000	
Fines and Penalties . . . . .	128,521	75	92,695	27	150,000	
Consular and other Fees . . . . .	1,810,427	19	1,625,684	75	2,250,000	
Public Property sold . . . . .	704,273	65	421,875	36	250,000	
Miscellaneous sources . . . . .	9,082,684	37	6,242,588	12	5,500,000	
Total Revenue . . . . .	297,456,145	14	264,292,449	59	270,050,000	

<i>Branches of Expenditure.</i>	Financial Years ending June 30					
	1876		1877		1878	
	Dollars	c.	Dollars	c.	Dollars	
Civil List and Administration	68,178,072	68	54,937,203	41	58,745,000	
Indians . . . . .	7,060,474	38	5,434,766	93	5,342,000	
Pensions . . . . .	29,845,927	64	28,382,358	98	28,500,000	
Army . . . . .	41,391,476	26	36,215,661	35	36,500,000	
Navy . . . . .	19,959,037	99	13,674,354	96	16,000,000	
Interest on Public Debt .	102,017,554	81	98,984,411	72	98,263,704	
Total Expenditure .	268,447,543	76	237,628,753	35	243,350,704	
Surplus . . . . .	29,008,601	38	26,663,696	24	26,699,296	

Since the year 1865-66 the revenue of the United States every year largely exceeded the expenditure, in consequence of which there was a gradual reduction of taxes. In the second session of the forty-second Congress there were passed a series of laws which abolished nearly the whole of the stamp duties. The customs duties, however, continue to bear heavily on all imports, while the Inland Revenue at present is collected mainly from whisky, tobacco, and malt liquors. The surplus of every year has to be devoted, in conformity with several enactments of Congress, to the gradual redemption of the national debt.

The following table shows the total amount of the national debt, on the 1st of September of each of the years 1862, 1866, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, and 1876 :—

Years	Capital of Debt	
	Dollars	£
1862	514,211,372	102,842,274
1866	2,783,425,879	556,685,175
1869	2,380,094,127	476,018,825
1871	2,292,030,835	458,406,167
1873	2,234,482,993	446,896,598
1875	2,237,813,048	447,562,609
1876	2,176,947,758	435,389,551

In the preceding table the value of the dollar is calculated at the average exchange of 4*s.* 2*d.* from 1862 to 1869, and subsequently at the average exchange of 4*s.*

According to the official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, the various liabilities incurred successively by the government, under the sanction of Congress, which form the national debt of the United States, were as follows on the 1st of September 1877 :—

Title of Loan	Authorizing Act	Rate of interest per cent	When payable	Total outstanding Amount
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.				Dollars
Loan of 1858 . . . . .	June 14, 1858 . . . . .	5		260,000
Loan of February 1861 ('81's)	February 8, 1861 . . . . .	6	December 31, 1880	18,415,000
Oregon War Debt . . . . .	March 2, 1861 . . . . .	6	July 1, 1881	945,000
Loan of July & Aug. '61 ('81's)	July 17 and Aug. 5, '61 . . . . .	6		189,321,350
Loan of 1863 ('81's) . . . . .	March 3, 1863 . . . . .	6		75,000,000
Ten-forties of 1864 . . . . .	March 3, 1864 . . . . .	5	March 1, 1904	194,566,300
Consols of 1865 . . . . .	March 3, 1865 . . . . .	6	July 1, 1885 . . . . .	167,527,550
Consols of 1867 . . . . .	March 3, 1865 . . . . .	6	July 1, 1887 . . . . .	310,618,900
Consols of 1868 . . . . .	March 3, 1865 . . . . .	6	July 1, 1888 . . . . .	37,465,800
Funded Loan of 1881 . . . . .	J'y 14, '70 & Jan. 20, '71 . . . . .	5		508,440,350
Funded Loan of 1891 . . . . .	J'y 14, '70 & Jan. 20, '71 . . . . .	4½		200,000,000
Funded Loan of 1907 . . . . .	J'y 14, '70 & Jan. 20, '71 . . . . .	4		10,000,000
Aggregate of Debt bearing interest in Coin . . . . .				1,712,560,250
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.				
Navy Pension Fund . . . . .	July 23, 1868 . . . . .	3	Payable on demand	14,000,000
Aggregate of Debt bearing interest in Lawful Money . . . . .				14,000,000
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.				
Old Debt . . . . .	Various, prior to 1831 . . . . .	4 to 6	—	57,665
Mexican Indemnity Stock . . . . .	August 10, 1846 . . . . .	5	—	1,105
Loan of 1847 . . . . .	January 28, 1847 . . . . .	6	—	1,250
Bounty Land Scrip . . . . .	February 11, 1847 . . . . .	6	—	3,400
Texan Indemnity Stock . . . . .	September 9, 1850 . . . . .	5	—	21,000
Loan of 1858 . . . . .	June 14, 1858 . . . . .	5	—	8,000
Loan of 1860 . . . . .	June 22, 1860 . . . . .	5	—	10,000
Five-twenties of 1862 (called)	February 25, 1862 . . . . .	6	—	528,450
Five-twenties of June '64 . . . . .	June 30, 1864 . . . . .	6	—	152,650
Five-twenties of 1865 . . . . .	March 3, 1865 . . . . .	6	—	5,491,150
Consols of 1865 . . . . .	March 3, 1865 . . . . .	6	—	12,385,900
Treasury Notes prior to 1846 . . . . .	Various, prior to 1846 . . . . .	1-10 to 6	—	82,525
Treasury Notes of 1846 . . . . .	July 22, 1846 . . . . .	1-10 to 6	—	6,000
Treasury Notes of 1847 . . . . .	January 28, 1847 . . . . .	6	—	950
Treasury Notes of 1857 . . . . .	December 23, 1857 . . . . .	3 to 6	—	1,900
Treasury Notes of 1861 . . . . .	March 2, 1861 . . . . .	6	—	5,000
Seven-thirties of 1861 . . . . .	July 17, 1861 . . . . .	7 3-10	—	16,850
One-year Notes of 1863 . . . . .	March 3, 1863 . . . . .	5	—	54,325
Two-year Notes of 1863 . . . . .	March 3, 1863 . . . . .	5	—	40,100
Compound Interest Notes . . . . .	Mar. 3, '63; June 30, '64 . . . . .	6	—	291,290
Seven-thirties of 1864 & 1865 . . . . .	June 30, '64; Mar. 3, '65 . . . . .	7 3-10	—	163,750
Certificates of Indebtedness . . . . .	Mar. 1, '67; Mar. 3, '68 . . . . .	6	—	5,000
Temporary Loan . . . . .	June 30, 1864 . . . . .	4 to 6	—	3,060
Three per cent. certifs (call'd)	Mar. 2, '67; July 25, '68 . . . . .	3	—	5,000
Aggregate of Debt on which Interest has ceased since maturity . . . . .				19,334,320
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.				
Old Demand Notes . . . . .	July 17, 1861 . . . . . February 12, 1862 . . . . .	—	—	63,722
Legal Tender Notes . . . . .	February 25, 1862 . . . . . July 11, 1862 . . . . . March 3, 1863 . . . . .	—	{ Issues prior to 1869 Series of 1869 . . . . . Series of 1874 . . . . . Series of 1875 . . . . .	356,914,932
Certificates of Deposit . . . . .	June 8, 1872 . . . . .	—	—	43,110,000
Fractional Currency . . . . .	July 17, 1862 . . . . . March 3, 1863 . . . . . June 30, 1864 . . . . .	—	{ First Issue . . . . . Second Issue . . . . . Third Issue . . . . . Fourth Issue . . . . . Fifth Issue . . . . .	18,786,642
Coin Certificates . . . . .	March 3, 1863 . . . . .	—	—	37,997,500
Unclaimed Interest . . . . .	— . . . . .	—	—	—
Aggregate of Debt bearing no Interest . . . . .				456,872,796



The following table contains the summary of the various classes of the public debt, and the interest thereon, on September 1, 1877:—

	Dollars	Principal	Interest
		Dollars	Dollars
Debt bearing interest in coin—			
Bonds at 6 per cent. . . . .	799,293,600		
Bonds at 5 per cent. . . . .	703,266,650		
Bonds at 4½ per cent. . . . .	200,000,000		
Bonds at 4 per cent. . . . .	10,000,000		
		1,712,560,250	26,338,214
Debt bearing interest in lawful money—			
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent. . . . .		14,000,000	125,000
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity . . . . .		19,334,320	653,155
Debt bearing no interest—			
Old demand and legal-tender notes . . . . .	356,978,654		
Certificates of deposit . . . . .	42,915,000		
Fractional currency . . . . .	18,786,642		
Coin certificates . . . . .	37,997,500		
		456,872,797	
Unclaimed interest . . . . .			7,447
Total debt September 1877 . . . . .		2,202,767,367	27,123,816

An Act of Congress, approved by the President June 22, 1874, fixed the aggregate of legal tender circulation at a maximum of 382,000,000 dollars, prohibiting any new issues, under whatever pretence, for the future.

It is ordered, by Act of Congress, that a sinking fund shall be provided for the payment of the debt. The Act requires that the surplus gold remaining after the payment of the interest shall be devoted to the purchase or payment of 1 per cent. of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after July 1, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.' By the terms of an Act of Congress passed March 18, 1869, entitled 'An Act to strengthen the public credit,' it is declared that 'the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States' notes.' The same Act further affirms that 'the United States solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States' notes in coin.'

The State debts of all the States and Territories were estimated in June 1876 at 350,000,000 dollars, or 70,000,000*l.* It was stated by Governor Tilden, of New York, in his message to the State Legislature of New York, January 1876, that in 1870 the taxes, Federal, State, and local, of the whole country, amounted to 730,000,000 dollars, or 146,000,000*l.*, against 154,000,000 dollars, or 30,800,000*l.*, in 1860; and 83,000,000 dollars, or 16,600,000*l.*, in 1850. Or, reducing these figures to a *per capita* comparison, the taxes were 3½ dollars, or 14*s.*, per head in 1850; 5 dollars, or 1*l.*, per head in 1860; and 19 dollars, or 3*l.* 16*s.* per head in 1870.

## Army and Navy.

### 1. *Army.*

By the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress is empowered in general 'to raise and support armies;' and by the second section of the second article, the President is appointed commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia when called into the service of the United States. On August 7, 1789, Congress established a Department of War as the instrument of the President in carrying out the provisions of the constitution for military affairs.

By Acts of Congress, approved July 28, 1866, March 3, 1869, and July 15, 1870, the number of land forces constituting the standing army of the United States was strictly limited. Section 2 of the Act of July 15, 1870, provides that on or before the 1st day of July 1871, the number of enlisted men in the army shall be reduced to 30,000. It was subsequently enacted that from the year 1875 there shall be no more than 25,000 enlisted men at any one time. Exceptionally, 2,500 cavalry, for Indian warfare, were added to this force by a vote of Congress, passed August 15, 1876. The army of the United States is scattered in small detachments all over the country, but chiefly along the borders of the districts inhabited by the aborigines, or Indians.

The term of service in the army is five years. As now organised, the army is composed of 10 regiments of cavalry, consisting each of 12 troops, or companies; 25 regiments of infantry, of 10 companies each; 5 regiments of artillery; and 1 engineer battalion; besides the cadets of the military academy. The 9th and 10th regiments of cavalry, and the 24th and 25th regiments of infantry, are composed of negro soldiers, but are commanded by white officers.

The army was commanded on July 1, 1875, by 1 general, 1 lieutenant-general, 3 major-generals, 6 brigadier-generals, 70 colonels, 83 lieutenant-colonels, 271 majors, 32 aides-de-camp, 610 captains, and 1,055 first and second lieutenants.

In April 1873, the territory of the United States was divided for military purposes into eleven departments, and these grouped into four military divisions, namely, Division of the South, composed of the Departments of the South and the Gulf; Division of the Missouri, composed of the Departments of Dakota, the Platte, the Missouri, and Texas; Division of the Pacific, composed of the Departments of Columbia, California, and Arizona; and, Division of the Atlantic, composed of the Departments of the East and the Lakes.—(Official Communication.)

## 2. *Navy.*

The naval forces of the United States consisted on July 20, 1877, of 24 ironclads, 2 torpedo boats, 68 other steamers, and 22 sailing vessels. On the 1st July 1872, there were 51 ironclads, 69 other steamers, and 30 sailing vessels, so that there was a decrease within the five years of 27 ironclads, of one unarmoured steamer, and of eight sailing vessels, and an increase of two torpedo boats. From July 1874 to July 1875, the number of ironclads decreased by twenty-one, all of them small monitors, constructed during the civil war, twenty of them of 483 tons burthen each, with from one to two guns, and one of 540 tons, with four guns. The building of new ironclads is proceeding very slowly, three of a burthen of 2,127 tons each, and one of a burthen of 2,125 tons, having been on the stocks for several years. A large reduction in the strength of the enlisted force of the Navy (see page 592) was ordered by the Congress of the United States in the session of 1876, as inserted in the Naval Appropriation Bill, in consequence of which it became necessary to withdraw a number of the vessels from active service.

The United States possess ten navy-yards and stations, namely, Portsmouth, Charlestown, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, League Island, New London, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and Mare Island. Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has an area of 63 acres; Charlestown, near Boston, of 80 acres; Brooklyn, of 80; Philadelphia, of 15, and Washington of 42 acres. Norfolk, Pensacola and Mare Island, are used only for temporary repairs.

There are four 'rates' in the official classification of ships of war. First-rates are all vessels of 4,600 tons and upwards; Second-rates, vessels of 2,000 to 4,600; Third-rates, vessels of 900 to 2,000; and Fourth-rates, all vessels under 900 tons.

The following table gives a list, in alphabetical order of names, of the 24 ironclads, and of all the First, Second, and Third-rate steamers of the navy in 1877. The list is drawn up from the 'Navy-register of the United States,' issued by the Secretary of the Navy, corrected to July 20, 1877:—

## IRONCLAD SCREW STEAMERS.

Name	Guns	Tonnage	Station
Ajax . . . .	2	550	North Atlantic
Amphitrite . . . .	4	874	Repairing at Wilmington
Canonicus . . . .	2	550	North Atlantic
Camanche . . . .	2	496	Laid up at Mare Island
Catskill . . . .	2	496	North Atlantic
Colossus . . . .	10	2,127	On the stocks at New York
Dictator . . . .	2	1,750	League Island
Jason . . . .	2	496	League Island
Lehigh . . . .	2	496	North Atlantic
Mahopae . . . .	2	550	North Atlantic
Manhattan . . . .	2	550	North Atlantic
Massachusetts . . . .	4	2,127	On the stocks, Portsmouth
Miantonomah . . . .	4	1,225	Repairing at Chester
Monadnock . . . .	4	1,091	Laid up at Mare Island
Montauk . . . .	2	496	North Atlantic
Nahant . . . .	2	496	At League Island
Nantucket . . . .	2	496	Annapolis
Oregon . . . .	4	2,127	On the stocks at Boston
Passaic . . . .	2	496	North Atlantic
Puritan . . . .	2	1,870	Laid up at Chester
Roanoke . . . .	6	2,260	Flag-ship at New York
Saugus . . . .	2	550	North Atlantic
Terror . . . .	4	1,085	Philadelphia
Wyandotte . . . .	2	550	North Atlantic

## TORPEDO BOATS.

Name	Tonnage	Station
Alarm . . . .	311	Newport
Intrepid . . . .	438	New York

## STEAMERS NOT IRONCLAD.

Name	Propulsion	Guns	Displ'ment
<i>First Rates—</i>			
Colorado . . . .	Screw . . . .	46	Tons 4,700
Franklin . . . .	Screw . . . .	39	5,170
Minnesota . . . .	Screw . . . .	46	4,700
Niagara . . . .	Screw . . . .	12	5,440
Wabash . . . .	Screw . . . .	45	4,650
<i>Second Rates—</i>			
Alaska . . . .	Screw . . . .	12	2,400
Antietam . . . .	Screw . . . .	21	4,000
Benicia . . . .	Screw . . . .	12	2,400
Brooklyn . . . .	Screw . . . .	20	3,000
Canandaigua . . . .	Screw . . . .	10	2,130
Congress . . . .	Screw . . . .	16	3,050
Connecticut . . . .	Screw . . . .	21	4,450

Name	Propulsion	Guns	Displ'ment
Florida . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	12	4,220
Hartford . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	18	3,900
Iowa . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	23	4,000
Java . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	21	4,000
Lackawanna . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	10	2,220
Lancaster . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	22	3,250
Monongahela . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	11	2,100
New York . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	21	4,070
Omaha . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	12	2,400
Pennsylvania . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	21	4,000
Pensacola . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	22	3,000
Plymouth . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	12	2,400
Powhatan . . . . .	Paddle-wheel . . . . .	17	3,980
Richmond . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	14	2,700
Shenandoah . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	11	2,100
Susquehanna . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	23	3,980
Tennessee . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	23	4,840
Ticonderoga . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	11	2,220
Worcester . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	15	3,050
<i>Third Rates—</i>			
Adams . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	6	1,450
Alert . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	4	685
Alliance . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	4	685
Ashuelot . . . . .	Paddle-wheel . . . . .	6	1,370
Enterprise . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	6	1,450
Essex . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	6	1,450
Galena . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	8	1,840
Huron (lost Nov. 24, 1877)	Screw . . . . .	6	1,450
Iroquois . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	6	1,575
Juniata . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	8	1,900
Kansas . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	3	900
Kearsarge . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	6	1,550
Marion . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	8	1,840
Michigan . . . . .	Paddle-wheel . . . . .	8	1,685
Mohican . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	8	1,550
Monocacy . . . . .	Paddle-wheel . . . . .	6	1,370
Narragansett . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	5	1,235
Nipsic . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	3	900
Nyack . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	3	900
Ossipee . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	8	1,900
Quinnebaug . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	8	1,840
Ranger . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	4	685
Saco . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	3	900
Shawmut . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	3	900
Swatara . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	8	1,850
Tuscarora . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	6	1,560
Vandalia . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	8	1,840
Wachusett . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	6	1,575
Wyoming . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	6	1,560
Yantic . . . . .	Screw . . . . .	3	900

The navy of the United States was commanded, on the 20th



July, 1877, by 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 11 rear-admirals, 25 commodores, 50 captains, 90 commanders, and 81 lieutenant-commanders. The body of commissioned officers comprised besides, at the same date, 280 lieutenants, 100 masters, 71 ensigns, and 77 midshipmen. By the terms of the Naval Appropriation Bill passed by the Congress of the United States in the session of 1876, the enlisted force of the navy was reduced from 8,500 to 7,500 men.

### Area and Population.

The total area of the United States was reported at the census of 1870 to embrace 3,603,844 square miles, inclusive of the territory long known as 'Russian America,' purchased from the Russian Government by treaty of June 20, 1867, and annexed to the Republic Oct. 18, 1867, under the name of 'Alaska.' The area of the United States, excluding Alaska, is equal to 1,942 millions of acres, about one-half of which are public lands. At the census of 1870, the arable land under cultivation was found to be 189 millions of acres, or less than one-tenth of the total area.

The population of the United States has been ascertained at all times with great accuracy. The census is taken in the States in obedience to Article 1, section 2, of the Constitution, which provides that 'Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included in this Union according to their respective numbers;' and the same section directs that 'the actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years.' Under these provisions, and the laws passed in pursuance of them, the census of the United States has been taken nine times, viz., in 1790, in 1800, in 1810, in 1820, in 1830, in 1840, in 1850, in 1860, and in 1870.

The following table gives the total population of the United States, at each of the nine enumerations from 1790 to 1870:—

Years	White	Free coloured	Slave	Total
1790	3,231,631	—	697,697	3,929,328
1800	4,304,489	108,395	893,041	5,305,925
1810	5,862,004	186,446	1,191,364	7,239,814
1820	7,861,937	233,524	1,538,038	9,638,131
1830	10,537,378	319,599	2,009,043	12,866,020
1840	14,195,695	386,303	2,487,455	17,069,453
1850	19,553,114	434,449	3,204,313	23,191,876
1860	26,975,575	488,005	3,979,741	31,443,321
1870	33,589,377	4,968,994	—	38,558,371

The subjoined table gives the population of the various States and

Territories of the Union at the two enumerations of June 1860, and of June 1870, the latter after the revised census returns published by the Government in 1872. In regard to the census of June 1870 it is stated that 'Indians are not included in the numbers.' The last column of the table shows the rank of each of the 37 States, and of each of the 10 Territories composing the Union in 1870, according to the number of population of 1870.

Ninth Census of the United States, June 1870	Population in 1860	Population in 1870	Rank in 1870
STATES :—			
Alabama . . . . .	964,201	996,992	16
Arkansas . . . . .	435,450	484,471	26
California . . . . .	379,994	560,247	24
Connecticut . . . . .	460,147	537,454	25
Delaware . . . . .	112,216	125,015	34
Florida . . . . .	140,424	187,748	33
Georgia . . . . .	1,057,286	1,184,109	12
Illinois . . . . .	1,711,951	2,539,891	4
Indiana . . . . .	1,350,428	1,680,637	6
Iowa . . . . .	674,913	1,194,020	11
Kansas . . . . .	107,206	364,399	29
Kentucky . . . . .	1,155,684	1,321,011	8
Louisiana . . . . .	708,002	726,915	21
Maine . . . . .	628,279	626,915	23
Maryland . . . . .	687,049	780,894	20
Massachusetts . . . . .	1,231,066	1,457,351	7
Michigan . . . . .	749,113	1,184,059	13
Minnesota . . . . .	172,023	439,706	28
Mississippi . . . . .	791,305	827,922	18
Missouri . . . . .	1,182,012	1,721,295	5
Nebraska . . . . .	28,841	122,993	35
Nevada . . . . .	6,857	42,491	37
New Hampshire . . . . .	326,073	318,300	31
New Jersey . . . . .	672,035	906,096	17
New York . . . . .	3,880,735	4,382,759	1
North Carolina . . . . .	992,622	1,071,361	14
Ohio . . . . .	2,339,511	2,665,260	3
Oregon . . . . .	52,465	90,923	36
Pennsylvania . . . . .	2,906,215	3,521,951	2
Rhode Island . . . . .	174,620	217,353	32
South Carolina . . . . .	703,708	705,606	22
Tennessee . . . . .	1,109,801	1,258,520	9
Texas . . . . .	604,215	818,579	19
Vermont . . . . .	315,098	330,551	30
Virginia . . . . .	1,596,318	1,225,163	10
West Virginia . . . . .	—	442,014	27
Wisconsin . . . . .	775,881	1,054,670	15
Total, States . . . . .	31,183,744	38,115,641	

Ninth Census of the United States, June 1870	Population in 1860	Population in 1870	Rank in 1870
<b>TERRITORIES :—</b>			
Arizona . . . . .	—	9,658	9
Colorado . . . . .	34,277	39,864	4
Columbia District . . . . .	75,080	131,700	1
Dakota . . . . .	4,837	14,181	8
Idaho . . . . .	—	14,999	7
Montana . . . . .	—	20,595	6
New Mexico . . . . .	93,516	91,874	2
Utah . . . . .	40,273	86,786	3
Washington . . . . .	11,594	23,955	5
Wyoming . . . . .	—	9,118	10
Total, Territories . . . . .	259,577	442,730	
Total United States . . . . .	31,443,321	38,558,371	

As regards sex, the total population of the United States at the census of 1870 comprised 19,493,565 males and 19,064,806 females. In 16 States and the District of Columbia there was a preponderance of males over females, the greatest in the North-eastern States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and New York. In the Mormon territory of Utah there were 44,121 males and 42,665 females at the census of 1870.

At the first census of the Union, in 1790, there existed only 17 States, the largest of which was Virginia, with a population of 747,610, and the smallest, Tennessee, with a population of 35,691. At the second census, in 1800, there were 20 States, the largest, Virginia, with a population of 880,200, and the smallest, Indiana, with 5,641 inhabitants. Virginia still took the lead at the third census in 1810, with a population of 974,601; the smallest State, number 24, being Michigan, with 4,762 inhabitants. At the fourth census, in 1820, there were 27 States, New York standing first with 1,372,111, and Michigan last with 8,765 inhabitants. All the succeeding enumerations gave the State of New York the first place. At the fifth census, in 1830, the State of New York had a population of 1,918,608, and the 27th and last State, Arkansas, 30,388. The sixth census, of 1840, included 29 States, that of New York with 2,428,921, and the least populated, Wisconsin, with 30,945 inhabitants. Hitherto, the Union was only composed of States, besides the neutral District of Columbia, but the seventh census, of 1850, added 2 Territories, New Mexico and Utah, to 33 existing States, the first, New York, having a population of 3,097,394, and the last, Minnesota, of 6,077. At the eighth census, of 1860, there were 36 States and 6 Territories, the State of New York heading the list with 3,880,735 inhabitants. The ninth and last census

included 37 States and 10 Territories. Since the taking of the census of 1870, the Territories of Colorado and New Mexico were admitted as States into the Union.

The enumerated aboriginal or Indian population of the United States amounted to 25,731 at the census of 1870, against 44,021 in 1860. The number of the former slave population, described as 'free-coloured' at the last census, will be seen on reference to the table on page 592, giving the total results of the nine enumerations.

The following table gives the numbers of the native and of the foreign-born population at the census of June, 1870 :—

States and Territories	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Total
STATES :—			
Alabama . . . .	987,030	9,962	996,992
Arkansas . . . .	479,445	5,026	484,471
California . . . .	350,416	209,831	560,247
Connecticut . . . .	423,815	113,639	537,454
Delaware . . . .	115,879	9,136	125,015
Florida . . . .	182,781	4,967	187,748
Georgia . . . .	1,172,982	11,127	1,184,109
Illinois . . . .	2,024,693	515,198	2,539,891
Indiana . . . .	1,539,163	141,474	1,680,637
Iowa . . . .	987,735	204,057	1,191,792
Kansas . . . .	316,007	48,392	364,399
Kentucky . . . .	1,257,613	63,398	1,321,011
Louisiana . . . .	665,088	61,827	726,915
Maine . . . .	578,034	48,881	626,915
Maryland . . . .	697,482	83,412	780,894
Massachusetts . . . .	1,104,032	353,319	1,457,351
Michigan . . . .	916,049	268,010	1,184,059
Minnesota . . . .	279,009	160,697	439,706
Mississippi . . . .	816,731	11,191	827,922
Missouri . . . .	1,499,028	222,267	1,721,295
Nebraska . . . .	92,245	30,748	122,993
Nevada . . . .	23,690	18,801	42,491
New Hampshire . . . .	288,689	29,611	318,300
New Jersey . . . .	717,153	188,943	906,096
New York . . . .	3,244,406	1,138,353	4,382,759
North Carolina . . . .	1,068,332	3,029	1,071,361
Ohio . . . .	2,292,767	372,493	2,665,260
Oregon . . . .	79,323	11,600	90,923
Pennsylvania . . . .	2,976,530	545,261	3,521,791
Rhode Island . . . .	161,957	55,396	217,353
South Carolina . . . .	697,532	8,074	705,606
Tennessee . . . .	1,239,204	19,316	1,258,520
Texas . . . .	756,168	62,411	818,579
Vermont . . . .	283,396	47,155	330,551
Virginia . . . .	1,211,409	13,754	1,225,163
West Virginia . . . .	424,923	17,091	442,014
Wisconsin . . . .	690,171	364,499	1,054,670
Total, States . . . .	32,640,907	5,474,734	38,115,641
Q Q 2			

States and Territories	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Total
<b>TERRITORIES :—</b>			
Arizona . . . . .	3,849	5,809	9,658
Colorado . . . . .	33,265	6,599	39,864
Dakota . . . . .	9,366	4,815	14,181
District of Columbia . .	115,446	16,254	131,700
Idaho . . . . .	7,114	7,885	14,999
Montana . . . . .	12,616	7,979	20,595
New Mexico . . . . .	86,254	5,620	91,874
Utah . . . . .	56,084	30,702	86,786
Washington . . . . .	18,931	5,024	23,955
Wyoming . . . . .	5,605	3,513	9,118
Total, Territories . .	348,530	94,200	442,730
Total, United States . .	32,989,437	5,568,934	38,558,371

There were at the census of 1870 fourteen towns in the United States with upwards of 100,000 inhabitants. The following table gives the population of each of these towns in 1860 and in 1870, showing the growth within the decennial period :—

Towns	States	Population	
		1860	1870
New York . . . . .	New York . . . . .	805,651	942,292
Philadelphia . . . . .	Pennsylvania . . . . .	562,529	674,022
Brooklyn . . . . .	New York . . . . .	266,661	396,099
St. Louis . . . . .	Missouri . . . . .	160,733	310,864
Chicago . . . . .	Illinois . . . . .	109,260	298,977
Baltimore . . . . .	Maryland . . . . .	212,418	267,354
Boston . . . . .	Massachusetts . . . . .	177,812	250,526
Cincinnati . . . . .	Ohio . . . . .	161,044	216,239
New Orleans . . . . .	Louisiana . . . . .	168,675	191,418
San Francisco . . . . .	California . . . . .	56,802	149,473
Buffalo . . . . .	New York . . . . .	81,130	117,714
Washington . . . . .	Dis. Columbia . . . . .	61,122	109,199
Newark . . . . .	New Jersey . . . . .	71,914	105,059
Louisville . . . . .	Kentucky . . . . .	68,033	100,753

The immense extent of land forming part of the United States, as yet uninhabited and uncultivated, is held to be national property, at the disposal of Congress and the executive of the Republic. The whole public domain is surveyed and divided by parallel lines into 'townships' of six miles square or thirty-six square miles, and these are again divided by parallel lines exactly one mile apart. The smaller squares are called 'sections,' and contain 640 acres, which are again divided into half and quarter sections, and also eighths. These lands are offered for sale at the several land offices in the



districts to be sold, the price being fixed at one dollar and a quarter per acre. The purchaser comes in as the assignee of the United States, and receives a patent from the President. There are some fifty different land offices, and from two to three million acres are sold annually. It is provided by law that two sections, of 640 acres of land in each 'township' are reserved for common schools, so that the spread of education may go together with colonisation.

The power of Congress over the public territory is exclusive and universal, except so far as restrained by stipulations in the original cessions. This is not the case, however, with what is called 'national property,' such as forts and arsenals, where the States have not ceded the jurisdiction. In such cases, the administration of the State continues, subject, however, to the exercise of the legal powers of the national Government.

The United States acquired their actual power and greatness mainly through immigration. From 1775 to 1815 immigration into the country was very small, on account of the American Revolution and the European wars, not over 3,000 or 4,000 a year arriving during this period. When peace between England and America was re-established, in 1815, immigration took a fresh start. The famine of 1816 and 1817 gave the first powerful impulse to a larger immigration from Germany, and after the year 1820 a never-interrupted stream of population kept flowing into the United States. The following statement shows the numbers of immigrants in the fifty years 1820 to 1870, spread over equal decennial periods:—

Four census periods				Immigrants
In the 10 years previous to December 31, 1830 . . . .				151,824
" 10 years previous to " " 1840 . . . .				559,125
" 10 years previous to " " 1850 . . . .				1,713,251
" 10 years previous to " " 1860 . . . .				2,598,216
" 10 years previous to " " 1870 . . . .				4,491,451

The native countries of all the immigrants who arrived in the United States from 1820 to 1870 are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Native countries		Number
England and Wales . . . . .		528,627
Ireland . . . . .		2,700,493
Scotland . . . . .		84,623
Great Britain, not specified . . . . .		544,107
Total Great Britain and Ireland . . . . .		3,857,850
France . . . . .		245,812
Spain . . . . .		23,214
Portugal . . . . .		4,695

Native countries						Number
Belgium	.	.	.	.	.	17,278
Prussia	.	.	.	.	.	100,983
Germany, ex Prussia	.	.	.	.	.	2,267,500
Netherlands	.	.	.	.	.	31,118
Denmark	.	.	.	.	.	23,425
Norway and Sweden	.	.	.	.	.	153,928
Poland	.	.	.	.	.	4,038
Russia	.	.	.	.	.	4,045
Turkey and Greece	.	.	.	.	.	505
Switzerland	.	.	.	.	.	61,572
Central Italy	.	.	.	.	.	23,998
Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and Malta	.	.	.	.	.	2,905
Iceland	.	.	.	.	.	11
Egypt	.	.	.	.	.	20
British America	.	.	.	.	.	284,491
South America	.	.	.	.	.	8,644
Central America and Mexico	.	.	.	.	.	21,216
West Indies	.	.	.	.	.	50,187
China	.	.	.	.	.	109,502
East Indies	.	.	.	.	.	208
Persia	.	.	.	.	.	14
Other parts of Asia	.	.	.	.	.	65
Liberia, Morocco, Algiers, and Barbary States	.	.	.	.	.	75
Cape of Good Hope	.	.	.	.	.	88
Africa	.	.	.	.	.	475
Azores, Canary, Madeira, and Cape Verd Islands	.	.	.	.	.	7,570
Sandwich and Society Islands	.	.	.	.	.	162
Australia	.	.	.	.	.	247
St. Helena	.	.	.	.	.	33
Japan	.	.	.	.	.	259
South Sea Islands and New Zealand	.	.	.	.	.	119
Not stated	.	.	.	.	.	248,213
Total aliens						7,553,865
Natives of the United States						716,469
Total						8,270,334

The total number of immigrants who arrived in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876, was, according to the statement of the Bureau of Statistics, 169,986, being a decrease of 57,512 compared with the previous fiscal year, when the number of immigrants was 227,498. Of the total of 1875-76, England sent 24,373, Ireland 19,575, Scotland 4,582, Wales 324, Germany 31,937, and Canada and the other British North American Provinces 22,471. The total immigration for the fiscal year 1875-76 was barely one-third that of 1872-73, but the decrease in numbers was to some extent compensated by an increase in quality, the immigrants of recent years belonging to a decidedly better class. In recent years there has been a large immigration of Chinese. During

the year 1875 there were 13,163 Chinese arrivals, and 6,462 departures, being a surplus of 6,737 arrivals. It was stated in an official report, issued in 1876, that at the end of 1875 the total number of Chinese in the United States was 148,300, of whom 60,000 lived in the State of California.

It is stated, through a calculation based upon the census returns from 1800 to 1870, that on June 1, 1874, the population of the United States was 43,167,000, being an increase of over four and a half millions since the census of 1870. The estimate for June 1, 1875, on the same authority, was 44,384,000; and for June 1, 1876, it was 45,627,000. However, the decrease of immigration within these years makes these estimates, probably, too high. Nevertheless, it is calculated that in 1880, year of the next decennial census, the United States will have about 50,000,000 inhabitants.

### Trade and Industry.

The subjoined table gives the total value, in dollars and pounds sterling, of the imports and exports of merchandise in each of the six fiscal years, ending June, from 1872 to 1877:—

Years ended June 30	Imports of merchandise		Exports of merchandise	
	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
1872	572,510,304	114,502,161	561,808,381	112,361,676
1873	642,030,539	128,406,108	626,595,077	125,319,015
1874	567,406,342	113,481,268	586,283,040	117,256,608
1875	533,004,526	106,600,905	545,069,027	109,013,805
1876	460,640,190	92,128,038	525,582,247	105,116,449
1877	451,307,549	90,261,510	589,669,490	117,933,898

The following table gives the total value of the gold and silver bullion and specie imported and exported from the United States, in each of the six fiscal years ended 30th June, from 1872 to 1877:—

Years (ended June 30)	Imports of specie		Exports of specie	
	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
1872	13,743,689	2,748,738	79,877,534	15,975,507
1873	21,480,937	4,296,187	84,608,574	16,921,715
1874	28,454,906	5,690,981	66,630,405	13,326,081
1875	20,894,217	4,178,843	92,132,142	18,426,428
1876	15,936,681	3,187,336	56,506,302	11,301,260
1877	40,774,414	9,154,823	43,135,738	8,627,147

The exports of the United States consist in the main of agri-

cultural produce. Foremost, as regards value, in the list of articles, stand wheat and flour, and then follow cotton, tobacco, pickled pork and hams, and butter and cheese. Considerably more than one-half of the exports go to Great Britain and Ireland, the rest being taken chiefly by Canada, France, and Germany.

The commercial intercourse of the United States with Great Britain and Ireland is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports of merchandise—exclusive of bullion and gold and silver specie—from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into the United States, in each of the ten years from 1867 to 1876 :—

Years	Exports from the United States to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the United States
	£	£
1867	41,046,034	21,825,703
1868	43,062,383	21,431,632
1869	42,573,047	24,624,311
1870	49,804,835	28,335,394
1871	61,134,463	34,227,701
1872	54,663,948	40,736,597
1873	71,471,493	33,574,664
1874	73,897,400	28,241,809
1875	69,590,054	21,868,279
1876	75,899,008	16,833,517

The great fluctuations in exports shown in the preceding table were caused chiefly by the supply of the single article, cotton. In 1854, the United States sent 722,156,346 pounds of cotton to the British market, and in 1860 the amount had risen to 1,115,890,608 pounds. The supply fell as low as 6,394,080 pounds in 1863 ; but rose to 14,148,064 pounds in 1864 ; to 135,832,480 pounds in 1865 ; and to 720,057,440 pounds in 1866 ; falling again to 574,444,752 pounds in 1868 ; to 457,358,944 pounds in 1869 ; and rising again to 716,248,848 pounds in 1870 ; and to 1,038,677,920 pounds in 1871. It fell once more to 625,600,080 pounds in 1872, but rose to 832,573,016 pounds in 1873, and to 874,926,864 pounds in 1874, and, finally, to 1,016,085,906 pounds in 1876. Next to cotton, the most valuable export article of the United States, for the above period, was wheat and wheaten flour, the supply of which also was subject to great fluctuations.

The following table gives the real or declared value of all the principal articles—exclusive of bullion and specie—exported from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland in each of the three years 1874, 1875, and 1876 :—

Exports to Great Britain and Ireland	1874.	1875.	1876.
	£	£	£
Bacon and hams . . . . .	4,477,941	5,469,662	7,144,798
Beef, salted . . . . .	408,441	345,469	465,806
Butter . . . . .	188,769	205,900	593,122
Caoutchouc . . . . .	56,283	99,722	52,211
Cheese . . . . .	2,589,776	2,786,027	2,564,977
Clocks . . . . .	101,524	107,029	98,651
Corn, wheat . . . . .	14,201,450	12,469,664	10,314,373
„ maize or Indian corn . . . . .	5,659,080	4,803,955	8,656,338
„ wheat meal and flour . . . . .	2,918,566	1,738,445	1,703,286
Cotton, raw . . . . .	29,309,963	27,075,283	25,120,512
Fruit, raw . . . . .	86,547	85,874	256,924
Hops . . . . .	131,063	201,874	311,816
Iron and steel . . . . .	156,610	216,751	241,839
Lard . . . . .	790,932	1,507,468	1,411,147
Naphtha (crude) . . . . .	161,193	87,570	97,629
Oil, spermaceti, or head matter . . . . .	241,713	347,634	243,305
„ of turpentine . . . . .	326,576	321,700	262,349
„ seed cake . . . . .	1,101,238	1,242,985	1,322,852
Petroleum . . . . .	982,939	770,488	1,388,160
Pork, salted . . . . .	456,223	369,272	613,432
Rosin . . . . .	401,773	335,835	306,234
Skins and furs of all sorts . . . . .	604,037	604,888	398,335
Tallow and stearine . . . . .	896,477	768,317	1,244,512
Tobacco, unmanufactured . . . . .	1,816,669	987,356	2,077,039
„ manuf. and cigars . . . . .	151,696	84,929	105,060
Wood and timber :—			
Hewn . . . . .	1,243,242	531,689	731,311
Sawn or split . . . . .	503,622	426,659	800,754
All other articles . . . . .	3,933,057	5,597,602	7,372,236
Total . . . . .	73,897,400	69,590,054	75,899,008

The following table gives the value of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures imported into the United States in each of the three years 1874 to 1876 :—

Imports of British Home Produce into the United States.	1874.	1875.	1876.
	£	£	£
Alkali, soda . . . . .	1,166,952	981,687	967,181
Arms and ammunition :—			
Firearms . . . . .	59,381	79,875	46,929
Gunpowder . . . . .	—	720	70
All other kinds . . . . .	37,835	50,354	47,611
Beer and ale . . . . .	241,320	211,098	125,464
Coals, cinders, and fuel . . . . .	104,298	81,883	118,719
Cotton piece goods . . . . .	2,561,712	1,900,243	1,275,788
„ thread for sewing . . . . .	489,903	564,421	459,099
Earthen and China-ware . . . . .	591,466	620,288	543,221
Haberdashery and millinery . . . . .	1,098,522	511,663	285,326
Hardwares and cutlery unenumerated . . . . .	648,764	552,501	350,809
Linen, piece goods . . . . .	2,996,752	2,725,873	2,027,978
„ thread . . . . .	141,647	142,499	140,684



Imports of British Home Produce into the United States.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Metals :—	£	£	£
Iron, old . . . . .	49,932	38,872	23,985
„ pig . . . . .	213,979	195,319	171,331
„ bar, bolt, and rod . . . . .	74,064	55,798	28,236
„ railroad, of all kinds . . . . .	1,290,072	228,904	6,612
„ hoops, sheets, and boiler plates . . . . .	131,388	138,603	83,107
„ wire . . . . .	31,765	34,952	20,936
„ tin plates . . . . .	2,741,126	2,541,004	1,937,203
„ cast or wrought, of all kinds . . . . .	352,022	143,638	87,846
„ steel, unwrought . . . . .	503,058	382,652	247,606
„ steel, manufactures of . . . . .	59,533	46,025	33,068
Copper, wrought and unwrought . . . . .	61,311	23,102	28,461
Lead, pig, pipe, and sheet . . . . .	63,899	6,466	29,022
Oil seed . . . . .	16,562	3,186	702
Salt . . . . .	164,144	177,471	158,796
Silk manufactures :—			
Stuffs, handkerchiefs, and ribbons . . . . .	151,607	104,994	83,004
Other articles of silk only . . . . .	127,756	60,690	80,965
Mixed with other materials . . . . .	61,342	33,711	45,675
Spirits, British . . . . .	11,639	22,842	19,850
Wool, sheep and lambs' . . . . .	82,052	82,791	144,295
Woollen manufactures :—			
Cloths, coatings . . . . .	1,011,657	767,118	431,918
Worsted stuffs . . . . .	3,012,133	2,276,166	1,547,139
Carpets and druggets . . . . .	673,336	357,777	175,905
All other articles . . . . .	7,218,880	5,723,093	5,058,976
Total . . . . .	28,241,809	21,868,279	16,833,517

It will be seen from the two preceding tables that while there was a general increase in the value of the exports of the United States to Great Britain from 1874 to 1876, with a falling off in 1875, the imports from Great Britain and Ireland into the United States greatly decreased. During the whole decennial period from 1867 to 1876, the exports from the United States to Great Britain increased at the rate of 85 per cent., while the imports of British home produce into the United States, though never above half the value of the exports, decreased at the rate of 25 per cent.

The international commerce of the United States is at present mainly carried on in foreign bottoms, which took over 70 per cent. of the aggregate imports and exports of the fiscal year 1874-75. Previous to the year 1860, from 75 to 80 per cent. of the total commerce was carried by vessels belonging to the United States. However, the strength of the commercial navy of the United States after decreasing for a number of years, underwent a considerable increase from 1872 to 1874. On the 30th June, 1872, the total number of vessels was 29,848, of an aggregate burthen of 4,150,003 tons, and on the 30th June, 1873, the total was 31,684 vessels, with 4,468,046 tonnage. The number included 3,709 steamers with

1,079,178 tonnage, and 10,739 unrigged vessels with 1,222,393 tonnage. It appears from the last report of the Register of the Treasury, issued in December 1875, that the total tonnage of vessels of the United States amounted to 4,595,883 tons on the 30th June, 1875, classified as follows:—

	Number	Tonnage
Sailing-vessels . . . . .	17,226	2,257,154.23
Steam vessels . . . . .	3,958	1,116,425.42
Unrigged vessels . . . . .	7,803	890,858.07
Canal boats, &c. . . . .	2,936	331,445.74
Total . . . . .	31,923	4,595,883.46

The following table shows the distribution of the commercial navy of the United States among the states and coasts on the 30th June, 1875:—

States and Coasts	Vessels	Tons
Maine . . . . .	3,221	565,842.59
New Hampshire . . . . .	62	11,370.18
Massachusetts . . . . .	2,563	458,373.10
Rhode Island . . . . .	274	36,265.55
Connecticut . . . . .	836	96,317.44
New Jersey . . . . .	1,124	94,689.34
New York . . . . .	5,051	1,026,023.56
Pennsylvania . . . . .	2,935	363,542.18
Delaware . . . . .	197	13,533.88
Maryland . . . . .	1,993	142,267.65
District of Columbia . . . . .	472	28,196.50
Virginia . . . . .	892	22,623.54
North Carolina . . . . .	279	7,408.91
South Carolina . . . . .	195	8,142.43
Georgia . . . . .	63	9,291.84
Florida . . . . .	237	9,588.76
Alabama . . . . .	99	7,909.41
Mississippi . . . . .	94	3,368.56
Louisiana . . . . .	572	50,961.71
Texas . . . . .	306	11,998.27
Total on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts . . . . .	21,465	2,967,715.30
Total on the Western rivers . . . . .	1,564	373,164.59
Total on the Northern lakes . . . . .	4,833	758,838.84
Total on the Pacific coast . . . . .	1,125	164,418.99
	28,987	4,264,437.72
Canal boats, &c. . . . .	2,936	331,446.00
Grand total . . . . .	31,923	4,595,883.72

At the close of June 1876 the total tonnage had risen to 4,853,752 tons.

At the census of the United States taken in 1870, there were in the country 8,690,219 horses, 28,074,582 cattle, 28,477,951 sheep, and 25,184,540 hogs. The report of the Department of Agriculture gives the following general summary of the number of acres planted and quantities raised of the principal crops of the United States in the year 1871:—Indian corn, 34,091,137 acres, yielding 991,898,000 bushels. Wheat, 19,943,893 acres, yielding 230,732,400 bushels. Oats, 8,365,800 acres, yielding 255,743,000 bushels. Potatoes, 1,220,912 acres, yielding 120,461,700 bushels. Barley, 1,177,666 acres, yielding 26,718,500 bushels. Rye, 1,069,531 acres, yielding 15,355,500 bushels. Buckwheat, 413,015 acres, yielding 8,328,700 bushels. These seven crops furnished a total of 66,282,863 acres, yielding 1,642,237,800 bushels. There were 356,762 acres planted in tobacco, which yielded 263,196,100 lbs. The hay crop was cut from 10,009,052 acres, and yielded 22,239,400 tons. The cotton crop amounted to 3,100,000 bales. During the year 1871–2 there were exported to Europe and elsewhere 1,957,314 bales of cotton of the American crop, and 1,097,540 bales were consumed in American mills.

At the census of 1870 there were in the United States 956 cotton manufacturing establishments. The States having the largest numbers were Massachusetts, 191 establishments; Rhode Island, 139; Pennsylvania, 138; Connecticut, 111; New York, 81; New Hampshire, 36; North Carolina, 33; Georgia 34; Tennessee, 28; New Jersey, 27; Maine, 23; and Maryland, 22. The cotton mills employed 448 steam-engines, aggregating 47,117-horse-power and 1,250 water-wheels of 102,409-horse-power. There were 157,310 looms, 3,694,477 frame spindles, and 3,437,938 mule spindles. The hands employed were 47,790 males above 16 years of age, 69,637 females above 15, and 22,942 children and youths.

At the census of 1870 there were 2,891 woollen factories in the country. Of these Pennsylvania had 457; New York, 252; Ohio, 223; Massachusetts, 185; Indiana, 175; Missouri, 156; Delaware, 148; Kentucky, 125; Illinois, 109; Connecticut, 108; Maine, 107; Iowa, 85; New Hampshire, 77; West Virginia, 74; Virginia, 68; Rhode Island, 65; Vermont, 64; Wisconsin, 64; Michigan, 54; North Carolina, 52; Georgia, 46; Maryland, 31; New Jersey, 29; and other States smaller numbers. The woollen factories had 1,050 steam-engines, with 35,900-horse-power, and 1,092 water-wheels, with 59,333-horse-power. They contained 8,363 sets of cards, with a daily capacity of 857,392 lbs. of carded wool; 14,039 broad looms; 26,044 narrow looms; and 1,845,496 spindles. The average

number of hands employed was 427,728 males over 16 years of age; 27,681 females above 15; and 9,643 children.

The statistics of the American iron manufacture, obtained at the census of 1870, showed that there were in the country 386 establishments which made pig iron. They worked 574 blast furnaces, with a daily capacity of 8,357 tons of molten metal, employed 27,554 hands during the year ending June 30, 1870, and in that year made 2,052,821 tons of pig iron. The foundries numbered 2,653, employing 51,297 hands; the forges numbered 102, with 3,561 hands; and the bar, rod, railway iron, plate, and other kindred establishments numbered 309, employing 44,643 hands. Pennsylvania had the largest share in the iron manufacture.

It was ascertained at the census of 1870 that sixteen states produced iron ore, of which the entire annual yield was 3,395,718 tons, one-third produced in Pennsylvania. Outside of Pennsylvania the largest yield was:—Michigan, 690,000 tons; New York, 625,000; New Jersey, 362,000; Ohio, 316,000; and Missouri, 177,000. No other state produced over 100,000 tons, Maryland, the next, having 98,000. The copper production was chiefly in the Lake Superior region, four-fifths of the yield being from Michigan. Nine states produced copper, the largest after Michigan being Vermont, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Maryland. Petroleum at the census of 1870 was found in four states, Pennsylvania producing 171 $\frac{1}{4}$  millions of gallons; West Virginia, eight millions; Ohio, two millions, and Kentucky, 4,000, the aggregate yield amounting to 181,263,502 gallons.

The yield of the precious metals in the United States in the year 1875 was returned at 80,889,037 dollars, or 16,177,807*l.* in value. Nevada produced the largest amount, namely, 40,478,369 dollars, or 8,095,674*l.* in value, mainly silver; and after it came California, which produced 16,326,211 dollars, or 3,265,240*l.* in value, chiefly gold. Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona produced smaller amounts.

There were 45,413,340 tons of coal raised in the fiscal year 1873-74 the amount exceeding by 2,564,099 tons that of the previous year. The great coal region of the United States is Pennsylvania, which produces three-fourths of the entire yield of the country. In 1874, the coal mines of Pennsylvania employed 44,000 men, mostly natives of Wales, England, and Ireland.

The growth of the railway system of the United States dates from 1827, when the first line was opened for traffic at Quincy, Massachusetts. The extent of railways in operation in 1830 was 23 miles; it rose to 2,818 miles in 1840; to 9,021 miles in 1850; to 30,635 miles in 1860; and to 53,399 miles in 1870. The following table gives the length of lines opened for traffic in the states and territories at the commencement of each of the years 1873, 1874, and 1875:—

States and Territories	January 1, 1873	January 1, 1874	January 1, 1875
	Miles	Miles	Miles
Alabama . . . . .	1,828	1,838	1,856
Arkansas . . . . .	545	792	810
California . . . . .	1,491	1,576	1,681
Colorado . . . . .	551	662	685
Connecticut . . . . .	898	927	927
Dakota territory . . . . .	223	304	304
Delaware . . . . .	219	235	251
Florida . . . . .	478	478	496
Georgia . . . . .	2,180	2,279	2,279
Illinois . . . . .	6,277	6,530	6,742
Indiana . . . . .	3,705	3,770	3,976
Indian territory . . . . .	310	310	310
Iowa . . . . .	3,640	3,733	3,767
Kansas . . . . .	1,901	1,977	2,040
Kentucky . . . . .	1,199	1,329	1,360
Louisiana . . . . .	569	569	589
Maine . . . . .	871	927	964
Massachusetts . . . . .	1,625	1,738	1,765
Maryland and district of Columbia . . . . .	931	965	967
Michigan . . . . .	2,973	3,155	3,203
Minnesota . . . . .	1,860	1,904	1,940
Mississippi . . . . .	985	992	1,019
Missouri . . . . .	2,769	3,005	3,036
Nebraska . . . . .	1,170	1,120	1,120
Nevada . . . . .	569	587	627
New Hampshire . . . . .	822	870	915
New Jersey . . . . .	1,343	1,384	1,323
New York . . . . .	5,175	5,417	5,442
North Carolina . . . . .	1,263	1,278	1,346
Ohio . . . . .	4,108	4,239	4,482
Oregon . . . . .	297	307	307
Pennsylvania . . . . .	5,533	5,724	5,908
Rhode Island . . . . .	134	156	170
South Carolina . . . . .	1,290	1,378	1,370
Tennessee . . . . .	1,522	1,636	1,636
Texas . . . . .	877	1,560	1,635
Utah territory . . . . .	376	461	504
Vermont . . . . .	741	794	799
Virginia . . . . .	1,537	1,573	1,643
Washington territory . . . . .	65	105	111
West Virginia . . . . .	561	597	597
Wisconsin . . . . .	1,903	2,223	2,316
Wyoming territory . . . . .	459	459	450
Total . . . . .	67,976	73,969	73,888

There were 1,910 miles of railway added to the existing network of lines in the year 1875, and 2,856 miles in the year 1876. Thus there were 78,654 miles of railway open for traffic on the 1st January 1877.



The number of telegraph offices in the United States on the 1st July, 1877, was 9,500, the total length of lines 110,000 miles, and the length of wires 242,000 miles. There were transmitted 21,000,000 messages in the year ending June 30, 1877.

The post-office carried 700,000,000 letters, 118,000,000 stamped wrappers, 18,000,000 newspapers, and 37,000,000 post cards in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. The number of post-offices was 36,980 on the 30th of June 1877.

## Diplomatic Representatives.

### 1. OF THE UNITED STATES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Hon. John Welch, of Philadelphia; appointed Envoy and Minister to Great Britain, November 8, 1877; accredited, Dec. 22, 1877.

*Secretaries.*—William J. Hoppin; E. S. Nadal.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN TO THE UNITED STATES.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, born in 1820; Chargé d'Affaires in Uruguay, 1854-59; Envoy to the Argentine Confederation, 1859-63, and to Paraguay, 1863-65; Envoy and Minister to Brazil, 1865-67; appointed Envoy and Minister to the United States, December 6, 1867.

*Secretaries.*—Victor A. W. Drummond; Hon. P. H. L. Trench; Frank C. Lascelles; Francis C. E. Denys; Charles F. F. Adam.

*Naval Attaché.*—Capt. W. G. Jones, R.N.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the United States are :—

### MONEY.

The Dollar, of 100 cents . . . Approximate value, 4s.

There are practically two denominations of value employed in the United States, the first the gold dollar, worth about 4s. British money, and the second the paper dollar, principal currency since the civil war, worth from 3s. 10d. to 3s. 6d., according to the rates of exchange. Legal enactments have settled that customs duties must be paid in coin, as well as the interest on the national debt of the United States, and any disbursements which the Government may have to make in the intercourse with foreign countries. All other money transactions may be, and mostly are, in paper currency.

In the session of 1873, the Congress of the United States passed an Act to regulate the value of the English sovereign in American coin, and to fix the 'par of exchange.' The Act requires that in all payments by or to the Treasury, the sovereign, or pound sterling shall be computed as equal to 4 dollars 86c. 6½m. This value is also to be applied in appraising merchandise imported and in the construction of contracts.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

British weights and measures are usually employed, but the old Winchester gallon and bushel are used instead of the new or imperial standards. They are:—

<i>Wine gallon</i>	=	0·83333	gallon.
<i>Ale gallon</i>	=	1·01695	„
<i>Bushel</i>	=	0·9692	imperial bushel.

Instead of the British cwt. a quintal, or *Centner*, of 100 pounds is used.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning the United States.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Acts of Congress relating to Loans and the Currency from 1846 to 1877 inclusive. 8. New York, 1877.

Agriculture: Ninth Census of the United States. 4. Washington, 1872.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, made to the President of the United States. 8. Washington, 1876.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education. 8. Washington, 1877.

Census of the United States. Ninth Census. Vol. I. Statistics of Population, pp. 804; Vol. II. Vital Statistics, pp. 679; Vol. III. Statistics of Wealth and Industry, pp. 843. Washington, 1872.

Commerce of the United States. Statistics of the Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States. 8. Washington, 1877.

Compendium of the Ninth Census. Compiled, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, by Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of Census. 8. Washington, 1872.

Manufactures of the United States in 1870. Compiled from the returns of the ninth census. 4. Washington, 1873.

Monthly Reports of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877. Fol. Washington, 1877.

Mortality of the United States, at the Census of 1870, 1860, and 1850. 4. Philadelphia, 1872.

Navy Register of the United States to July 20, 1877. Printed by order of the Secretary of the Navy. Washington, 1877.

Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, transmitted to Congress. 8. Washington, 1877.

Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. 8. Washington, 1877.

Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1877. 8. Washington, 1877.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy, with an Appendix containing Reports from officers. 8. Washington, 1877.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the Finances for the year ended June 30, 1877. Washington, 1877.

Report of the Secretary of War upon the operation of the War Department for the year 1876. 8. Washington, 1877.

Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Secretary of the Interior for the year 1876. 8. Washington, 1877.

Statement of the Public Debt of the United States, September 1, 1876. Fol. Washington, 1876.

Statistics of Population. Ninth Census of the United States. 4. Washington, 1872.

Statistics of the Wealth and Industry of the United States. 4. Washington, 1872.

The Statutes at large, and Treaties of the United States of America. Collated with the originals at Washington. Published annually. 8. Boston, 1876.

Report by Mr. Pakenham, British Secretary of Legation, on the finances, trade, and navigation of the United States during the year 1871, dated Washington, April 22, 1872; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. II. 1872. 8. London, 1872.

Report by Mr. Pakenham, British Secretary of Legation, on the commerce of the United States during the year 1873, dated Washington, June 12, 1874; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. R. G. Watson, British Secretary of Legation, on the finances of the United States, dated Washington, January 5, 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. R. G. Watson, Secretary of Legation, on the trade and commerce of the United States in 1874, dated Washington, March 15, 1875; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part III. 1875. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. R. G. Watson, British Secretary of Legation, on the trade and industry of the United States, dated March 22, 1876; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part II. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. F. R. Plunkett, Secretary of Legation, on the commerce of the United States, dated April 6, 1877; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part II. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul Donohoe on the trade of Baltimore; by Mr. Consul Henderson on the commerce of Boston; by Mr. Consul Walker on the Trade of Charleston; by Mr. Consul Lynn on the trade of Galveston; by Mr. Consul Cridland on the trade of Mobile; by Mr. Consul de Fonblanque on the commerce of New Orleans; by Mr. Consul-General Archibald on the trade and commerce of New York; by Mr. Consul Murray on the commerce and industry of Maine; by Mr. Consul Booker on the trade and commerce of California and of Oregon; by Mr. Consul Elmore on the trade and industry of Savannah; and by Mr. Consular-Agent Drury on the trade and commerce of Savannah, dated Jan.-Feb. 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part III. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Consul Walker on the commerce of Charleston, and by Mr. Consul-General Archibald on the exports of New York, dated May 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Consul Donohoe on the trade of Baltimore; by Mr. Consul Henderson on the commerce of Boston; by Mr. Consul Walker on the trade and commerce of the States of North and South Carolina; by Mr. Consul Lynn on the trade of Galveston; by Mr. Consul Cridland on the trade and industry of the State of Alabama; by Mr. Consul de Fonblanque on the commerce of New Orleans; by Mr. Consul-General Archibald on the commerce and shipping of New York; by Mr. Consul Booker on the trade and industry of the State of California; and by Mr. Consul Elmore on the trade of the port of Savannah, dated Jan.-Feb. 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. Consul Booker on the trade and commerce of Oregon, and by Mr. Consul Kortright on the commerce of Philadelphia, and the industrial resources of Pennsylvania, dated March 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. Consul Raby on the trade and commerce of Portland, dated June 6, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of the United States with Great Britain and Ireland; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries in the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Bancroft* (George), History of the United States. New ed. 6 vols. 8. London, 1876.

*Bell* (A.), New Tracks in North America. 2 vols. 8. London, 1870.

*Dall* (W. H.), Alaska and its Resources. 8. Boston, 1870.

*Dilke* (Sir Charles Wentworth, Bart., M.P.) Great Britain: a record of travel in English-speaking countries in 1866 and 1867. 3rd ed. 8. London, 1869.

*Disturnell* (J.), American Register, or Blue-book for the year 1877. 8. New York, 1877.

*Front de Fontpertuis* (Adalbert), Les Etats-Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale; leurs origines, leur émancipation et leurs progrès. 8. Paris. 1875.

*Gillet* (Ransom H.), Federal Government; its officers and their duties. 8. New York, 1871.

*Homans* (B.), The Banker's Almanac and Register for 1878. 8. New York, 1877.

*Homans* (J. Smith), The Banker's Magazine and Statistical Register. Published monthly. 8. New York, 1877.

*King* (Edward), The Southern States of America. 8. London, 1875.

*Lanman* (Charles), Biographical Annals of the Civil Government of the United States during its First Century. 8. London, 1876.

*Macpherson* (E.), The Political History of the United States of America during the Great Rebellion from 1860 to 1864. 8. Washington, 1864.

*Molinari* (G. de), Lettres sur les États-Unis et le Canada. 12. Paris, 1877.

*Norman* (George Warde), The Future of the United States; in 'Journal of the Statistical Society.' Vol. 38. Part I. 8. London, 1875.

*Paschal* (George W.), The Constitution of the United States. 8. Washington, 1868.

*Poor* (Henry V.) Manual of the Railroads of the United States. 8. New York, 1877.

*Poore* (B. Perley), Congressional Directory. Compiled for the use of Congress. 8. Washington, 1877.

*Seaman* (Ezra C.), The American System of Government, its Character and Workings. 12. New York, 1871.

*Vernon* (Edward), American Railroad Manual for the United States and the Dominion. Imp. 8. New York and Philadelphia, 1877.



## URUGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Uruguay, formerly a Brazilian province, declared its independence, August 25, 1825, which was recognised by the Treaty of Montevideo, signed August 27, 1828. The constitution of the republic was proclaimed July 18, 1831. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is in a Parliament composed of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, which meet in annual session, extending from February 15 to the end of June. In the interval of the session, a permanent committee of two senators and five members of the Lower House assume the legislative power, as well as the general control of the administration.

The executive is given by the constitution to the President of the Republic, elected for the term of four years. A vice-president, also elected for four years, is at the head of the senate, but has no other political power.

*President of the Republic.*—Colonel L. Latorre, formerly Minister of War and Marine; elected President of the Republic, with dictatorial powers, March 18, 1876, as successor of Don Pedro Varela, elected January 15, 1875, and who resigned March 10, 1876.

The President is assisted in his executive functions by a council of ministers divided into four departments, namely, the ‘ministerio de gobierno,’ or ministry of the Interior; the ‘ministerio de relaciones exteriores,’ or department of Foreign Affairs; the ‘ministerio de hacienda,’ or department of Finance; and the ‘ministerio de la guerra,’ or department of War and Marine.

### Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The actual revenue of the republic is mainly derived from import and export duties, both very largely increased in recent years. The following tabular statement gives the totals of the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for each of the three years 1873 to 1875 :—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
1873	3,814,159	762,831	6,730,826	1,341,165
1874	5,947,400	1,189,480	8,690,512	1,738,102
1875	7,442,000	1,488,400	12,645,482	2,529,092



According to these estimates, there was a calculated deficit of 2,916,667 dollars, or 583,334*l.* in 1873, and a deficit of 2,473,112 dollars, or 548,622*l.* in 1874.

More than four-fifths of the total revenue are derived from customs, and more than one-half of the total expenditure is on account of the charges connected with the public debt.

The republic owed at the end of March 1875 a foreign debt of 42,357,695 pesos, or 8,471,539*l.*, contracted at rates of interest from 6 to 12 per cent. There are, besides, unsettled foreign claims against Uruguay to the amount of 6,000,000 pesos, or 1,200,000*l.* The amount of the internal debt is estimated at 18,000,000 pesos, or 3,600,000*l.*, exclusive of a floating debt of about 19,000,000 pesos, or 3,800,000*l.* It was decreed by the Government in June 1869, in consequence of suspension of payments by the chief banks, that the notes of all of them should be under State guarantee, with forced currency. The amount of paper money is constantly increasing. In September 1876, the Government added notes of the nominal value of 2,000,000*l.* to the already existing amount.

The armed forces of Uruguay were officially reported of the following strength at the end of March 1875:—

	Number of Men.
Infantry, 6 battalions . . . . .	2,049
Cavalry, 3 squadrons . . . . .	430
Artillery, 1 regiment . . . . .	318
Total . . . . .	2,797

The army was commanded at the end of March 1875, according to official returns, by 17 generals, 20 colonels, 30 lieut.-colonels, and 505 captains, lieutenants, and ensigns, being a total of 573 officers, or more than one commissioned officer to every five men.

### Population, Trade, and Industry.

The area of Uruguay is estimated at 73,538 English square miles, with a population, according to a government estimate published in 1860, of 221,243, but numbering 450,000, after a calculation of M. Vaillant, Registrar-General, published in 1873. The country is divided into 13 provinces. The capital, Montevideo, had, according to a rough enumeration of the year 1872, a population of 105,295, of whom about one-third were foreigners. There is a considerable flow of immigration, numbering 21,148 individuals in 1870; 15,319 in 1871; 11,516 in 1872; 24,539 in 1873; and 13,764 in 1874.

Uruguay carries on an active commerce with foreign countries, but which has been declining recently. In the year 1874 the exports were valued at 15,240,000 pesos, or 3,048,000*l.*, and in 1875 the estimate was 14,300,000 pesos, or 2,860,000*l.* The imports, which were of the declared value of 16,320,000 pesos, or 3,264,000*l.* in 1874, fell to 14,320,000 pesos, or 2,864,000*l.* in 1875.

Nearly the whole of the exports and imports of the republic pass through Montevideo, the capital, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata.

About one-half of the exports of Uruguay are shipped to Great Britain, and the rest to France, the United States, Brazil, Spain, and Italy.

The commercial intercourse of Uruguay with the United Kingdom is exhibited in the following tabular statement, which shows the value of the exports from Uruguay to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Uruguay in each of the five years 1872 to 1876 :—

Years	Exports from Uruguay to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Uruguay
	£	£
1872	1,416,933	1,817,783
1873	1,270,723	1,762,042
1874	1,437,288	1,224,038
1875	1,208,590	713,830
1876	841,314	1,006,307

The chief articles of export from Uruguay to the United Kingdom are hides and tallow, the first of the value of 373,415*l.* and the second of 198,391*l.*, in 1876. The British imports into Uruguay consist chiefly of manufactured cotton goods, and of iron, the first of the value of 473,114*l.*, and the second of the value of 113,246*l.*, in the year 1876.

There were railways of a total length of 268 English miles open for traffic at the end of June 1876. The lines represented two systems, the first known as the Central of Uruguay, and the second as the Alto Uruguay. Of the first system, there were completed, at the above date, lines from Montevideo to Florida and Durayno, of a total length of 82 miles, with a branch line to the port of Higueritas, on the river Uruguay, opened in February 1876. On the second system, the chief lines were from Salto Oriental to Santo Rosa, 113 miles in length, and from Montevideo to Pando, 29 miles long.

The telegraphic lines in operation at the end of June 1876 were of a total length of 986 English miles, belonging to three companies, the 'Compania telegraphica Platina,' the 'Linea Oriental,' and the 'River Plate Telegraph Company (Limited),' the last owning rather more than half of the lines.

The Post-office carried 1,296,350 letters and 1,355,000 newspapers in the year 1875. The receipts of the Post-office in 1874 and 1875 were insufficient to cover the expenditure.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

### 1. OF URUGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Consul-General*.—Don Alberto A. de Guerriero, accredited Dec. 20, 1877.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN URUGUAY.

*Consul*.—Major J. St. J. Munro, appointed Sept. 24, 1869.

*Vice-Consul*.—Theodore Lemm, appointed April 1, 1875.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Uruguay, and the British equivalents, are:—

### MONEY.

The *Peso*, or *Dollar*, of 100 centenas . Approximate value, 4s.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Quintal* = 101·40 lbs. avoirdupois.

„ *Arroba* = 25·35 „ „

„ *Fanega* = 1½ imperial bushel.

The money, weights, and measures of the Brazilian empire are also in general use.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Uruguay.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Report by Mr. Consul Munro on the trade and commerce of Montevideo for the year 1874, dated Montevideo, December 31, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Reports by Mr. Vice-Consul Wilson on the trade of Colonia, and by Mr. Consul Munro on the trade and commerce and industries of Montevideo, for the year 1875, dated December 31, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part III. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Wilson on the trade of Colonia, and by Mr. Consul Munro on the commerce of Monte Video, dated December 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Uruguay with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Gardner* (Gilbert J.), The Financial Position of Uruguay. 8. London. 1874.

*Maria* (Isid. de) Compendio de la historia de la República Oriental del Uruguay. 8. Montevideo, 1864.

*Murray* (Rev. J. H.), Travels in Uruguay, S. America. 8. London, 1871.

*Mulhall* (M. G. and E. T.), Handbook to the River Plate Republics, &c., and the Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay. 8. London, 1875.

*Reyes* (M.), Descripcion geografica del territorio de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay. 8. Montevideo, 1859.

*Sommer-Geiser* (H.), Lebensbilder aus dem Staat Uruguay. 8. Basel, 1861.

*Vaillant* (A.), La Republica Oriental del Uruguay. 8. Montevideo, 1873.

## VENEZUELA.

(REPÚBLICA DE VENEZUELA.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Venezuela was formed in 1830, by secession from the other members of the Free-state founded by Simon Bolivar within the limits of the Spanish colony of New Granada. The charter of fundamental laws actually in force, dating from 1830, and re-proclaimed, with alterations, on the 28th March 1864, is designed on the model of the constitution of the United States of America, but with considerably more independence secured to provincial and local government. The provinces, or states, of the republic, twenty-one in number, have each their own legislature and executive, as well as their own budgets, and judiciary officers, and the main purpose of their alliance is that of common defence. At the head of the central executive government stands a President, elected for the term of two years, with a Vice-President at his side, and exercising his functions through six ministers. The President has no veto power. The legislation for the whole republic is vested in a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives, both composed of members deputed by the same bodies in the individual states. The President, Vice-President, and Congresses of States are elected by universal suffrage.

*President of the Republic.*—General Francisco L. Alcantara, elected President February 27, 1877.

Since the year 1847, the republic has suffered greatly from intestine dissensions, leading to an almost continuous civil war, through the struggles of the rival parties of the Federalists and Confederatists, the former desiring a strong central government, and the latter the greatest possible independence of the separate States.

### Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The chief source of public revenue at the disposal of the central Government is that of customs duties, which produced 3,450,000 pesos, or 690,000*l.*, in the year ending June 30, 1875. The total revenue in the same year amounted to 6,702,080 venezolanos, or 1,340,416*l.*, and the expenditure to 6,143,134 venezolanos, or 1,228,626*l.* The principal branch of expenditure is for the maintenance of the army.

The public debt of Venezuela, internal and foreign, was estimated at 20,000,000*l.* at the end of 1876. The foreign debt, contracted chiefly in England, amounts to 6,694,350*l.*, made up as follows:—

	£
3 per cent. stock . . . . .	2,812,000
1½ per cent. stock or 'deferred debt' . . . . .	1,382,350
6 per cent. loan of 1862 . . . . .	900,000
6 per cent. stock, issued for arrears . . . . .	200,000
6 per cent. loan of 1864 . . . . .	1,400,000
Total . . . . .	6,694,350

With the exception of the dividends on the 6 per cent. loan of 1862, no regular interest has been paid by the Government, on any of the liabilities here enumerated, since the year 1865.

The army of the republic numbered 5,000 men, nominally, in 1876. Besides the regular troops, there is a national militia in which every citizen, from the 18th to the 45th year inclusive, must be enrolled. Recent intestine wars were chiefly carried on by the militia.

### Population, Trade, and Industry.

The area of Venezuela is estimated to embrace 403,261 English square miles, and to contain a population of 1,784,194 souls. The following table gives the area and population of the twenty-one states—three of them with territories attached—into which the republic is divided, as reported in census returns of September 1873:—

States	Area: English square miles	Population
1. Carácas (Federal District) . . . . .	33,986	{ 60,010
2. Guarico . . . . .		{ 191,000
3. Bolivar . . . . .		{ 129,143
4. Guzman Blanco . . . . .		{ 94,151
5. Carabobo . . . . .	8,119	{ 117,605
6. Cojedes . . . . .		{ 85,678
7. Barquisimeto . . . . .	9,352	{ 143,818
8. Yaracui . . . . .		{ 71,689
9. Falcon . . . . .	10,253	{ 99,920
10. Portuguesa . . . . .	23,845	{ 79,934
11. Zamora . . . . .		{ 59,449
12. Nueva Esparta . . . . .	442	{ 30,983
13. Barcelona . . . . .	13,812	{ 101,396
14. Cumaná . . . . .	17,494	{ 55,476
15. Maturin . . . . .		{ 47,863
Territory of Mariño . . . . .		{ 6,705
16. Trujillo . . . . .	4,328	{ 108,672
17. Guzman (Merida) . . . . .	10,848	{ 67,849
18. Tachira . . . . .		{ 68,619
19. Zulía . . . . .	28,934	{ 59,235
Territory of Goajiro . . . . .		{ 29,263
20. Apure . . . . .	18,896	{ 18,635
21. Guayana . . . . .	208,369	{ 34,053
Territory of Amazonas . . . . .	13,583	{ 23,048
Total . . . . .	403,261	1,784,194



The trade of Venezuela is not very considerable, although the country possesses vast agricultural and mineral resources. During the year 1875, the total imports were of the value of 4,607,179 venezolanos, or 885,995*l.*, and the total exports of the value of 5,230,288 venezolanos, or 1,005,824*l.* The imports of 1875 were 218,612*l.* more in value than those of 1874, and the exports 136,280*l.* more than those of the preceding year. The foreign commerce of Venezuela is chiefly with Germany and Great Britain.

The total value of the exports of Venezuela to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce and manufactures, was as follows in each of the five years 1872 to 1876:—

Years	Exports from Venezuela to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Venezuela
1872	122,621	530,800
1873	97,772	527,605
1874	50,545	506,443
1875	37,136	733,403
1876	54,878	679,163

The chief articles of export from Venezuela to Great Britain in 1876 were coffee and copper ore. The exports of coffee in 1876 were of the value of 10,915*l.*, while the exports of raw cotton were valued at 15,724*l.* The imports from Great Britain comprise mainly cotton and linen manufactures, the former of the value of 418,918*l.*, and the latter of 68,799*l.*, in the year 1876.

## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

### 1. OF VENEZUELA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Minister Resident.*—Don José M. Rojas, accredited Feb. 7, 1877.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN VENEZUELA.

*Minister and Consul-General.*—Robert Thos. Charles Middleton, appointed Dec. 12, 1872.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Venezuela, and the British equivalents, are:—

### MONEY.

The *Venezolano*, of 100 *Centavas* . . . approximate value, 4*s.*

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i> . . . . .	= 1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i> . . . . .	= 101·40 „
„ <i>Arroba</i> . . . . .	= 25·35 „

The above are the old weights and measures in general use, but the legal ones are those of the French metric system.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Venezuela.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Estadística Mercantil.* 8. Carácas, 1877.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Middleton on the commerce of Venezuela, dated Caracas September 23, 1873; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls on the Manufactures, Commerce, &c., of their consular districts.' Part I. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Middleton on the commerce of Venezuela during the year 1874, dated Caracas, December 8, 1874; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Middleton on the commerce of Venezuela for the year 1875, dated Carácas Dec. 6, 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Conn on the trade of Puerto Caballo, dated Puerto Caballo, Jan. 29, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part III. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Mathison on the commerce of Ciudad Bolívar; by Mr. Vice-Consul Akers Cage on the commerce of La Guaira; and by Mr. Vice-Consul Conn on the commerce of Puerto Caballo, dated May-June 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' No. VI. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Vice-Consul Mathison on the trade of Ciudad Bolívar; by Mr. Vice-Consul Akers Cage on the trade of La Guaira; and by Mr. Vice-Consul Conn on the trade of Puerto Caballo, dated January-June 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part VI. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Middleton on the commerce of Venezuela, dated Caracas, December 6, 1876; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul General Middleton on the commerce of Venezuela; by Mr. Vice-Consul Cage on the trade of La Guaira; and by Mr. Vice-Consul Conn on the trade of Puerto Caballo, dated January-March 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Venezuela with Great Britain: in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries for the year 1876.' 4. London, 1877.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Appun* (C. F.), Unter den Tropen. Wanderungen durch Venezuela, am Orinoco, durch Britisch-Guyana und am Amazonenstrom, in den Jahren 1849-1868. Vol. I. Venezuela. 8. Jena, 1871.

*Dance* (C. D.), Four Years in Venezuela. 8. London, 1876.

*Eastwick* (Edward), Venezuela, or Sketches of Life in a South American Republic; with a history of the Loan of 1864. 8. London, 1868.

*Ernst* (Dr. A.), Les produits de Vénézuéla à l'exposition internationale à Brême en 1874. 8. Bremen, 1874.

*Meulemans* (Auguste), La république de Venezuela. 8. Bruxelles, 1872.

*Thirion* (C.), Les états-unis de Venezuela. 8. Paris, 1867.

*Tejera* (Miguel), Venezuela pintoresca é ilustrada. Tomo I. 8. Paris, 1875.

## II. AFRICA.

### ALGERIA.

(L'ALGÉRIE.)

#### Government, Revenue, and Army.

ALGERIA, the largest and most important of the colonial possessions of France, was entirely under military rule till the year 1871, when, after the extinction of a widespread rebellion among the natives, various reforms, tending to organised civil administration, were introduced by the French Government. In place of the former military governor, a civil Governor-General at present administers the government of the colony, directing the action of both the civil and military authorities. But the new civil government extends only over the settled districts, and the territory of the Sahara and adjoining districts, inhabited chiefly by nomade tribes, remain under exclusively military rule. The country under civil government is divided into three provinces, Algiers, Constantine, and Oran, which are subdivided into twelve departments, at the head of which is a Prefect.

*Governor-General of Algeria.*—General Auguste Chanzy, born 1822, entered the army 1839, and served in Africa till 1870; commander of the Army of the Loire in the war against Germany, 1870–71; appointed Governor-General of Algeria March 1873.

The Governor-General is invested with legislative powers in civil affairs. In all important cases he has to take advice from a Colonial Council, appointed by the French Government.

The financial progress of Algeria is shown in the following table, giving the revenue and expenditure at five decennial periods and in 1785:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Francs	Francs
1830	250,059	18,000
1840	5,610,706	7,206,372
1850	19,632,271	27,959,358
1860	38,908,906	39,471,372
1870	45,360,859	51,762,316
1875	52,386,955	57,110,872

The revenue of Algeria is derived chiefly from indirect taxes, licences, and customs duties on imports. The cost of maintenance of the army, the expenditure for public works, and other large sums

disbursed by the Government are not included in the expenditure, being provided out of the French budget. In the French financial estimates for 1877, the home expenditure for Algeria, forming part of the budget of the Minister of the Interior, was set down at 25,111,472 francs, or 1,004,456*l.*, and the revenue derived from the colony at 24,483,400 francs, or 979,336*l.*—(See Budget of France for the years 1876 and 1877, pp. 61–2.)

The French troops in Algeria consist of one ‘corps d’armée,’ the 7th, numbering about 60,000 men. The troops in Algeria are divided into two classes, namely, French corps, which remain there in garrison for a certain number of years and then return to France, and the so-called native troops, which never quit the colony except on extraordinary occasions, as in the war against Germany, at the outset of which, in July 1870, a division of them was incorporated with the French army, forming part of the vanguard in Alsace. The native troops consist of three regiments of Zouaves, three of Turcos, or ‘Tirailleurs algériens,’ three of ‘Chasseurs d’Afrique,’ and three of ‘Spahis.’ Only a moiety of these troops is composed of natives of Africa, the rest consisting of natives of Europe of all nations.

### Population, Trade, and Industry.

The boundaries of Algeria are not very well defined, large portions of the territory in the outlying districts being claimed both by the French Government and the nomade tribes who inhabit it, and hold themselves unconquered. According to official returns issued in 1876, the area of the colony embraces 669,015 square kilomètres, or 258,306 English square miles, being about one-sixth larger than France. The following table gives the area, in English square miles, of each of the three departments into which Algeria is divided, and the population, including that of the wandering tribes—the latter, necessarily, an estimate—according to the returns of a census taken in May 1872:—

Departments	Area: English square miles	Population
Algiers . . . . .	39,118	872,951
Constantine . . . . .	107,362	1,029,782
Oran . . . . .	111,826	513,492
Wandering Arab tribes . .	—	2,434,974
Total . . . . .	258,306	4,851,199

It will be seen that the bulk of the inhabitants of Algeria consists of wandering Arab tribes. The French settlers form only five per cent. of the total population.

In 1872 there were 5,139,136 acres of land under cultivation in Algeria, of which 413,112 acres, or on an average 8 per cent., were cultivated by the European colonists, and 4,726,024 acres, or 92 per cent., were cultivated by the natives.

The total commerce of Algeria was as follows in each of the seven years 1868 to 1875:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1868	7,706,584	4,122,762
1869	7,332,192	4,438,045
1870	6,907,628	4,978,250
1872	7,881,251	6,563,123
1873	8,268,685	6,088,256
1874	7,852,173	5,976,280
1875	7,696,562	5,756,317

About four-fifths of the total commerce of Algeria is with France. Besides with the mother-country, the colony has commercial intercourse chiefly with Spain, Turkey, and Great Britain. The subjoined tabular statement shows the total value of the exports from Algeria to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Algeria, in each of the five years 1872 to 1876:—

Years	Exports from Algeria to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Algeria
	£	£
1872	858,618	89,347
1873	438,784	64,409
1874	517,144	47,953
1875	500,185	155,676
1876	495,848	209,696

The most important article of export to Great Britain in 1876 was 'Esparto grass,' for making paper, of the value of 274,079*l.*, the quantity shipped being 35,100 tons. Among the other exports of 1876 were corn, of the value of 77,047*l.*, and iron ore, of the value of 47,355*l.* The British imports consist principally of cotton fabrics and coals, the former of the value of 151,792*l.*, and the latter of 34,700*l.* in the year 1876.

At the end of the year 1875 there were 543 kilometres, or 340 English miles, of railways open for traffic in Algeria. The railways consisted of three lines, namely, from the town of Algiers to Oran, 426 kilometres, or 226 miles, in length; from Philippeville to Con-



stantine, 87 kilomètres, or 55 miles long; and from Bône to the mines of Ain Mokra, with branches, 95 kilomètres, or 59 miles, in length.

The telegraph of Algeria, including branches into Tunis, consisted, at the end of 1875, of 5,850 miles of line, and 9,860 miles of wire. The 'réseau algéro-tunésien' of telegraphs is worked by a private company subventioned by the French Government and the Bey of Tunis.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Algeria, and the British equivalents, are:—

#### MONEY.

The <i>Gold Sequin</i>	.	.	.	Average rate of exchange, 8s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
„ <i>Monzonnah</i>	.	.	.	„ „ „ 7 $\frac{7}{10}$ d.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Onguyah</i>	.	.	.	=	4 grammes.
„ <i>Hollah</i> (liquid)	.	.	.	=	16.66 litres, or about 17 pints.
„ <i>Psa</i> (dry)	.	.	.	=	48 litres, or about 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

The money, weights, and measures of France are in general use among the settled population in the towns.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Algeria.

#### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Annuaire général de l'Algérie, sur des documents officiels. 8. Paris, 1877.

Etat actuel de l'Algérie, publié d'après les documents officiels sous la direction du direct. général des services civils. 8. Paris, 1876.

Statistique générale de l'Algérie, 1868-74. 8. Paris, 1876.

Tableau de la situation des établissements français. 4. Paris, 1877.

Report by Consul-General Lieut.-Colonel R. L. Playfair, on the trade and agriculture of Algeria, for the years 1868-69; in 'Commercial Reports received at the Foreign Office.' No. III. 1870. 8. London, 1870.

Report by Consul-General Lieut.-Colonel R. L. Playfair, on the general condition and trade of Algeria, in the years 1869, 1870, and 1871; dated Algiers, Feb. 1, 1872; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' No. I. 1872. London, 1872.

Reports by Consul-General Lieut.-Colonel Playfair on the trade and commerce of Algeria, for the years 1874 and 1875, dated Algiers, Oct. 22 and Dec. 3, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report of a Consular Tour made by Consul-General Lieut.-Col. Playfair,

during March and April 1876 ; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Consul-General Playfair on the trade and agriculture of Algeria ; dated May 9, 1877 ; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part III. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Algeria with Great Britain ; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1876. Imp. 4. London, 1877.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Beynet* (Léon), Les Colons algériens. 8. Alger, 1866.

*Boudin* (Dr. N.), Histoire statistique de la colonisation et de la population en Algérie. 8. Paris, 1853.

*Clamageron* (I. J.), L'Algérie: Impressions de Voyage en 1873. 8. Paris, 1874.

*Daresté* (Rodolphe), De la propriété en Algérie. Loi du 16 juin 1851 et Sénatus-consulte du 22 avril 1863. 2<sup>e</sup> édit. 18. Paris, 1866.

*Daumas* (General M. J. E.), Exposé de l'état actuel de la société arabe, du gouvernement, et de la législation qui la régit. 8. Alger, 1845.

*Duval* (Jules), L'Algérie et les Colonies françaises. 8. Paris, 1877.

*Faidherbe* (Général), L'Avenir du Sahara et du Soudan. 8. Paris, 1866.

*Fillias* (A.), L'Algérie ancienne et moderne. 12. Alger, 1875.

*Frégier* (C.), Chevesick, ou du Commerce en Algérie. 8. Constantine, 1871.

*Gaskell* (George), Algeria as it is. 8. London, 1875.

*Gueydon* (Vice-amiral Comte de), Exposé de la Situation de l'Algérie. In 'Revue maritime et coloniale.' 8. Paris, 1873.

*Lavigne* (Albert), Questions algériennes. 8. Paris, 1872.

*Lucet* (Marcel), Colonisation européenne de l'Algérie. 8. Paris, 1866.

*Maltzan* (Heinr. Freiherr von), Drei Jahre im Nordwesten von Afrika: Reisen in Algerien und Marokko. 4 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1869.

*Murray* (John), Handbook of Algeria. 12. London, 1874.

*Quinemaut* (N.), Du peuplement et de la vraie colonisation de l'Algérie. 8. Constantine, 1871.

*Robiou de la Tréhonnois* (M.), L'Algérie en 1871. 8. Paris, 1872.

*Trumelet* (M.), Les Français dans le désert. 8. Paris, 1863.

*Villot* (Capitaine), Mœurs, coutumes, et institutions des indigènes d'Algérie. 12. Paris, 1872.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(CAPE COLONY.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope was originally established by order in Council of the 11th of March, 1853. By Act 28 Vict. cap. 5, and Colonial Act III. of 1865, which provided for the incorporation of British Kaffraria with the colony, various changes were made, and further changes of an important nature by the 'Constitution Ordinance Amendment Act,' passed by the colonial legislature in 1872, providing for 'the introduction of the system of executive administration commonly called Responsible Government.' The constitution formed under these various acts vests the executive in the Governor and an Executive Council, composed of certain office-holders appointed by the Crown. The legislative power rests with a Legislative Council of 21 members, 10 of whom are elected for ten years, and 11 for five years, presided over ex-officio by the Chief-Justice; and a House of Assembly of 66 members, elected for five years, representing the country districts and towns of the colony. The qualification for members of the Council is possession of immovable property of 2,000*l.*, or movable property worth 4,000*l.* Members of both Houses are elected by the same voters, who are qualified by possession of property, or receipt of salary or wages, ranging between 25*l.* and 50*l.* per annum.

*Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.*—Right Hon. Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.; born in 1815; educated at Haileybury, and entered the Indian Civil Service 1833; British Resident in Scinde, 1856–62; Governor of Bombay, 1862; member of the Council of India, 1866. Appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, December 1876.

The Governor is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the forces within the colony. He has a salary of 5,000*l.* as Governor, besides 1,000*l.* as 'Her Majesty's High Commissioner,' and an additional 300*l.* as 'allowance for country residence.'

The administration is carried on, under the Governor, by a ministry of five members, called the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer-General, the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, and the Secretary for Native Affairs.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the colony is derived mainly from import duties, which produced, on the average of the five years from 1869 to 1873, rather more than a quarter of a million sterling per annum. Comparatively little is derived from rent or sales of public lands, although vast districts are waiting to be cultivated. A large portion of the expenditure is for police, gaols, and convicts. The actual income and expenditure of the colony were as follows during each of the ten years from 1866 to 1875:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1866	536,347	540,384
1867	609,476	670,571
1868	565,556	656,172
1869	593,245	648,732
1870	831,211	795,695
1871	836,174	764,414
1872	1,161,548	922,567
1873	2,078,220	2,159,658
1874	1,907,951	1,357,455
1875	2,246,179	2,272,275

The increased revenue of the years 1873 to 1875 was due to the raising of loans, included in the receipts, while the increased expenditure was caused by outlay upon public works.

The colony had a public debt of 3,475,144*l.* on the 31st December, 1875. The debt dates from the year 1859, when it amounted to 80,000*l.* It rose to 368,400*l.* in 1860; to 565,050*l.* in 1861; to 715,050*l.* in 1863; to 851,650*l.* in 1865; and to 1,101,650*l.* in 1867. The debt is under promise of repayment by instalments extending to the year 1900.—(Official Communication.)

### Area and Population.

The Cape Colony was originally founded by the Dutch, under Van Riebeeck, about the year 1652, the Portuguese having before made an attempt at a settlement. It was at first but a very small territory, between the Liesbeek River and Table Mountain, but when it was taken by the English, in 1796, it had extended east to the Great Fish River, and north along the great mountain range of the Roggeveld to the Sneeuwberg and Bamboosberg. In 1803, at the peace of Amiens, it was given up to the Netherlands, but was again occupied by British troops in 1806. Since that time

the boundary has been gradually enlarged by the annexation of surrounding districts. The most important of these annexations were that of British Kaffraria, in 1866; of Basutoland, at the head of the basin of the Orange river, in 1868; of two vast but partly unexplored districts called Fingoland and Nomansland, or Griqualand East, in 1875; of Griqualand West in 1876; of the Transvaal in 1877.

The total area and estimated population of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope are given as follows in Government returns published in 1875 and 1877:—

Divisions	Area : English square miles	Population
Cape Colony, proper . . .	181,592	496,381
British Kaffraria . . . .	3,463	86,201
Basutoland . . . . .	8,450	75,000
Fingoland and Nomansland . .	5,000	140,000
Griqualand West . . . . .	16,630	45,200
Transvaal . . . . .	114,360	300,000
Total . . . . .	329,495	1,142,782

The Cape Colony proper is divided, politically and administratively, into a Western and Eastern division, the former with 26 and the latter with 22 districts. The following gives the European and the total population of each of these 48 districts:—

	European Population	Total Population
<i>Western Division :—</i>		
Beaufort . . . . .	2,623	3,828
Bredasdorp . . . . .	2,020	4,169
Caledon . . . . .	4,517	9,900
Calvinia . . . . .	2,232	8,521
Cape . . . . .	9,748	20,241
Clanwilliam . . . . .	2,231	7,041
Fraserburg . . . . .	2,940	8,293
George . . . . .	4,988	10,658
Knysna . . . . .	1,479	2,471
Malmesbury . . . . .	6,514	24,572
Mossel Bay . . . . .	2,158	4,276
Namaqua Land . . . . .	1,882	10,071
Oudtshoorn . . . . .	6,091	12,077
Paarl . . . . .	6,304	15,583
Piketberg . . . . .	3,174	6,037
Prince Albert . . . . .	3,336	5,983
Riversdale . . . . .	5,974	10,665
Robertson . . . . .	3,741	6,155



	European Population	Total Population
<i>Western Division—continued :</i>		
Stellenbosch . . . . .	2,712	8,917
Swellendam . . . . .	4,757	9,964
Tulbagh . . . . .	3,259	8,695
Victoria West . . . . .	3,387	8,656
Worcester . . . . .	3,159	7,704
Cape Town . . . . .	15,118	28,457
Green Point . . . . .	729	908
Robben Island . . . . .	266	458
Total . . . . .	105,348	236,300
<i>Eastern Division :—</i>		
Albany . . . . .	8,086	16,264
Albert . . . . .	4,911	9,802
Alexandria . . . . .	1,931	6,655
Aliwal, North . . . . .	3,953	22,200
Bathurst . . . . .	1,526	4,867
Bedford . . . . .	1,952	8,350
Colesberg . . . . .	3,485	8,115
Cradock . . . . .	5,924	12,228
Fort Beaufort . . . . .	2,767	13,341
Graaffreinet . . . . .	6,013	14,695
Hope Town . . . . .	2,223	4,349
Humansdorp . . . . .	2,398	7,876
Middleburg . . . . .	1,976	4,645
Murraysburg . . . . .	987	2,940
Peddie . . . . .	996	18,796
Port Elizabeth . . . . .	7,131	11,633
Queen's Town . . . . .	3,650	44,555
Richmond . . . . .	2,685	6,090
Somerset . . . . .	3,977	10,593
Stockenstrom . . . . .	1,326	5,647
Uitenhage . . . . .	7,206	18,148
Victoria, East . . . . .	1,141	8,292
Total . . . . .	76,244	260,081
Cape Colony . . . . .	181,592	496,381

The European inhabitants consist in part of the English authorities and English settlers ; but the majority are of Dutch, German, and French origin, mostly descendants of the original settlers. The coloured people are chiefly Hottentots and Kaffirs ; the remaining portion of the population consists of Malays, and so-called Afrianders, the latter the offspring of black women and Dutch fathers. Very little communication takes place between the Kaffirs, Afrianders, and Malays, each race holding the others in contempt.

### Trade and Commerce.

The values of the total imports and exports of the Cape Colony, including British Kaffraria, in each of the five years from 1871 to 1875, were as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1871	2,585,298	3,408,635
1872	4,388,728	4,366,071
1873	5,451,927	4,011,327
1874	5,725,412	4,468,747
1875	5,762,743	4,393,325

The commercial intercourse of the colony is mainly with the United Kingdom. The value of the trade with Great Britain and Ireland, during each of the five years 1872 to 1876, is exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Years	Exports from the Cape Colony to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Cape Colony
	£	£
1872	3,190,256	3,035,178
1873	3,577,812	3,589,578
1874	3,636,747	3,528,828
1875	3,724,662	4,037,475
1876	3,658,236	3,666,045

Among the articles of export from the Cape to Great Britain, wool is the most important, the value shipped annually constituting nearly nine-tenths of the total exports. In the years 1872 to 1876 the exports of wool from the Cape Colony to the United Kingdom were as follows:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Lbs.	£
1872	30,832,151	2,094,346
1873	36,408,117	2,549,959
1874	34,833,422	2,559,761
1875	35,783,689	2,492,736
1876	35,424,089	2,376,322

Among the minor exports from the colony to Great Britain are copper ore, of the value of 296,755*l.* in 1876; feathers, chiefly ostrich, of the value of 359,492*l.*; and sheepskins, of the value of

189,992*l.* in 1876. The imports of British produce into the colony comprise mainly apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 691,813*l.*; cotton manufactures, of the value of 378,193*l.*; and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 515,180*l.* in the year 1876.

There were, at the end of 1875, in the colony 692,514 head of cattle, and 9,836,065 sheep. The sheep-farms of the colony are often of very great extent, comprising from 3,000 to 15,000 acres, and upwards: those in tillage are comparatively small. The graziers are, for the most part, proprietors of the farms which they occupy, paying a quit rent to Government as the original owner of the soil.

There were lines of railway of a total length of 282 miles in the colony at the end of June 1876. The lines open for traffic at this date belonged to three systems, the Western, from Capetown to Worcester, 122 miles in length; the Midland, starting from Port Elizabeth, 86 miles long; and the North-Western, also from Port Elizabeth, 74 miles in length. There were 150 miles of other lines in course of construction at the end of June 1876.

The telegraphs in the colony comprised 1,580 miles of line, and 1,927 miles of wire, at the end of June 1875. They were constructed entirely at the expense of the Government.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

### MONEY.

The coins in circulation within the colony are exclusively British, with the exception of the Sydney sovereign and half-sovereign. All accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The standard weights and measures are British, with the exception of the land measure. To some extent, however, the old weights and measures are still made use of in the colony, in the following proportions:—

91·8 lbs. Dutch	equal to 100 lbs. avoirdupois.
1 <i>Schepel</i>	743 imperial bushel.
1 <i>Muid</i> , of 4 <i>Schepels</i> .	2·972     "     "
1 <i>Load</i> , of 10 <i>Muids</i> .	29·72     "     "
1 <i>Anker</i> , of 9½ gallons	7·916 imperial gallons.
129½ <i>Ells</i> .	100 English yards.

The general surface measure is the old Amsterdam *Morgen*, reckoned equal to 2 English acres, but, more exactly, 2·11654 acres. Some difference of opinion existed formerly as to the exact equivalents of the shortest land measure, the foot, but it was ascertained in 1858, and officially settled, that 1,000 Cape feet were equal to 1,033 British Imperial feet.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning the Cape Colony.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Cape of Good Hope Blue-book for 1876. Capetown, 1877.

Census of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope. 1871. Fol. Capetown, 1872.

Correspondence regarding the establishment of responsible government at the Cape of Good Hope, and the withdrawal of troops from that Colony. Presented to the House of Commons. Fol. London, 1870.

Report from Governor Sir H. Barkly, K.C.B., dated Cape Town, July 23, 1871; in 'Reports showing the Present State of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions.' Part III. 8. London, 1872.

Report from Governor Sir H. Barkly, dated Cape Town, July 26, 1873, in 'Papers relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions.' Part I. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Statistical Tables relating to the Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom. Part XII. Fol. London, 1870.

Statistical Abstract for the several Colonies and other Possessions of the United Kingdom. No. XIII. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of the Cape of Good Hope with the United Kingdom; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Anderson* (C. J.) Notes of Travel in South Africa. Edited by L. Lloyd. 8. London, 1875.

*Blore* (W. L.), Statistics of the Cape Colony. Reprinted from the 'Cape Argus,' 1870-71. 8. Cape Town, 1871.

*Chase* (Hon. John Centlivres) and *Wilmot* (A.), History of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, from its discovery to the year 1868. 8. London, 1870.

*Chesson* (F. W.), The Dutch Republics of South Africa. 8. London, 1871.

*Fleming* (J.), Southern Africa: geography, &c. of the colonies and inhabitants. 8. London, 1856.

*Fritsch* (Dr. Gust.), Drei Jahre in Süd-Afrika. 8. Breslau, 1868.

*Fritsch* (Dr. Gust.), Die Eingeborenen Süd-Afrika's ethnographisch und anatomisch beschrieben. 4. Breslau, 1872.

*Hali* (H.), Manual of South African Geography. 2nd ed. 8. Capetown, 1866.

*Meidinger* (H.), Die südafrikanischen Colonien Englands, und die Freistaaten der holländischen Boeren in ihren jetzigen Zuständen. 8. Frankfurt A. M., 1861.

*Neveu* (C.), République de l'Afrique méridionale, ou de Trans-Vaal-Boers. In 'Revue maritime et coloniale.' 8. Paris. 1872.

*Pos* (Nicolaas), Eene stem uit Zuid-Afrika, Mededeelingen betreffende den maatschappelyken en godsdienstigen toestand der Kaap-Kolonie. 8. Breda, 1868.

*Wilmot* (G.), An historical and descriptive account of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope. 8. London, 1863.

## EGYPT.

(KEMI.—MISR.)

### Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Ismâ'il I.**, Khedive of Egypt, born December 31, 1830, the son of Ibrahim, second ruler of Egypt of the dynasty of Mehemet Ali; succeeded to the throne at the death of his uncle, Saïd, son of Mehemet Ali, January 18, 1863.

*Children of the Khedive.*—1. Princess Téfidéh, born 1850; married, in 1868, to Mansour Pasha, Minister of Public Instruction. 2. Prince *Mohamed Tewfik*, heir-apparent of the throne, born Nov. 19, 1852; married, January 10, 1873, to Princess Eminéh, daughter of El Hamy Pasha. Offspring of the union is a son, Prince Abbas, born July 14, 1874. 3. Prince Hussein, born 1853; married, January 1873, to Princess Aïn-el-Hayât, daughter of the late Achmet Pasha, brother of the Khedive. 4. Prince Hassan, born 1853; served in the first regiment of dragoons of the Prussian army; married, January 1873, to Princess Khadidjah, daughter of the late Mehemet Ali Pasha, youngest son of the first ruler of Egypt. 5. Princess Fatima, born 1853; married, January 1873, to Toussoum Pasha, Minister of Marine. 6. Prince Ibrahim, born April 1860. 7. Prince Mahmud, born in 1863. 8. Prince Fuad, born May 1867. 9. Princess Djamileh, born July 1869. 10. Princess Eminéh, born June 1874. 11. Prince Djemal-ed-din, born April 1875.

The present sovereign of Egypt is the fifth ruler of the dynasty of Mehemet Ali, appointed Governor of Egypt in 1806, who made himself, in 1811, absolute master of the country by force of arms. His position was recognised by the Imperial Hatti-Shériff of February 13, 1841, issued under the guarantee of the five great European Powers, which established the hereditary succession to the throne of Egypt, under the same rules and regulations as those to the throne of Turkey. The title given to Mehemet Ali and his immediate successors was the Turkish one of 'Vali,' or Viceroy; but this was changed by an Imperial firman of May 21, 1866, into the Persian-Arabic of 'Khîdîv-el-Misr,' or King of Egypt, and the present ruler has since been known as the Khidiv, or, as more commonly called, Khedive. By the same firman of May 27, 1866, obtained on the condition of the sovereign of Egypt raising his annual tribute to the Sultan's civil list from 80,000 purses, or 376,000*l.*, to 150,000 purses, or 705,000*l.*, the succession to the throne of Egypt was made direct, from father to son, instead of descending, after the Turkish law, to the eldest heir. By a last



firman, issued June 8, 1873, the Sultan granted to Ismaïl I. the hitherto withheld rights of concluding treaties with foreign powers, and of maintaining armies, since which date he has held the rank of absolute sovereign and king.

By a firman dated July 1, 1876, the Sultan of Turkey ceded to the Khedive the port and district of Zeyea, in the Gulf of Aden, on condition of the annual tribute being increased by 15,000*l.*, the total thus amounting to 720,000*l.*

The predecessors of the present sovereign of Egypt were :—

	Born	Died	Reigned
Mehemet Ali, founder of the dynasty	1769	1849	1811—43
Ibrahim, son of Mehemet . . . . .	1789	1848	June—Nov. 1848
Abbas, grandson of Mehemet . . . . .	1813	1854	1848—54
Saïd, son of Mehemet . . . . .	1822	1863	1854—63

The average term of reign of the rulers of Egypt, including the present sovereign, was thirteen years.

### Government, Revenue, and Army.

The administration of Egypt is carried on by a Council of State of four military and four civil dignitaries, appointed by the Khedive. An attempt to form representative institutions was made in 1867, when the Khedive created a body called the Chamber of Delegates, chosen from among the most prominent persons in the country, to advise, when called upon, in the conduct of public affairs.

The revenue of Egypt is variously estimated at from nine to eleven millions sterling per annum. In the budget estimates for the year ending September 12, 1875—Coptic year 1591—the total revenue was given at 10,812,787*l.*, and the total expenditure at 10,796,385*l.*, but subsequent investigations did not prove the correctness of these figures, as far at least as regarded the expenditure. The Right Hon. Stephen Cave, sent to Egypt by the British Government in 1875 to assist the Khedive in establishing an equilibrium in the finances of his country, reported the annual income for 1875 as follows :—

	£
Land Tax . . . . .	4,305,131
Moukabala (special Land Tax) . . . . .	1,531,118
Other sources of revenue . . . . .	4,852,821
	<hr/>
	10,689,070

According to Mr. Cave, this revenue was insufficient to meet both the cost of the general administration of the country, estimated at from five to six millions sterling, and the charges of a debt variously reported to amount to from 86 to 91 millions sterling,

including the personal liabilities of the Khedive, nominally secured on his private estates, known as the Daira. In order to prevent unavoidable insolvency, Mr. Cave recommended a conversion of the debt, to be effected with the assent of the bondholders.

The same recommendation was repeated by the Rt. Hon. George J. Goschen and M. Joubert, representatives of the British and French bondholders of the Egyptian debt, who went to Egypt in the autumn of 1876 to confer with the Khedive on the finances of Egypt. From the information furnished to them, they arrived at the conclusion that the annual revenue for 1876 and the following years would amount to 10,922,000*l.*, and that a balance might be established with the expenditure, if the public liabilities of Egypt and the private debt of the Khedive were separated, and reduced by conversion. The plans submitted by Messrs. Goschen and Joubert were adopted November 18, 1876, by the Khedive, who decreed that the 'Unified Debt of Egypt' should be reduced to 59,000,000*l.* by conversion, and be separated entirely from the 'Privileged Debt' and other loans. The interest on the 'Unified Debt' was fixed at the same time at seven per cent., of which one per cent. was to be retained as a sinking fund during nine years, to provide for the extinction of revenue from the Moukabala tax, ceasing at the end of this term.

The control both of the debt of Egypt, and of the general revenue and expenditure, was placed, by the stipulations agreed to by the Khedive in November 1876, under the control of a financial commission, consisting chiefly of Europeans. A Controller-General of Revenue and a Controller-General of the Public Debt and Audit were appointed, with the fullest powers of supervision. The 'Commission of the Public Debt' is made permanent, and the revenues of Egypt are pledged to the Unified Debt, to be paid direct to the Commission.

According to a report of the Public Debt Commissioners, Signor P. Baravelli and Major E. Baring, the state of the debt of Egypt was as follows on the 8th September 1877 :—

	Nominal Capital on the date of the Decree, Nov. 18, 1876	Nominal Capital redeemed since the Decree of Nov. 18, 1876	Capital remaining unredeemed Sept. 8, 1877
	£	£	£
Unified Debt . . .	59,000,000	1,620,500	57,379,500
Privileged Debt . . .	17,000,000	18,000	16,982,000
1864 Loan . . .	1,896,400	243,700	1,652,700
1865-6 Loan . . .	1,401,060	135,140	1,265,920
1867 Loan . . .	1,157,600	153,900	1,003,700
Total . . .	80,455,060	2,171,240	78,283,820

Not included in the above statement of the liabilities of Egypt, placed under European control, is the personal debt of the Khedive, made up of the following loans:—

Khedive loan of 1866 . . . . .	£1,907,480
" " 1870 . . . . .	6,266,880
Floating debt of Khedive, estimated . . . . .	5,000,000
Total personal debt of Khedive . . . . .	13,174,360

Payment of the interest on the bonds representing the personal debt of the Khedive is to be made, under an arrangement come to with the bondholders, from the income of the 'Daira,' or landed property owned by the sovereign.

Not secured by any stipulations on the part of the government is the floating debt of Egypt; the exact amount is not known, but which was estimated to amount to 15,000,000*l.* in September 1877.

The army of Egypt is raised by conscription. It consisted, in January 1877, of four regiments of infantry, of 3,000 men each; of a battalion of chasseurs, of 1,000 men; of 3,500 cavalry; 1,500 artillery; and two battalions of engineers, of 1,500 each. There are, besides, two regiments of black troops, of Sudan, numbering 5,000 men.

The Egyptian navy comprised, at the end of June 1877, two frigates, two corvettes, three large yachts for the use of the Khedive—one of them, the 'Mahroussa,' of 4,000 tons, with 800 horse-power—and four gunboats, the whole of an aggregate burthen of 16,476 tons.

### Area and Population.

The territories under the rule of the sovereign of Egypt, including those on the Upper Nile and Central Africa, conquered in 1874-75, are vaguely estimated to embrace an area of 1,406,250 English square miles, and to be inhabited by a population of 16,952,000, of whom about one-third are in Egypt proper. The following tabular statement gives the area and population of the various divisions of the kingdom, and its recent annexations, according to government estimates of the year 1875:—

Divisions	Area : English square miles	Population
Egypt proper . . . . .	175,130	5,252,000
Nubia . . . . .	431,210	1,000,000
Former Kingdom of Ethiopia . . . . .	588,530	5,000,000
Darfur, and other annexed territories . . . . .	211,380	5,700,000
Total . . . . .	1,406,250	16,952,000

Egypt proper is divided from of old into three great districts, namely, 'Masr-el-Bahri,' or Lower Egypt; 'El-Wustani,' or Middle

Egypt; and 'El-Said,' or Upper Egypt—designations drawn from the course of the river Nile, on which depends the existence of the country. These three geographical districts, subdivided into eleven administrative provinces, had, according to an enumeration made by the government, in March 1872, a rural population of 4,603,660, and an urban population of 648,340, dispersed over six towns. The population of the six towns of Egypt was as follows, according to the enumeration made March 1872 :—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Cairo . . .	349,883	Tanta . . .	28,500
Alexandria . . .	212,054	Rosetta . . .	15,002
Damietta . . .	29,383	Suez . . .	13,498

At the census of 1872, there were in Egypt proper 79,696 foreigners. The foreign population consisted of 34,000 Greeks; 17,000 Frenchmen; 13,906 Italians; 6,300 Austrians; 6,000 Englishmen; 1,100 Germans; and 1,390 natives of other countries.

### Trade and Commerce.

The commerce of Egypt is very large, but consists to some extent of goods carried in transit. To the total value of imports and exports, averaging 30,000,000*l.* per annum, Great Britain contributes about 70 per cent., and the rest is divided between Turkey, France, Austria, Italy, and Greece, in descending proportions.

The subjoined tabular statement shows the total value of the exports from Egypt to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Egypt, in each of the ten years 1867 to 1876 :—

Years	Exports from Egypt to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Egypt
	£	£
1867	14,498,292	8,198,111
1868	17,584,616	6,056,404
1869	16,796,233	6,056,404
1870	14,116,820	8,726,602
1871	16,387,424	7,038,795
1872	16,455,731	7,213,063
1873	14,155,913	6,222,013
1874	10,514,798	3,585,106
1875	10,895,043	2,945,846
1876	11,481,519	2,630,407

The considerable amount of the exports from Egypt to the United Kingdom is owing, partly to large shipments of raw cotton, and partly to the transit trade flowing from India and other parts of Asia through Egypt, which latter, however, has greatly declined in recent years, owing to the opening of the Suez Canal. The ex-

ports of raw cotton from Egypt to Great Britain were of the following quantities and value in each of the ten years from 1867 to 1876 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Lbs.	£
1867	126,284,592	7,200,291
1868	129,182,928	6,303,206
1869	160,450,280	8,568,782
1870	143,710,448	6,460,686
1871	176,166,480	6,416,729
1872	177,581,712	7,492,513
1873	204,977,136	8,628,733
1874	172,317,488	7,269,342
1875	163,912,336	6,668,340
1876	199,245,312	6,879,231

Next to cotton the largest article of export from Egypt to the United Kingdom in the years 1867 to 1876 was raw silk ; but this being entirely a transit trade, it has become extinct. The shipments of raw silk to Great Britain, which were of the average value of five millions sterling in the years 1867 to 1871, fell in 1872 to 2,732,102*l.*, in 1873 to 977,171*l.*, in 1874 to 130,971*l.*, and in 1875 to 48,572*l.*, and to nil in 1876, the fast decreasing figures of value denoting the influence exercised by the Suez Canal.

The imports from the United Kingdom into Egypt comprise the chief articles of British produce and manufacture, foremost among them cotton goods, of the value of 4,739,827*l.* in 1869, of 5,376,438*l.* in 1870, of 4,124,241*l.* in 1871, of 4,290,953*l.* in 1872, of 3,666,942*l.* in 1873, of 1,922,505*l.* in 1874, of 1,558,839*l.* in 1875, and of the value of 1,436,232*l.* in 1876. The greater part of these imports from the United Kingdom pass in transit through Egypt.

### The Suez Canal.

The commerce of the world has derived great advantages from the construction of the Suez Canal of Egypt, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, opened for navigation November 17, 1869. The number and tonnage of vessels which passed through the Canal in each of the seven years from 1870 to 1876 was as follows :—

Years	Vessels	Vessels
	Number	Tonnage
1870	491	436,618
1871	761	761,875
1872	1,082	1,439,169
1873	1,171	2,085,270
1874	1,264	2,423,672
1875	1,496	2,940,708
1876	1,461	2,095,870



Rather more than three-fourths of the shipping that passed through the Suez Canal in the seven years 1870-76 belonged to Great Britain. In the year 1876, there passed through the Canal 1,092 British vessels, 89 of France, 60 of the Netherlands, 55 of Austria, 51 of Italy, 27 of Germany, and 26 of Spain, the remainder, 61 in number, being distributed among seven other nationalities.

The Suez Canal, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, starts from Port Said, 40 miles east of the Damietta mouth of the Nile, and runs across the isthmus and through Lakes Menzaleh, El Ballah, and Timsah, on the shores of which latter stands the new town of Ismailia, and through the Bitter Lakes, to Suez. Its total length is 92 miles. Its actual width, over the greater part of its length, does not permit of two vessels passing or crossing each other in the Canal itself; but there are numerous sidings, by which vessels are enabled to cross one another, and the passage is quickened. Vessels measuring 430 feet in length and drawing 25 feet 9 inches of water have passed safely through the Canal. The company possess a vast domain, which it is gradually selling and leasing, on the banks of the Canal and about Ismailia. The actual cost of the Canal, according to a report of the year 1877, was 17,518,729*l.*, exclusive of 1,360,000*l.* bonds issued to pay for coupons on shares in arrear during part of the period of construction.

The state of the capital account was as follows at the end of June 1877:—

	£
400,000 shares of 500 francs, or 20 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	8,000,000
333,333 obligations of 500 francs, or 20 <i>l.</i> each, issued at 12 <i>l.</i> , bearing interest at 5 per cent., on par, and redeemable at par . . . . .	6,666,660
200,000 'bons trentenaires,' or 30-year bonds, issued at 100 francs, or 4 <i>l.</i> each, redeemable at 5 <i>l.</i> each, bearing interest at 8 per cent. on 4 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	£1,000,000
Less 80,000 still unissued . . . . .	400,000
	<hr/> 600,000
400,000 'bons de coupons,' or bonds of 3 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> each, bearing interest at 5 per cent., issued for the consolidation of unpaid coupons on shares, redeemable at par . . . . .	1,360,000

Of the above 400,000 shares, 176,602 belonged formerly to the Khedive of Egypt, and were purchased from him by the British Government in November 1875 for the sum of 3,976,582*l.* But the Khedive, by a convention passed in 1869 between himself and Suez Canal Company, for the settlement of disputed claims and accounts, had alienated all dividends on his 176,602 shares up to 1894, and placed them at the disposal of the company. Against these dividends the company issued 120,000 'Délégations,' which are entitled to all sums accruing on the above 176,602 shares up to 1894; the dividends

which the 'Délégations' receive are, however, lessened by an annual sum laid aside to provide a sinking fund, sufficient to extinguish them all by 1894. At the end of that year, therefore, the last 'Délégation' will have been drawn and paid off, and the 176,602 shares will be entirely free, and will enjoy whatever dividends the company is then in a position to declare.

The statutes of the Suez Canal Company provide that all net earnings in excess of the 5 per cent. interest on the shares shall be divided as follows:—

1. 15 per cent. to the Egyptian Government.
2. 10 „ to the founders' shares.
3. 2 „ to form an invalid fund for the employés of the company.
4. 71 „ as dividend on the 400,000 shares.
5. 2 „ to the Managing Directors.

The receipts of the company from transit dues on ships since its opening were as follows:—

Years	Francs	£
1870	5,159,327	206,372
1871	8,993,732	359,748
1872	16,407,591	656,304
1873	22,897,319	915,892
1874	24,859,383	994,374
1875	28,886,302	1,155,452
1876	29,974,998	1,198,999

The total receipts, from all sources, of the Suez Canal Company amounted to 30,827,194 francs, or 1,233,088*l.*, and the total expenditure to 17,798,408 francs, or 711,936*l.*, in the year 1875. In the year 1875, the total receipts were 30,728,925 francs, or 1,229,157*l.*, and the expenses 17,752,806 francs, or 710,112*l.* The first year in which the receipts exceeded the expenses was in 1872, when the surplus amounted to 2,071,279 francs or 82,849*l.*

### Railways and Telegraphs.

Egypt had, on the 1st January 1877, a railway system of a total length of 1,763 kilometres, or 1,102 Engl. miles, open for traffic, with 800 kilometres, or 500 Engl. miles, in course of construction. The whole of the railways are state property, with the exception of a short line of 8 kilometres, or 5 Engl. miles.

The telegraphs of Egypt were, at the commencement of 1877, of a total length of 6,550 kilometres, or 4,094 Engl. miles, the length of wires being 13,900 kilometres, or 8,690 Engl. miles. The whole of the telegraphs are State property.

## 1. OF EGYPT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

## 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN EGYPT.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Egypt are :—

The <i>Piastre</i> , of 40 <i>paras</i>	=	Average rate of exchange, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ , or 97 <i>piastres</i> , equal to £1 sterling.
„ <i>Kees</i> , or <i>Purse</i> , of 500 <i>piastres</i>	=	„ „ £5 2s. 6d.

The currency of Egypt being insufficient for its vast commerce, coins of nearly all the nations of Europe, as well as of the United States, have become legal tender. Those most in use are French twenty-francs gold pieces and British sovereigns.

The <i>Killow</i>	.	.	.	.	= 0·9120 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Almud</i>	.	.	.	.	= 1·151 imperial gallon.
„ <i>Ardeb</i>	.	.	.	.	= 226 lbs.
„ <i>Oke, of 400 drams</i>	.	.	.	.	= 2·8326 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Gasab, of 4 dirahs</i>	.	.	.	.	= 3 yards.
„ <i>Feddān al risāh</i>	.	.	.	.	= 3,208 square yards, or nearly an acre.

By a decree of the Khedive dated August 1, 1875, the metrical system of weights and measures was ordered to be introduced into Egypt on the 1st of January, 1876, but compulsory only at first in all public and administrative transactions.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Egypt.

## 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Statistique de l'Égypte. Par E. de Régnv-Bey. Année 1877. Le Caire, 1877.

Report by Mr. Consul Stanley on the commerce, agriculture, and population of Egypt and the trade of Alexandria, dated Alexandria, March 28, 1872; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' No. II. 1872. 8. London, 1872.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Barker on the commerce of Port Said and of the Suez Canal, dated Port Said, March 21, 1872; in 'Commercial Reports from H.M.'s Consuls' No. II, 1872. 8. London, 1872.

Reports by Mr. Consul Stanley on the commerce of Alexandria and of Egypt, and by Mr. Consul West on the trade of Suez, dated Dec. 16-19, 1872; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Consuls on British Trade abroad.' Part I. 8. London, 1873.

Report by Mr. Consul Rogers on the trade of Cairo, dated Jan. 22, 1874; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls on the Manufactures, Commerce, &c., of their consular districts.' Part II. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Reports by Mr. Consul Stanley on the trade and commerce of Alexandria, and of Egypt; by Mr. Consul West on the trade of Suez; and by Mr. Vice-Consul Perceval on the trade and navigation of Port Said, dated January-February, 1874; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls on the Manufactures, Commerce, &c., of their consular districts.' Part III. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Report by Mr. Consul Perceval on the trade and navigation of Port Said for the year 1874, dated March 21, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Consul West on the trade, commerce and shipping of Suez, dated Suez, March 3. 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Cookson on the trade and commerce of Alexandria, and the agricultural produce of Egypt; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul Perceval on the commerce of Port Said, and by Mr. Consul West on the trade and navigation at Suez, dated March 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Egypt with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Adams* (W. H. D.), *The Land of the Nile; or, Egypt Past and Present.* 8. London, 1871.

*Avé Lallemand* (Dr. R.), *Fata Morgana aus Egypten.* 8. Altona, 1872.

*Bardon y Gomez* (L.), *Viaje á Egipto.* 8. Madrid, 1871.

*Borde* (Paul), *L'Isthme de Suez.* 8. Paris, 1871.

*Brugsch-Bey* (Henri), *Histoire d'Égypte.* 1re partie. 2nd edid. 8. Leipzig, 1875.

*Covino* (Prof. A.), *L'Istmo di Suez, ossia il passaggio alle Indie a traverso l'Egitto.* 8. Torino, 1870.

*De Leon* (Edwin), *The Khedive's Egypt.* 8. London, 1877.

*Duff-Gordon* (Lady), *Last Letters from Egypt.* 8. London, 1875.

*Edwards* (A. B.), *A Thousand Miles up the Nile.* 8. London, 1877.

*Gallion-Danglar* (Eugène), *Lettres sur l'Égypte contemporaine.* 1865-1875. 8. Paris, 1876.

*Lesseps* (Ferdinand de), *Le Canal de Suez.* 8. Paris, 1875.

*Lüttke* (Moritz), *Ägypten und seine Stellung im Orient.* In 'Unsere Zeit.' 8. Leipzig, 1876.

*McCoan* (J. C.), *Egypt as it Is.* 8. London, 1877.

*Mühlbach* (L.), *Reisebriefe aus Ägypten.* 2 vols. 8. Jena, 1871.

*Rigny* (M. de), *Statistique de l'Égypte d'après des documents officiels.* 3 vols. Alexandrie, 1870-72.

*Stephan* (H.), *Das heutige Ägypten.* 8. Leipzig, 1872.

*Zincke* (F. B.), *Egypt of the Pharaohs and the Khedive.* 8. London, 1872.

## LIBERIA.

(UNITED STATES OF LIBERIA.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of the republic of Liberia is on the model of that of the United States of America. The executive is vested in a President and a non-active Vice-President, and the legislative power is exercised by a parliament of two houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The President and Vice-President are elected for two years; the House of Representatives also for two years, and the senate for four years. There are 13 members of the Lower House, and 8 of the Upper House; each county sending 2 members to the senate. It is provided that, on the increase of the population, each 10,000 persons will be entitled to an additional representative. Both the President and the Vice-President must be thirty-five years of age, and have real property to the value of 600 dollars, or 120*l*. In case of the absence or death of the President, his post is filled by the Vice-President. The latter is also President of the Senate, which, in addition to being one of the branches of the legislature, is a Council for the President of the Republic, he being required to submit treaties and appointments for ratification.

*President of Liberia.*—James Sprigg *Payne*, assumed office June 3, 1876.

The President may be re-elected any number of times. Since the foundation of the republic, the office was filled by—

Presidents	Terms
Joseph Jenkins <i>Roberts</i> . . . .	1848–56
Stephen Allen <i>Beason</i> . . . .	1856–64
Daniel Basil <i>Warner</i> . . . .	1864–68
James Spriggs <i>Payne</i> . . . .	1868–70
James <i>Roye</i> . . . .	1870–71
Joseph <i>Jackson</i> . . . .	1871–75
Joseph Jenkins <i>Roberts</i> . . . .	1875–76

The President is assisted in his executive function by four ministers, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney-General, and the Postmaster-General.

For political and judicial purposes, the republic is divided into states, or counties, which are subdivided into townships. The states, four in number, are called Montserrado, Grand Bassa, Sinoe, and Maryland.

The establishment of the Republic of Liberia was virtually an attempt, made by American philanthropists, to show the capacity of



the negro race for self-government; but as such it is admitted to be a failure. Prevailing disorder, with absence of all progress and civilisation, mark the character of the negro republic in its more recent history.

### Population, Revenue, and Trade.

The settlement of Liberia, founded in 1822, was, on August 24, 1847, proclaimed a free and independent state, as the Republic of Liberia. The state was first acknowledged by England, afterwards by France, Belgium, Prussia, Brazil, Denmark, and Portugal, and, in 1861, by the United States. The republic has about 600 miles of coast line, and extends back 100 miles on an average, but with the probability of vast extension into the interior. Provisionally, the river Shebar has been adopted as north-western, and the San Pedro as eastern frontier. It was the chief aim of the founders of the republic to purchase the line of seacoast, so as to connect the different settlements under one government, and to exclude the slave trade, which formerly was most extensively carried on at Cape Mesurado, Tradetown, Little Bassa, Digby, New Sesters, Gallinas, and other places at present within the republic. The town of Monrovia, at the mouth of the river Mesurado, and near the foot of Cape Mesurado, was selected in 1822 as capital of the state, and seat of the government.

The public revenue in the years 1875-77 was estimated to have amounted annually to 85,000 dollars, in paper currency, equal to about 12,000*l.*, and the expenditure to 120,000 dollars, or 17,000*l.* The principal part of the revenue is derived from customs duties, while the expenditure embraces chiefly the cost of the general administration.

In August 1871, the republic laid the foundation of a public debt by contracting a loan of 500,000 dollars, or 100,000*l.*, at 7 per cent. interest, to be redeemed in 15 years. The loan was issued in England; no interest has ever been paid on it, the Government of the republic being actually bankrupt.

The total population is estimated to number 720,000, all of the African race, and of which number 19,000 are Americo-Liberians, and the remaining 701,000 aboriginal inhabitants. Monrovia, the capital, has an estimated population of 13,000.

There are no statistics regarding the extent of the commercial relations of the republic with the United Kingdom, the 'Annual Statement of Trade and Navigation' issued by the Board of Trade not mentioning Liberia, but only 'Western Coast of Africa.' The value of the exports and the British imports thus designated was as follows in the five years from 1872 to 1876:—

Years.	Exports from Western Africa to Great Britain.	Imports of British produce into Western Africa.
	£	£
1872	1,895,656	941,132
1873	1,760,508	953,176
1874	1,824,367	761,932
1875	1,651,071	692,418
1876	1,597,764	867,360

The chief article of exports from Western Africa to Great Britain in 1876 was palm oil, of the value of 1,129,332*l*. The British imports consist mainly of cotton manufactures, of the value of 385,978*l*. in 1876.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF LIBERIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Minister*.—E. W. Blyden, accredited August 22, 1877.

*Consul-General*.—David Chinery.

There are no representatives of Great Britain in Liberia.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money chiefly used is that of Great Britain, but accounts are kept generally in American dollars and cents. There is a large paper currency. In the traffic with natives on the west coast of Africa, gold is bought and sold by *Usanos*, each of 16 *Akis*. A Usano of Gold is reckoned equal in value to 16,000 'Cowries.' It contains 314·76 English troy grains, or 20·396 Grammes.

Weights and measures are mostly British. In the trade with the interior of Africa, the *Ardeb* is the chief measure of capacity for dry goods. The *Gondar Ardeb* contains 10 Madegas, or 120 Uckieh, or 1,440 Dirhems, and is equal to about 7·7473 British imperial pints. The *Massuah Ardeb* contains 24 Madegas, and is equal to 2·3242 British imperial gallons. The *Kuba* is the chief liquid measure; it is equal to 1·7887 British imperial pint.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Liberia.

#### OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

Trade and commerce of Great Britain with Western Africa; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

#### NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Die Negerrepublik Liberia. In 'Unsere Zeit.' Vol. III. 8. Leipzig, 1858.

Hutchinson (E.) Impressions of Western Africa. 8. London, 1858.

Ritter (Karl) Begründung und gegenwärtige Zustände der Republic Liberia.

In 'Zeitschrift für allgemeine Erdkunde.' Vol. I. 8. Leipzig, 1853.

Stockwell (G. S.) The Republic of Liberia: its geography, climate, soil, and productions. With a history of its early settlement. 12. New York, 1868.

Wilson (J.), Western Africa. 8. London, 1856.

## MOROCCO.

(MAGHRIB-EL-AKSA.—EL GHARB.)

### Reigning Sovereign.

**Muley-Hassan**, Sultan of Morocco, born 1831, eldest son of Sultan Sidi-Muley-Mohamed; ascended the throne at the death of his father, September 17, 1873.

The present Sultan of Morocco—known to his subjects under the title of ‘Emir-al-Mumenin,’ or Absolute Ruler of True Believers—is the fourteenth of the dynasty of the Alides, or Fileli, founded by Muley-Achmet, and the thirty-fifth lineal descendant of Ali, uncle and son-in-law of the Prophet. The most distinguished member of the dynasty was Sultan Muley-Sidi-Mohamed, during whose reign, from 1757 to 1789, the country rose to a high degree of internal prosperity. At his death, in 1789, a struggle for the throne gave rise to five years’ war and anarchy, ending in the accession of Muley-Soliman, great-grandfather of the present Sultan. His three predecessors were:—

Sultans.	Reign.	Sultan.	Reign.
Muley-Soliman . . .	1794-1822.	Sidi-Muley-Mohamed .	1859-1873.
Muley-Abderrahman .	1822-1859.		

The crown is hereditary in the family of the Sharifs of Fileli, or Tafilet. Each Sultan has the right to choose his own successor among the members of his family, and, if not exercising this privilege, the custom of succession is that obeyed in the Ottoman empire (see p. 457), under which the crown falls, at the demise of the sovereign, to the surviving eldest member of the reigning family.

### Government and Religion.

The form of government of the Sultanate, or empire of Morocco, is that of an absolute despotism, unrestricted by any laws civil or religious. The Sultan is chief of the state as well as head of the religion, and master of the lives and of the property of all his subjects. As spiritual ruler, the Sultan stands quite alone, his authority not being limited, as in Turkey and other countries following the religion of Mahomet, by the expounders of the Koran, the class of ‘Ulema,’ under the ‘Sheik-ul-Islam.’ The Sultan has no regular ministers, but receives advice from and carries on the executive usually through special favourites near his person, the principal of whom is generally invested with the title of ‘Mula-el-tesserâd,’ or steward of the Imperial household. The Sultan’s orders are carried

out, and he raises his revenue, estimated at 500,000*l.* per annum, by an armed force of 8,000 men, of whom 5,000 constitute the Imperial body-guard, one half infantry and the other half cavalry. For civil and military purposes, Morocco is divided into twenty-eight provinces, some of them extending over vast tracts of country, and others confined to a single town. Each province is ruled by a Kaïd, or governor, absolute within his district, and commander of all the military forces within, but liable to instant dismissal or death at the Sultan's will. Morocco has 24 fortified and garrison towns, the principal of which are Azamer, Mazegan, and Tangier.

The Sultan of Morocco and his subjects differ as a sectarian body from the followers of Mahomet in Turkey, Persia, and other countries by adopting as their text-book of faith the commentary upon the Koran by Sidi Beccari, the original of which is kept at the Imperial palace, and deposited in time of war in a tent within the centre of the army, around which the soldiers rally as a religious and national standard. The bulk of the population, strongly imbued with religious fanaticism, is still in a state of the deepest ignorance, and even printing is almost unknown among them, the Koran and its sacred Commentary existing only in written copies, the production of which occupies the lower class of teachers of religion all over the country.

### Area, Population, and Trade.

The area of Morocco can only be vaguely estimated, as the southern frontiers, towards the Sahara, are unsettled, and claimed alternately by the Sultan and a number of wandering tribes not in any manner under his authority. According to the most recent investigation, the area of the Sultan's dominions is about 219,000 English square miles, inclusive of a conquered portion of the Sahara. The estimates of the population of Morocco vary from 2,500,000 to 8,000,000; and, taking the known density of population of the neighbouring Algeria as measure, it may be fixed, with probably some approximation to truth, at 2,750,000 souls. More than two-thirds of the population belong to the race commonly known as Moors, the remaining third consisting mainly of Bedouin Arabs, Jews, estimated at 340,000, and negroes. The number of Christians is very small, not exceeding 500. A large part of the interior of Morocco is entirely unknown to Europeans.

The trade with foreign countries is not very considerable; still it has increased greatly since the year 1856, when a treaty of commerce was concluded between Great Britain and Morocco. In the year 1873 the total imports amounted to 834,478*l.*, and the total exports to 1,555,466*l.* In the year 1875 the imports were of the total value of 1,011,588*l.*, and the exports of 1,561,312*l.* The

foreign trade of Morocco is chiefly with Great Britain, Spain, and France, and it passes mainly through the port of Tangier. There are, besides Tangier, seven other ports open to foreign commerce.

The following table gives the value of the exports from Morocco to Great Britain, and of the imports of British home produce into Morocco, in each of the five years from 1872 to 1876 :—

Years.	Exports from Morocco to Great Britain.	Imports of British Home produce into Morocco.
	£	£
1872	685,940	255,386
1873	970,206	313,791
1874	699,163	443,416
1875	711,294	342,120
1876	627,453	396,277

The chief articles of export from Morocco to Great Britain in the year 1876 were corn, chiefly beans and maize, of the value of 389,706*l.*, and wool, of the value of 85,094*l.* The staple article of British imports into Morocco consists of cotton manufactures, of the value of 342,922*l.*, in 1876. It is stated in a recent Consular report from Tangier that 'owing to an unfortunate prejudice on the part of the Sultan of Morocco a prohibition is imposed upon the exportation of wheat and barley.'

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF MOROCCO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Consul.*—Hadj Said Guesus, accredited Dec. 31, 1863.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MOROCCO.

*Minister and Consul-General.*—Sir John Hay Drummond Hay, appointed Minister Resident June 9, 1860, and Minister Plenipotentiary Sept. 1, 1872.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Morocco, and the British equivalents, are :—

#### MONEY.

The <i>Blankeel</i>	=	24 <i>Flus</i>	Approximate English value =	3 <i>d.</i>
The <i>Ounce</i>	=	4 <i>Blankeels</i>	" "	3 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>10</sub> <i>d.</i>
The <i>Mitkul</i>	=	10 <i>Ounces</i>	" "	3 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Kintar</i>	=	100 <i>Rotales</i>	" "	lb.av. 112
The <i>Dhra'a</i>	=	8 <i>Torin</i>	" "	inches. 22.482
The <i>Saâ</i>	=	4 <i>Muhds</i>	" "	Imperial Gallons. = 12.32541

Oil is sold by the *kula*, which weighs 22 rotal (of Morocco), and is equal to about 3.335565 British imperial gallons, or 15.155 litres, but all other liquids are sold by weight.



## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Morocco.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Reports by Mr. Vice-Consul Lapeen on the trade of Dar-al-Baida; by Mr. Vice-Consul Imossi on the trade of Laraiche; by Mr. Vice-Consul Redman on the trade of Mazagan; by Mr. Vice-Consul Beaumier on the trade of Mogador; by Mr. Vice-Consul Frost on the trade of Rabat; and by Mr. Consul White on the trade of Tangier, dated December 1874 to January 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part III. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Hunot on the commerce of the port of Saffi, dated March 28, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Consul White on the trade and commerce of Morocco for the year 1875, dated Tangier, March 28, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part VI. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul White on the commerce of Morocco; by Mr. Vice-Consul Lapeen on the trade of Dar-el-Baida; by Mr. Vice-Consul Imossi on the trade of Laraiche; by Mr. Vice-Consul Redman on the trade of Mazagan; by Mr. Consul Drummond-Hay on the trade of Mogador; by Mr. Vice-Consul Frost on the trade of Rabat; by Mr. Vice-Consul Hunot on the trade of Saffi; dated January-February 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part VI. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Consul Drummond-Hay on the trade of Mogador, and by Mr. Consul White on the trade of Tangier, dated February 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part. III. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul White on the commerce of Morocco; by Mr. Vice-Consul Lapeen on the trade of Lapeen; by Mr. Vice-Consul Imossi on the trade of Laraiche; by Mr. Vice-Consul Redman on the trade of Mazagan; by Mr. Vice-Consul Frost on the Rabat; and by Mr. Vice-Consul Hunot on the Trade of Saffi, dated January-May 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Morocco with the United Kingdom; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Augustin* (C.), Marokko in seinen geographischen, historischen, religiösen, politischen, militärischen und gesellschaftlichen Zuständen. 8. Pesth, 1845.

*Cuideron* (S.E.), Cuadro geografico, estadistico, historico, politico, del imperio de Marrueccos. 8. Madrid, 1844.

*Leared* (Arthur), Morocco and the Moors; being an Account of Travels, with a General Description of the Country and its People. 8. London, 1876.

*Maltzan* (Heinrich, Freiherr von), Drei Jahre im Nordwesten von Afrika: Reisen in Algerien und Marokko. 4 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1869.

*Renou* (C.), Description géographique de l'empire de Maroc. 8. Paris, 1846.

*Rohlf's* (Gerhard), Land und Volk in Afrika. 8. Bremen, 1870.

*Rohlf's* (Gerhard), Mein erster Aufenthalt in Marokko. 8. Bremen, 1873.

## NATAL.

### Constitution and Government.

THE colony of Natal, formerly an integral part of the Cape of Good Hope settlement, was erected in 1856 into a separate colony under the British crown, represented by a Lieutenant-Governor. Under the charter of constitution granted in 1856, and modified in 1875, the Lieutenant-Governor is assisted in the administration of the colony by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The Executive Council is composed of the Chief-justice, the senior officer in command of the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the Secretary for Native Affairs, and two members nominated by the Governor from among the Deputies elected to the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council is composed of thirteen official members, including the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary for Native Affairs, and of fifteen members elected by the counties and boroughs.

*Lieutenant-Governor of Natal.*—Sir Henry Ernest Bulwer, K.C. M.G., born 1837; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1859; British Resident at Paxo, Ionian Islands, 1860–64; Receiver-General at Trinidad, 1866–67; Administrator of Dominica, 1867–68; Governor of Trinidad, 1868–70; Governor of Labuan, 1871–75; appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, July 3, 1875.

The Lieutenant-Governor has a salary of 2,500*l.* per annum.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony in the six years from 1871 to 1876 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1871	126,293	121,352
1872	180,498	132,978
1873	207,361	182,278
1874	247,259	306,365
1875	260,271	306,414
1876	238,180	268,933

About one-fourth of the revenue is derived from customs, and the rest from miscellaneous sources of income, among them a ‘hut-tax on natives.’ The chief branch of expenditure is for police and the administration of justice. The public debt consists of five loans, all at six per cent., three of them contracted for harbour works, and

two for coolie immigration. The total of these loans, amounting to 263,000*l.*, was converted in 1873 into a five per cent 'Natal Consolidated Loan,' which had been increased to 331,600*l.* at the end of 1875.

Natal is an almost solitary instance of a colony having been established by Great Britain without cost to imperial funds. In its early days it had a loan of ten thousand pounds, which has long since been repaid. Its military expenditure is, however, still paid by Great Britain, with the exception of a sum of 4,000*l.* given as a contribution by the colony.—(Official Communication.)

### Population.

The colony has an estimated area of about 18,000 English square miles, with a seaboard of 150 miles. But the extent of some of the districts is all but unknown. The following table gives the area of the best explored counties and divisions, and the population of each, according to Government returns of June 1869 :—

Counties and divisions	Area : Engl.sq.miles	Population
County of Pietermaritzburg . . . . .	—	38,831
Borough of " . . . . .	—	6,192
County of Durban . . . . .	3,774	23,179
Borough of " . . . . .	—	5,708
County of Klip River . . . . .	—	3,578
Ladysmith Division . . . . .	—	46,379
Newcastle " . . . . .	2,232	9,600
County of Victoria . . . . .	—	870
Inanda Division . . . . .	482	24,451
Tugela " . . . . .	1,000	25,837
County of Umvoti . . . . .	2,000	37,542
County of Weenen . . . . .	—	34,379
Division of the Upper Umkomanzi . . . . .	1,440	12,661
" Lower " . . . . .	1,600	18,905
County of " Alfred . . . . .	—	1,562
Coast district . . . . .	—	6,572
Midland " . . . . .	—	6,446
Northern " . . . . .	—	4,540
Total . . . . .	—	315,250

Another return, dated 1874, stated the total population of the colony at 307,241. Only about one-seventh of the population are of European origin. In the two towns of Pietermaritzburg and Durban, the European and native population are about equal in numbers. Comparatively few emigrants arrived in recent years, the former Government aid to this effect having come to an end.

## Trade and Commerce.

The value of the total imports and exports of the colony, in the six years 1870 to 1875, was as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1870	429,527	482,979
1871	472,444	562,109
1872	825,252	717,851
1873	1,011,965	871,028
1874	1,121,948	936,821
1875	1,268,926	985,695

The commerce of Natal is almost entirely with Great Britain. The subjoined table gives the value of the total exports from Natal to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the total imports of British produce in each of the six years 1871 to 1876:—

Year	Total Exports from Natal to Great Britain	Total Imports of British Produce into Natal
	£	£
1871	418,598	345,804
1872	527,209	670,676
1873	543,103	745,883
1874	660,538	772,933
1875	754,298	872,381
1876	534,180	702,796

The staple article of export from Natal is sheep's wool; next to which in importance stand sugar, ivory, and hides. The wool exports to Great Britain amounted in value to 250,235*l.* in 1870, to 219,961*l.* in 1871, to 283,771*l.* in 1872, to 313,291*l.* in 1873, to 400,672*l.* in 1874, to 514,310*l.* in 1875, and to 379,079*l.* representing 6,734,228 pounds weight, in 1876. Next in importance to wool stand hides, the exports of which were of the value of 111,580*l.* in 1876, and raw sugar, of the value of 22,027*l.* in the same year. Many of the exports of the colony, particularly wool, come from the neighbouring Dutch republics, which also absorb more than one-third of the imports.

Since the year 1866 cotton has been grown in the colony. The exports of raw cotton to Great Britain were of the value of 18,559*l.* in 1870; and rose to 29,432*l.* in 1871; but fell to 9,791*l.* in 1872, to 5,438*l.* in 1873; to 1,922*l.* in 1874; to 309*l.* in 1875, and to 197*l.* in 1876.

Natal as yet has no line of railway; but a convention for the construction of a railway system in the colony was signed by the

Government in 1875. The work is to comprise 345 miles of single line, and to execute it the colony makes a land grant of two-and-a-half million acres, with a further right to certain coal fields, and gives a subvention of 40,000*l.* per annum.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Natal.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Report from Lieutenant-Governor Keate on the trade and general condition of Natal, dated Natal, March 8, 1872: in 'Reports on the Present State of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions,' Part III. 8. London, 1872.

Statistics of Natal: in 'Statistical Abstract for the several Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom in each year from 1859 to 1873.' No. XIII. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Natal with Great Britain: in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Brooks* (Henry), Natal: a History and Description of the Colony. 8. London, 1877.

*Dunn* (E. J.), Notes on the Diamond Fields. 8. Cape Town, 1871.

*Ellen* (Capt.), Special Reports upon the Gold Field at Marabastad and upon the Transvaal Republic, with full Description of Routes. 8. Durban, 1872.

*Fritsch* (Dr. G.), Drei Jahre in Süd-Afrika. 8. Breslau, 1868.

*Fritsch* (Dr. Gust.), Die Eingeborenen Süd-Afrika's ethnographisch und anatomisch beschrieben. 4. Breslau, 1872.

*Hall* (H.), Manual of South African Geography. 8. Capetown, 1866.

*Mann* (Dr. H.), Statistical Notes regarding the Colony of Natal. In 'Journal of the Statistical Society of London,' Vol. XXX. 1. London, 1869.

*Möller* (H.), Die Südafrikanischen Colonien Englands und die Freistaaten der holländischen Boeren in ihren jetzigen Zuständen. 8. Frankfurt a. M. 1861.

*Patten* (Ch. A.), The Diamond Diggings of South Africa. 8. London, 1872.

Natal Almanack, Directory, and Yearly Register. Pietermaritzburg, 1877.

*Robinson* (John), Notes on Natal. 8. Durban, 1872.

*Silber* (S. W.), Handbook to South Africa, including the Cape Colony, Natal, the Diamond Fields, &c. 8. London, 1876.

*Silber* (S. W.), Handbook to the Transvaal, its Natural Features, Industries, Population, and Gold Fields. 8. London, 1877.



## TUNIS.

(AFRIKIA.)

### Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Sidi Mohamed-el-Sadok**, Bey of Tunis, born October 3, 1813, eldest son of Bey Sidy Ahsin; succeeded his brother, Mohamed, September 23, 1859.

*Brother of the Bey.*—Sidy Ali, second surviving son of Bey Sidy Ahsin, heir presumptive to the throne, born October 5, 1817.

The reigning family of Tunis, occupants of the throne since 1691, descend from Ben Ali Tourki, a native of the Isle of Crete, who, by force of arms, made himself master of the country, acknowledging, however, the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, in existence since 1575. This suzerainty remained in force, with short interruptions, till the reign of the present Bey, who succeeded in obtaining an Imperial firman, dated October 25, 1871, which liberated him from the payment of the tribute paid by his predecessors and made him virtually independent. Besides formalities of investiture, the sole actual connection of Tunis with the Ottoman Empire exists in the treaty obligation of the Bey to furnish the Sultan with a certain number of troops in time of war.

### Government, Revenue, and Army.

The Government of Tunis was a pure despotism till the accession of the present sovereign who issued, immediately after assuming the government, an 'Organic Law,' establishing courts of justice, and guaranteeing individual and religious liberty. By the terms of this law the general administration of the country was vested, under the Bey, in a Ministerial Council, composed of six members, presiding over the departments of Foreign Affairs, held by the Prime Minister, of the Interior, of Justice, of War, of Marine, and of Public Works. There was likewise established, as a consulting body, a 'Conseil de la régence,' composed of all the foreign consuls, various Government officials, and the members of the municipality of the capital.

The total revenue of the Government in the financial year ending the 30th June, 1875, amounted to 273,292*l.*, and the total expenditure to 251,864*l.* The principal sources of revenue and chief branches of expenditure were as follows, in the year 1874-75:—

Sources of Revenue, 1874-1875.	
	£
Customs duties on exports . . . .	117,623
Taxes and tithes on olive trees . . . .	35,459
Tobacco and salt monopolies . . . .	18,172
Customs duties on imports . . . .	17,557
Miscellaneous receipts, including stamp duties .	84,481
Total Revenue . . . .	273,292

Branches of Expenditure, 1874-75.	
	£
Cost of General Administration . . . .	6,053
Interest and management of public debt . . . .	223,105
Payment of arrear coupons of the debt . . . .	22,716
Total Expenditure . . . .	251,864

It will be seen that, besides the general administration of the country, carried on at a very small cost, the bulk of the expenditure was for the public debt. The public liabilities were mainly contracted between the years 1856 and 1868, and at the latter date amounted, exclusive of a floating debt, to 182,000,000 francs, or 7,280,000*l.*, a portion of it contracted in Tunis, but the greater part in foreign countries, mainly France. No interest being paid to the creditors, the French and other Governments made reclamations, in pursuance of which the Bey consented to establish an International Finance Commission, to provide for the settlement and gradual extinction of the public debt. Called into existence in 1869, the Commission has been working since that time, with highly satisfactory results to both the Government of Tunis and its creditors. The International Finance Commission is divided into two departments, namely, the Administrative Section, composed of the Prime Minister of Tunis as president, of a French Inspector of finance, and another Tunisian functionary representing the Government; and the Section of Control, comprising six delegates elected by the English, French, and Italian creditors respectively. The Acts of the Administrative Section, having a reference directly or indirectly to financial matters connected with the interests of the foreign creditors, have no executive force unless they are approved by the Section of Control, particularly in respect of any new loans or financial operations, which may in any way affect the public revenue. There is a sub-committee known as the 'Council of Administration of the Conceded Revenues,' composed of five members, namely, one English, one French, one Tunisian, an Italian, and one taken indiscriminately from among

the most respectable residents of any other nationality. They are named by the Finance Commission for three years, at the expiration of which period any of them may be re-elected for another year. A member of the Board of Control assists at its deliberations, besides which it submits its half-yearly accounts to the Finance Commission, which, after being audited and approved by it, are published for the information of the public.

Each foreign delegate of the Finance Commission receives yearly 240*l.* to meet his extra expenses, while the members of the sub-committee, who are expected to give up all their time to the performance of their several duties, receive a salary of 400*l.*, and their president 480*l.* The total amount of the annual expenditure incurred by the sub-committee is 6,000*l.*, inclusive of 2,238*l.*, being the commission charged by the bankers for the payment of the coupons in Europe and other outlays.

Under the arrangements made by the International Finance Commission, the total public debt of Tunis stands fixed at present at 125,000,000 francs, or 5,000,000*l.*, the whole bearing interest at five per cent. The annual surplus of revenue over expenditure is devoted to the gradual extinction of the debt.

The army of Tunis is divided into two distinct parts, the first consisting of regular, and the second of irregular troops. The first comprises seven regiments of infantry, of 3,900 men; four battalions of artillery, of 600 men; and a cavalry troop of 100 men. The irregular army is computed to amount to 11,500 men, about one-fourth of them horsemen.

Tunis possessed two small armed steamers, an aviso of 500 tons, with 8 guns, and engines of 160 horse-power, and a transport of 400 tons, with 2 guns, and of 140 horse-power, at the end of June 1876. It was reported at the same date that two ironclad monitors were being constructed in France by order of the government.

### Area, Population, and Trade.

The kingdom or 'Regency' of Tunis, formerly one of the so-called Barbary States, comprises the tract of country included in the ancient Roman provinces of Zeugitana and Byzacium. It takes its present name from its modern capital Tunis, the Roman Tunes, the *λευκοὴ Τύνη* of Diodorus of Sicily. The present boundaries are on the north and east the Mediterranean Sea, on the west the Franco-Algerian province of Constantine, and on the south the great desert of the Sahara and the Turkish Pachalik of Tripoli; and reckoning its average breadth from west to east to be 100 miles, it covers an area of about 42,000 English square miles, including that portion of the Sahara which is to the east of the Beled Djerid, extending towards Gadamés.

The number of inhabitants is only known by estimates, no attempt of enumeration having ever been made. Formerly most populous, the country is now very thinly inhabited. In the time of its highest prosperity vast quantities of grain were exported from its shores, and its own population—reported to have been from 17,000,000 to 18,000,000—fed from its abundant produce. The early Christian Church numbered 132 episcopal sees within its limits, and in the eighteenth century its population was estimated at 5,000,000. The great plagues of 1785 and 1829 carried off more than half the inhabitants, and the diminished population was again decimated by the famine and typhus of 1867. The present population may be roughly estimated at 1,500,000. The majority of the population is formed of Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles, the former divided into 23 tribes.

The capital, the city of Tunis, is situated 10 miles south-east of the site of ancient Carthage, built on the western side of a lake, some 20 miles in circumference, which separates it from its port Goletta. The city walls measure five miles in circumference, and the inhabitants are variously estimated from 100,000 to 120,000, comprising Moors, Arabs, the descendants of Turks, Negroes, Christians, and Jews.

There are twelve ports open to foreign trade, but the bulk of the commerce passes through Tunis-Goletta. In the year 1874, the total imports into the country were returned, officially, at 1,014,673*l.*, and the total exports at 1,143,327*l.* The principal articles imported in 1874 were cotton manufactures, valued at 218,444*l.*, and iron and other metals, valued at 69,062*l.* The principal articles exported in 1874 were wheat, of the value of 399,682*l.*; olive oil, of the value of 229,178*l.*; and barley, of the value of 205,560*l.* The foreign trade is carried on mainly with Italy, France, and Great Britain.

In the returns of the Board of Trade the commerce of Great Britain with Tunis is thrown together with that of Tripolis. The following table shows the exports from Tunis and Tripolis to Great Britain, and the imports of British home produce into Tunis and Tripolis, in each of the five years from 1872 to 1876:—

Years.	Exports from Tunis and Tripolis to the United Kingdom.	Imports of British home produce into Tunis and Tripolis.
	£	£
1872	142,086	74,489
1873	152,527	64,604
1874	238,257	101,993
1875	416,985	122,557
1876	391,459	66,097

The principal article of export from Tunis and Tripolis to Great

Britain in the year 1876 was Esparto grass, for making paper, of the value of 282,530*l.*, while the principal article of import of British produce consisted in cotton manufactures, of the value of 49,426*l.*

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF TUNIS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There were no diplomatic representatives of Tunis in Great Britain in 1877.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN TUNIS.

*Political Agent and Consul-General.*—Robert Wood.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Tunis, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

#### MONEY.

The *Piastre*, of 16 *karubs* . . . . . average value 6*d.*

The gold and silver coins of France and Italy are in general use.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Cantar*, of 100 *rottolos* = 109·15 pounds.

„ *Kaffis*, of 16 *whibas*, each of 12 *saks* = 16 bushels.

The *pic*, or principal long measure, is of three lengths, viz., 0·7359 of a yard for cloth; 0·51729 of a yard for linen; 0·68975 of a yard for silk.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Tunis.

#### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Wood on the trade, industry, and finances of Tunis, dated Tunis, September 27, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Dupuis on the trade and commerce of Susa in 1875, dated Susa, January 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Wood on the exports and imports of Tunis; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Dupuis on the commerce of Susa; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Tunis and Tripoli with the United Kingdom; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, for the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

#### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*De Flaux* (M.), La Régence de Tunis. 8. Paris, 1866.

*Dilhan* (Ch.), Histoire abrégée de la Régence de Tunis. 8. Paris, 1867.

*Rousseau* (F.), Annales Tunisiennes. 8. Paris, 1864.

*Temple* (Sir G.), Excursions in the Mediterranean. 2 vols. 8. London, 1856.



### III. ASIA.

#### CEYLON.

##### Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government of Ceylon was established by Letters Patent of April 1831, and supplementary orders of March 1833. According to the terms of this constitution, the administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members; viz. the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Queen's Advocate, the Treasurer, and the Auditor-General; and a Legislative Council of 15 members, including the members of the Executive Council, four other office-holders, and six unofficial members.

*Governor of Ceylon.*—Sir James Robert Longden, K.C.M.G., born 1825; President of the Virgin Islands, 1861–65; Lieut.-Governor of Dominica, 1865–67; Lieut.-Governor of British Honduras, 1867–70; Governor of Trinidad, 1870–74; Governor of British Guiana, 1874–76. Appointed Governor of Ceylon, July 3, 1877.

The Governor has a salary of 7,000*l.*, and the Colonial Secretary of 2,000*l.*

##### Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony, in each of the eight years 1869 to 1876, were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1868	925,265	974,950
1869	946,495	881,373
1870	1,091,606	1,026,870
1871	1,121,679	1,064,184
1872	1,174,698	1,062,994
1873	1,290,918	1,176,258
1874	1,324,328	1,184,192
1875	1,354,123	1,241,519
1876	1,375,888	1,276,930

The principal sources of revenue are the customs, of an average produce of 286,000*l.*; licences, including the arrack monopoly,

returning 150,000*l.*; and sales, with rents of public lands, producing together about 230,000*l.* per annum. The civil and judicial establishments of the colony cost nearly 300,000*l.*, and the contribution to military expenditure amounts to 160,000*l.* annually. For public works, from 200,000*l.* to 250,000*l.* have been expended in recent years, and about 20,000*l.* for education.

To aid in the establishment of a line of railway, a public debt, to the amount of 900,000*l.*, was raised in 1861-67. There is a sinking fund provided for the gradual extinction of the debt, which had been reduced, at the end of 1876, to 784,375*l.* The Colony has a railway, 75 miles in length, constructed at the expense of the Government, the annual profits of which go to the sinking fund of the debt.

### Population.

The island of Ceylon was first settled in 1505 by the Portuguese, who established colonies in the west and south, which were taken from them early in the next century by the Dutch. In 1795-96, the British Government took possession of the foreign settlements in the island, which were annexed to the Presidency of Madras; but two years after, in 1798, Ceylon was erected into a separate colony. In 1815 war was declared against the native Government of the interior; the Kandyan King was taken prisoner, and the whole island fell under British rule.

The extreme length of the colony from north to south, that is, from Point Palmyra to Dondera Head, is 266 miles; its greatest width,  $140\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Colombo on the west coast to Sangeman-kande on the east; its area is 24,454 miles, or 15,678,900 acres.

The following table gives the area and population of the six provinces of Ceylon, according to an official return of the year 1870:—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population	Population per square mile
Western . . . . .	3,345	662,658	198·11
North-western . . . . .	2,805	214,699	76·54
Southern . . . . .	1,927	353,989	183·69
Eastern . . . . .	4,545	96,601	21·25
Northern . . . . .	6,062	426,597	70·36
Central . . . . .	5,770	371,466	64·37
Total . . . . .	24,454	2,126,037	86·94
Military . . . . .	. . . . .	2,847	·11
Total (including military) . . . . .	. . . . .	2,128,884	87·05

Of the total population here enumerated 4,732 were British; 14,201 other whites of European descent, and the rest coloured. At a census taken March 26, 1871, the total population of Ceylon was found to be 2,405,287. The religious creeds were returned as follows:—Buddhists, 1,520,575; Sivites, 464,414; Roman Catholics, 182,613; Mahomedan, 171,542; Protestants, 24,756; Wesleyans, 6,071; Presbyterians, 3,101; and Baptists, 1,478. The whole of the Christians belonged to the European-descended population.

### Trade and Industry.

The declared value of the total imports and exports of the colony, including bullion and specie, was as follows in each of the five years 1871 to 1875:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1871	4,797,592	3,634,853
1872	5,169,524	3,139,060
1873	5,574,358	5,439,591
1874	5,691,860	4,687,388
1875	5,983,787	5,360,580

The commercial intercourse of Ceylon is mainly with the United Kingdom and India. The amount of trade with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports from Ceylon to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Ceylon, in each of the five years 1872 to 1876:—

Years	Exports from Ceylon to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into Ceylon
	£	£
1872	3,163,153	1,017,753
1873	4,331,006	1,052,072
1874	3,600,492	1,158,283
1875	4,380,821	1,076,752
1876	3,134,183	1,073,505

The staple article of exports from Ceylon to the United Kingdom is coffee, of the declared value of 2,341,601*l.* in 1872; of 3,692,333*l.* in 1873; of 1,870,051*l.* in 1874; of 3,743,505*l.* in 1875; and of 2,550,688*l.* in 1876. Besides coffee, the only other exports of note are cocoa-nut oil, and cinnamon, the former amounting in value to 236,856*l.*, and the latter to 119,700*l.* in the year 1876. Manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 531,603*l.* in 1876, form the staple articles of British imports into Ceylon.

Ceylon had 92 miles of railway open for traffic at the end of 1876.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The weights and measures of Ceylon are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The money of the country is the rupee of British India. Accounts are kept in rupees and cents. For value see page 699.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Ceylon.

#### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Report of Governor Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, dated Colombo, September 14, 1867; in 'Reports, showing the Present State of H.M.'s Colonial Possessions.' Part III. Eastern Colonies. Fol. London, 1868.

Report of Governor Sir Hercules Robinson, dated Colombo, September 14, 1871; in 'Reports on the Past and Present State of H.M.'s Colonial Possessions.' Part II. London, 1872.

Report of Governor the Right Hon. W. H. Gregory on the revenue, trade, &c., of Ceylon, dated Colombo, October 13, 1873; in 'Papers relating to H.M.'s Colonial Possessions.' Part I. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Statistics of Ceylon; in 'Statistical Abstract for the Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom.' No. XIII. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Ceylon with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

#### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Baker* (S. W.), Eight Years' Wanderings in Ceylon. 8. London, 1855.

*Ceylon*: being a General Description of the Island, Historical, Physical, Statistical, containing the most recent information. By an Officer, late of the Ceylon Rifles. 2 vols. 8. London, 1876.

*Duncan* (George), Geography of India. Part II. Ceylon. 8. Madras, 865.

*Mouat* (Frederic J.), Rough Notes of a Trip to Reunion, the Mauritius, and Ceylon. 8. Calcutta, 1852.

*Pridham* (C.), Historical, Political, and Statistical Account of Ceylon. 2 vols. 8. London, 1849.

*Ransonnnet-Villez* (Baron E. von), Ceylon: Skizzen seiner Bewohner, seines Thier- und Pflanzenlebens. Fol. Brunswick, 1868.

*Schmarda* (L. K.), Reise um die Erde: Zeilon. Vol. i. 8. Braunschweig, 1861.

*Sirr* (H. C.), Ceylon and the Cingalese. 2 vols. 8. London, 1851.

*Tennent* (Sir James Emerson), Ceylon: an Account of the Island, Physical Historical, and Topographical. 5th ed. London, 1860.

## CHINA.

(TSIN.—KATAI.)

### Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Quang-Su**, Emperor—*Hwangti*—of China, born 1871, the son of Prince Ch'un, brother of the Emperor Hien-fung; succeeded to the throne by proclamation, at the death of Emperor T'oung-chê, February 2, 1875.

The proclamation announcing the accession of the present sovereign was as follows:—'Whereas His Majesty the Emperor has ascended upon the Dragon to be a guest on high, without offspring born to his inheritance, no course has been open but that of causing Tsai-Tien, son of the Prince of Ch'un, to become adopted as the son of the Emperor Wên Tsung Hien (Hienfung), and to enter upon the inheritance of the great dynastic line as Emperor by succession. Therefore, let Tsai-Tien, son of Yih Hwan, the Prince of Ch'un, become adopted as the son of the Emperor Wên Tsung Hien, and enter upon the inheritance of the great dynastic line as Emperor by succession.'

The present sovereign is the ninth Emperor of China of the Tartar dynasty of Tsing, 'The Sublimely Pure,' which succeeded the native dynasty of Ming, 'The Bright,' in the year 1644. There exists no law of hereditary succession to the throne, but it is left to each sovereign to appoint his successor from among the members of his family. The late Emperor, dying suddenly in the eighteenth year of age, did not designate a successor, and it was in consequence of a palace intrigue, directed by the Empress Dowager, widow of the Emperor Hienfung, predecessor of T'oung-chê, in concert with Prince Ch'un, that the infant son of the latter was made the nominal occupant of the throne.

### Government and Public Revenue.

The fundamental laws of the empire are laid down in the *Ta-tsing-hwei-tien*, or 'Collected Regulations of the Great Pure dynasty,' which prescribe the government of the state to be based upon the government of the family. The Emperor is spiritual as well as temporal sovereign, and, as high priest of the empire, can alone, with his immediate representatives and ministers, perform the great religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any priesthood attached to the Confucian or State religion.

The administration of the empire is under the supreme direction



of the 'Interior Council Chamber,' comprising four members, two of Tartar and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the Han-lin, or Great College, who have to see that nothing is done contrary to the civil and religious laws of the empire, contained in the Ta-tsing-hwei-tien, and in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are denominated 'Ta-hyo-si,' or Ministers of State. Under their orders are the Liu-poo, or six boards of government, each of which is presided over by a Tartar and a Chinese. They are:—1. The board of civil appointments, which takes cognisance of the conduct and administration of all civil officers; 2. The board of revenues, regulating all financial affairs; 3. The board of rites and ceremonies, which enforces the laws and customs to be observed by the people; 4. The military board, superintending the administration of the army; 5. The board of public works; and 6. The high tribunal of criminal jurisdiction.

Independent of the Government, and theoretically above the central administration, is the Tu-chah-yuen, or board of public censors. It consists of from 40 to 50 members, under two presidents, the one of Tartar and the other of Chinese birth. By the ancient custom of the empire, all the members of this board are privileged to present any remonstrance to the sovereign. One censor must be present at the meetings of each of the six Government boards.

The amount of the public revenue of China is only known by estimates. According to the most authentic of these, the total receipts of the government in recent years averaged 25,000,000*l.*, derived from taxes on land, grain, licences, and customs duties upon exports and imports. The receipts from customs alone are made known. They amounted to 7,872,257 haikwan tael, or 2,356,677*l.* in 1864, and gradually increasing, had risen to 12,152,921 haikwan tael, or 3,645,876*l.*, in 1876. The customs duties fall more upon exports than imports. The expenditure of the Government is mainly for the army; the maintenance is estimated to cost 15,000,000*l.* per annum on the average.

China had no foreign debt till the end of 1874. In December 1874 the Government contracted a loan of 627,675*l.*, bearing 8 per cent. interest, secured by the customs revenue.

### Army and Navy.

The standing military force of China consists of two great divisions, the first formed by the more immediate subjects of the ruling dynasty, the Tartars, and the second by the Chinese and other subject races. Under the first are included the Manchu, Mongol, and Chinese Bannermen, distributed in permanent garrisons over the great cities of the empire, while the second is made up of purely Chinese troops. The Manchu Tartars, founders of the present

dynasty, when they conquered China, in 1644, divided their army into four corps, distinguished as being under white, blue, red, and yellow banners. Four bordered banners of the same colours were subsequently added, and in course of time there were added to these eight similar corps of Mongols and eight of Chinese, who had cast in their lot with the invaders. The chief command of these corps—which are of a mixed civil and military organisation, all being liable to bear arms, but not all being paid as soldiers—is vested in high officers of the three nationalities, the Manchu, on the whole, predominating. Permanent Manchu garrisons under Manchu officers are established in the great cities on the coast and along the frontier. The purely Chinese army is altogether distinct from this force, and is mainly composed of natives of China. It is broken up into a multitude of camps widely distributed over the empire, each province having probably from 20,000 to 100,000 men during time of war. But the standing Chinese army is mainly used to act as a constabulary, resident in guard stations and camps in the various departments of the empire.

The foundation for a navy of war, intended, primarily, for defence of the coast, was laid in June 1877, when four ironclad gunboats, built in England, called the Alpha, Beta, Gamma, and Delta, were received by the Government. Each of these ironclads has a displacement of 400 tons, engines of 310-horse power, a speed of 9 knots, and a draught of only 8 feet, the first two carrying each a 27½-ton gun and the last two a 38-ton gun, all worked by hydraulic power. The guns are fixed irremovably along the centre line of the boat, and rests upon trunnion blocks which work upon a couple of beam slides. The projectiles are brought by steam from the magazines below to the loading position, and are thrust home by a mechanical rammer working beneath the glacis plates at the bow. Two more ironclads, called the Spey and the Tay, similar to the Alpha and Beta, were in course of construction in England at the end of 1877.

### Area and Population.

The population of China is believed to be very dense, but nothing accurate is known respecting either the area or the number of inhabitants. One of the causes of uncertainty regarding the population of the empire is that its limits are undefined, the imperial Government claiming the allegiance of the inhabitants of many of the neighbouring territories, which appear to be more or less independent. According to various missionary reports, none of which, however, can lay claim to be more more than vague estimates, the area of the empire and its dependencies embraces 186,887 geographical, or 3,924,627 English square miles, with a population of 425 millions, distributed as follows:—

	Area	Population
	Engl. sq. miles	
China proper . . .	1,534,953	405,213,152
Dependencies:—		
Manchuria . . .	362,313	3,000,000
Mongolia . . .	1,288,035	2,000,000
Thibet . . .	643,734	6,000,000
Corea . . .	90,300	8,000,000
Liaotong . . .	2,982	1,000,000
Total . . .	3,924,627	425,213,152

China proper, extending over 73,093 geographical, or 1,534,953 English square miles, is divided into eighteen provinces, the area and population of which are estimated as follows:—

Provinces	Provincial capital	Area : English square miles	Population
Chih-le . . .	Peking . . .	58,949	28,114,023
Shan-tung . . .	Tse-nan-foo . .	65,104	28,958,764
Shan-se . . .	Tae-yuen-foo . .	55,268	27,260,281
Honan . . .	Kae-fung-foo . .	65,104	23,037,171
Keang-soo . . .	Nanking . . .	92,661	37,843,501
Gan-hwuy . . .	Gan-king-foo . .		
Keang-si . . .	Nan-chang-foo . .	72,176	30,426,999
Foo-Keen . . .	Fuh-choo-foo . .	53,480	38,888,432
Che-Keang . . .	Hang-choo-foo . .	39,150	26,256,784
Hoo-Pih . . .	Woo-chang-foo . .	381,724	27,460,098
Hunan . . .	Chang-cha-foo . .		
Shen-se . . .	Se-gan-foo . . .	154,008	10,207,256
Kan-suh . . .	Lan-choo-foo . .		
Sze-Chuen . . .	Ching-too-foo . .	166,800	21,435,678
Kwang-tung, or Canton	Kwang-choo-foo . .	79,456	19,147,030
Kwang-si . . .	Kwe-lin-foo . . .	78,250	7,313,895
Yun-Nan . . .	Yun-nan-foo . .	107,869	5,561,320
Kwei-Choo . . .	Kwei-yang-foo . .	64,954	5,288,219
Total . . .		1,534,953	405,213,152

The above population, giving 263 souls per square mile throughout China proper, appears to be excessive, considering that some of the outlying portions of the immense territory are by no means densely inhabited. Nevertheless, other returns give still higher figures. It is stated that in 1842 the population of China was officially ascertained to number 414,686,994, or 320 per English square mile, and that in 1852 it had risen to 450,000,000, or 347 inhabitants per square mile. There is great probability that the present population of China, devastated as the country has been for years by internecine wars and occasional famines, does not surpass 300 millions.

According to a return of the Imperial customs authorities, the

total number of foreigners in China was 3,661 at the end of 1872. Among them were 1,771 natives of Great Britain and Ireland, 541 of the United States; 481 of Germany; and 239 of France, all other nationalities being represented by very few members. More than one half of the total number of foreigners, namely, 2,047, resided at Shanghai, and 308 at Canton, the remainder being scattered in small numbers over the ports open to foreign commerce.

### Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of China is mainly with the United Kingdom and the British colonies. The total imports into China amounted in 1876 to 70,269,574 haikwan tael, or 21,080,872*l.*, and the total exports to 80,850,512 haikwan tael, or 24,255,154*l.* In the ten years from 1867 to 1876 the imports increased 18 per cent. and the exports 30 per cent.

Great Britain has, in virtue of various treaties with the Chinese Government—the first and most important signed August 29, 1842—the right of access to twenty-one ports of the Empire, in addition to the colony of Hong Kong, geographically a part of China. The twenty-one ports, known as Treaty ports, are divided into eleven primary, or consular ports, and ten secondary ports, the first-class comprising Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow, Tientsin, Che-foo, Hankow, Kiu-kiang, and Newchwang. By an additional convention, made in 1876, the Chinese Government consented to open, on the 1st of February 1877, three more towns to foreign trade, namely, Wenchow, a seaport, between Foo-chow and Ningpo; Woo-hoo, on the lower Yang-tse, beyond Nankin; and Ichang, on the Upper Yang-tse, 360 miles further inland than Hankow, and nearly in the centre of the Empire.

The value of the total exports from China to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into China, was as follows in each of the ten years from 1867 to 1876:—

Years	Exports from China to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into China
	£	£
1867 . . . .	9,340,402	4,996,469
1868 . . . .	11,217,450	6,312,175
1869 . . . .	9,621,358	6,842,840
1870 . . . .	9,481,737	6,139,633
1871 . . . .	11,830,388	6,628,236
1872 . . . .	13,246,042	6,624,511
1873 . . . .	12,454,234	4,882,701
1874 . . . .	11,145,909	4,751,103
1875 . . . .	13,607,582	4,928,500
1876 . . . .	14,921,182	4,611,180

The exports from China to Great Britain and Ireland are made up, to the amount of more than two-thirds, of one article of merchandise, namely, tea. During the ten years from 1867 to 1876, the quantities and value of the exports of tea from China to the United Kingdom were as follows:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	lbs.	£
1867 . . . .	114,511,388	8,951,954
1868 . . . .	137,042,375	10,945,530
1869 . . . .	123,299,115	9,007,598
1870 . . . .	122,197,167	8,556,761
1871 . . . .	148,118,667	9,763,276
1872 . . . .	152,283,847	10,290,365
1873 . . . .	130,493,426	8,806,786
1874 . . . .	127,345,285	8,678,418
1875 . . . .	158,060,126	10,642,052
1876 . . . .	142,963,455	9,288,444

Besides tea, the only other important article of export from China to Great Britain is raw silk, the value of which amounted to 49,807*l.* in 1867; to 82,847*l.* in 1868; to 296,292*l.* in 1869; to 650,298*l.* in 1870; to 1,713,286*l.* in 1871; to 2,035,454*l.* in 1872; to 3,088,624*l.* in 1873; to 1,939,748*l.* in 1874; to 2,333,779*l.* in 1875; and to 4,647,487*l.*, representing a quantity of 4,902,734 pounds weight, in 1876. From 1863 to 1865, the exports to Great Britain included large quantities of raw cotton, but the supply ceased in 1868, while subsequently the cotton exports were of the value of 16*l.* in 1869, of 97*l.* in 1870, of 487*l.* in 1871, of 4,119*l.* in 1872, of 21,041*l.* in 1873, of 9,791*l.* in 1874, of 14,176*l.* in 1875, and of 6,248*l.* in 1876.

Manufactured cotton and woollen goods, the former of the value of 3,380,564*l.*, and the latter of 685,836*l.*, in the year 1875, constitute the bulk of the imports of British produce into the Chinese empire, a part passing in transit through the colony of Hong Kong. (See page 673.)

China is traversed in all directions by 20,000 imperial roads, and though most of them are badly kept, a vast internal trade is carried on over them, and by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers. It is stated that the most populous part of China is singularly well adapted for the establishment of a network of railways, and a first attempt to introduce them into the country was made by the construction of a short line from Shanghai to Woosung, forty miles in length. One-half of this line, from Shanghai to Kangwang, was opened for traffic June 3, 1876, but closed again, having been purchased by the Chinese authorities.



## Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

### 1. OF CHINA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Kuo-Sung-T'au, accredited February 7, 1877.

*Secretary.*—Dr. Halliday Macartney.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHINA.

*Envoy, Minister, and Chief Superintendent of British Trade.*—Sir Thomas Francis Wade, appointed July 22, 1871.

*Secretaries.*—Hugh Fraser; Hon. T. G. Grosvenor; Arthur Nicolson.

*Chinese Secretary*—William S. F. Mayers.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures, in ordinary use at the treaty ports, and in the intercourse with foreigners, are as follows:—

### MONEY.

The *Haikwan Tael* = 10 *Mace* = 160 *Candareens* = 1,000 *Cash* = Average rate of exchange, 6s.

There are no national gold and silver coins in China, and foreign coins are looked upon but as bullion, and usually taken by weight.

### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Liàng</i> , or <i>Tael</i> . . .	=	$1\frac{1}{3}$ oz. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Picul</i> . . .	=	133 lbs. „
„ <i>Catty</i> . . .	=	$1\frac{3}{4}$ „ „
„ <i>Chih</i> . . .	=	$14\frac{1}{10}$ inches.
„ <i>Chang</i> . . .	=	$11\frac{3}{4}$ feet.
„ <i>Lys</i> , or <i>Li</i> . . .	=	194 to a degree, or about $\frac{1}{3}$ English mile.

In the tariff settled by treaty between Great Britain and China, the *Chih* of  $14\frac{1}{10}$  English inches has been adopted as the legal standard. It is the only authorised measure of length at all the ports of trade, and its use is gradually spreading all over the empire.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning China.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Returns of Trade at the Treaty Ports in China for the year 1876. Part I. Abstracts of Trade and Customs Revenue Statistics, from 1864 to 1876. Pp. 27. Part II. Statistics of the Trade at each Port. Pp. 305. 4. Shanghai, 1877.

Correspondence respecting the Revision of the Treaty of Tientsin. Presented to the House of Commons. 4. London, 1871.

Report of Mr. Frederick P. Low, Minister-Resident of the United States, on 'China: its Social and Political Organisation; its Relation with the People and Governments of other Nations, and its possible Future;' dated Peking, Jan. 10, 1871; in 'Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States.' 8. Washington, 1871.

Report of Mr. George F. Seward, Consul-General of the United States, on the Religious, Educational, and Moral State of the Chinese People,' dated Shanghai, August 22. 1871; in 'Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States.' 8. Washington, 1872.

Report of the Delegates of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce on the Trade of the Upper Yangtze river. Presented to Parliament. Fol. London, 1870.

Report by Mr. Mallet, H.M.'s Secretary of Legation, upon the Fluctuations of the Foreign Trade of China between the years 1864 and 1871. Presented to Parliament. 8. London, 1873.

Returns relative to Trade with China. (Reports from British Consuls at thirteen of the Treaty Ports.) 8. London, 1873.

Trade of Great Britain with China; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Anderson* (John), Mandalay to Momien: a Narrative of the two expeditions to Western China of 1868 and 1875 with Colonels E. B. Sladen and Horace Browne. 8. London, 1876.

*Bastian* (Dr. A.), Die Völker des Oestlichen Asiens. 6 vols. 8. Jena, 1866-71.

*Carné* (L. de), Voyage en Indo-Chine et dans l'empire chinois. 18. Paris, 1872.

Chinese Topography, being an Alphabetical List of the Provinces, Departments, and Districts in the Chinese Empire, with their Latitudes and Longitudes. Canton, 1844. Reprinted in 1864.

*Courcy* (Marquis de), L'Empire du milieu: description géographique, précis historique, institutions sociales, religieuses, politiques, notions sur les sciences, les arts, l'industrie et le commerce. 8. Paris, 1867.

*David* (Abbé A.), Journal de mon troisième voyage d'exploration dans l'empire chinois. 2 vols. 18. Paris, 1875.

*Davis* (Sir John F.), Description of China and its Inhabitants. 2 vols. 8. London, 1857.

*Dennys* (N. B.) and *Mayers* (W. T.), China and Japan: a Complete Guide to the Open Ports of those Countries; together with Peking, Yeddo, Hongkong, and Macao. 8. London, 1867.

*Dudgeon* (Dr. J.), Historical Sketch of the Ecclesiastical, Political, and Commercial Relations of Russia with China. 8. Peking, 1872.

*Edkins* (Joseph, D.D.), Religion in China, containing an Account of the three Religions of the Chinese. 8. London, 1877.

*Ferrari* (Joseph), La Chine et l'Europe. 8. Paris, 1867.

*Gray* (Ven. John Henry), China: a History of the Laws, Manners, and Customs of the People. 2 vols. 8. London, 1877.

*Gützlaff* (C. F. A.), China Opened: or a Display of the Topography, History, Arts, Commerce, &c. of the Chinese Empire. 2 vols. 8. London, 1838.

*Hanspach* (Rev. A.), Report for the Years 1863 and 1864 of the Chinese Vernacular Schools, established in the Sinon, Kiushen, Fayuen, and Chonglok districts of the Quangtung province. 8. Hongkong, 1865.

*Huc* (L'Abbé E. R.), L'Empire chinois. 2 vols. 8. 4th ed. Paris, 1862.

*Lauture* (Comte d'Escayrac de), Mémoires sur la Chine: Gouvernement. 4. Paris, 1864.

*Loch* (Hy. Brougham), A Personal Narrative of Occurrences during Lord Elgin's Second Embassy to China in 1860. 8. London, 1870.

- Macdonald* (James), *The China Question*. 8. London, 1870.
- Martin* (Dr.), *Sur la statistique relative au dénombrement de la population en Chine*. In 'Bulletin de la Société de géographie de Paris.' 8. Paris, 1872.
- Martin* (D.), *L'Opium en Chine: étude statistique et morale*. 8. Paris, 1872.
- Medhurst* (W. H.), *The Foreigner in Far Cathay*. 8. London, 1872.
- Oliphant* (Oscar), *China; a popular history*. 8. London, 1857.
- Osborn* (Capt. Sherard), *Past and Future of British Relations in China*. 8. London, 1860.
- Pallu* (Lieutenant Léopold), *Relation de l'Expédition de Chine en 1860, rédigée d'après les documents officiels, avec l'autorisation de M. le comte de Chasseloup-Laubat, Ministre de la Marine*. 4. Paris, 1864.
- Plath* (N.), *Ueber die lange Dauer und Entwicklung des Chinesischen Reichs*. 8. München, 1861.
- Richthofen* (Ferd. Freiherr von), *China: Ergebnisse eigener Reisen und darauf gegründeter Studien*. Vol. I. 4. Berlin, 1877.
- Richthofen* (Ferd. Freiherr von), *Letters on the Provinces of Chekiang and Nganwei: and on Nanking and Chinkiang*. 4. Shanghai, 1871.
- Sacharoff* (T.), *The Numerical Relations of the Population of China during the Four Thousand Years of its Historical Existence; or, the Rise and Fall of the Chinese Population*. Translated into English by the Rev. W. Lobscheid. Also, the Chronology of the Chinese. 8. Hongkong, 1865.
- Scherzer* (Dr. K. von), *Die wirthschaftlichen Zustände im Süden und Osten Asien's*. 8. Stuttgart, 1871.
- Simon* (Consul E.), *L'agriculture de la Chine*. 6. Paris, 1872.
- Sladen* (Major E. B.), *Official Narrative of the Expedition to explore the Trade Routes to China via Bhamo*. 8. Calcutta, 1870.
- Speer* (W.), *The Oldest and the Newest Empire: China and the United States*. 8. Hartford, U.S. 1870.
- Sykes* (Col. W. H.), *Speech in the House of Commons in moving for papers relating to China*. pp. 8. 8. London, 1869.
- Thomson* (J.), *The Straits of Malacca, Indo-China, and China*. 8. London, 1875.
- Wells* (S. Williams), *The Chinese Commercial Guide*. 8. Hongkong, 1863.
- Werner* (Reinhold), *Die preussische Expedition nach China, Japan und Siam*. 2 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1863.
- Williams* (Dr. S. Wells), *The Middle Kingdom: a survey of the geography, government, &c., of the Chinese Empire*. 2 vols. 8. New York, 1848.
- Williamson* (Rev. A.), *Journeys in North China, Manchuria, and Eastern Mongolia*. With some account of Corea. 2 vols. 8. London, 1870.

## HONG KONG.

### Constitution and Government.

THE colony of Hong Kong, formerly an integral part of China, was ceded to Great Britain in January 1841; the cession was confirmed by the treaty of Nankin, in August 1842; and the charter bears date April 5, 1843. Hong Kong is mainly a factory for British commerce with China, and a military and naval station.

The administration of the colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the Colonial Secretary, the officer commanding the troops, and the Attorney-General. There is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and composed of the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Auditor-General, and four unofficial members nominated by the Crown.

*Governor of Hong Kong.*—Hon. John Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.; born 1834; studied law, and was called to the bar of the Inner Temple, London; M.P. for King's County, Ireland, 1859–65; Governor of Labuan, 1868–71; Governor of the West African Settlement, 1872–73; Governor of the Bahamas, 1873–75; Governor of the Windward Islands, 1875–76. Appointed Governor of Hong Kong, November 10, 1876.

The Governor has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The occupation of Hong Kong at its outset was effected at considerable cost to Imperial funds, the vote from Parliament in the year 1845 being nearly 50,000*l.* in addition to military expenditure. The colony may be considered to have paid its local establishments in 1855, since which year it has held generally a surplus of revenue over and above its fixed expenditure. Hong Kong at present pays 20,000*l.* a-year to the British Government as military contribution.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony were as follows in each of the five years from 1871 to 1875:—

Years						Revenue	Expenditure
						£	£
1871	.	.	.	.	.	175,962	186,675
1872	.	.	.	.	.	192,714	174,681
1873	.	.	.	.	.	176,580	165,101
1874	.	.	.	.	.	178,108	192,398
1875	.	.	.	.	.	186,813	181,337

Above one-half of the public revenue of the colony is derived from land, taxes, and licences, and an opium monopoly, which together more than cover the expenses of administration. A large portion of the expenditure has to be devoted to the maintenance of a strong police force.

Hong Kong formerly had a small public debt, amounting to 15,625*l.* in 1867, but which became extinct in 1868.

### Area and Population.

Hong Kong is one of a number of islands called by the Portuguese 'Ladrones,' or thieves, from the notorious habits of the old inhabitants. It is situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton river, about 40 miles east of Macao. The whole of Hong Kong island forms an irregular and broken ridge, stretching nearly east and west; its abrupt peaks rising to the height of 1,800 feet above the sea level. The length of the island is about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, and its area rather more than 29 square miles. It is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait, known as the Ly-ee-moon Pass, which does not exceed half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Koo-loon was ceded to Great Britain by a treaty entered into in 1861 with the Government of China, and now forms part of Hong Kong.

The population of Hong Kong, including the military and naval establishments, was as follows at the last census, taken April 2, 1871 :

	Men	Women	Total, including Children
Resident Europeans and Americans . . . . .	1,831	684	2,736
British, military . . . . .	709	36	821
„ naval establishment . . . . .	1,022	—	1,022
Europeans, police . . . . .	109	8	116
„ and Americans, mercantile, ship- ping in the harbour . . . . .	1,080	29	1,109
Europeans and Americans, temporary residents . . . . .	57	—	57
„ „ prisoners . . . . .	60	—	60
<b>Total Europeans and Americans . . . . .</b>	<b>4,418</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>5,931</b>
Goa, Manila, Indian, and others of mixed blood, resident . . . . .	470	97	685
Goa, Manila, Indian, and others of mixed blood, crews of mercantile vessels in harbour . . . . .	697	6	703
Indians, military . . . . .	1,094	10	1,122
„ police . . . . .	285	8	298
Goa, Manila Indian, and others of mixed blood, prisoners . . . . .	15	—	15
<b>Total Indians, &amp;c. . . . .</b>	<b>2,561</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>2,623</b>



	Men	Women	Total, including children
Chinese in employ of Europeans, resident . . . . .	5,436	808	6,609
"    "    "    in harbour . . . . .	548	2	550
"    police . . . . .	223	—	223
"    employed by naval and military } establishments . . . . .	458	—	458
Chinese residing in Victoria . . . . .	47,647	14,269	72,984
"    "    villages and Kowloon . . . . .	6,325	2,051	10,507
Boat population in Victoria . . . . .	6,021	2,542	12,309
"    "    other than in Victoria . . . . .	5,136	3,010	11,400
Prisoners . . . . .	391	13	104
Total Chinese . . . . .	72,185	22,695	115,444
Total . . . . .	79,164	23,573	124,198

The resident population of Hong Kong was composed of the following nationalities at the census of April 2, 1871:—

Native Countries	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Great Britain . . . . .	524	160	102	83	869
Portugal . . . . .	447	467	290	163	1,367
Germany . . . . .	152	14	—	4	170
United States . . . . .	94	17	11	11	133
France . . . . .	48	9	1	2	60
Denmark . . . . .	22	1	—	—	23
Italy . . . . .	11	13	—	1	25
Spain . . . . .	35	—	2	—	37
Switzerland . . . . .	8	—	—	—	8
Austria . . . . .	2	1	1	—	4
Norway . . . . .	7	—	—	—	7
Sweden . . . . .	9	—	—	—	9
Russia . . . . .	6	—	—	—	6
Belgium . . . . .	4	—	—	—	4
Mexico . . . . .	3	—	—	—	3
Netherlands . . . . .	2	—	—	—	2
Turkey . . . . .	3	1	—	—	4
Hungary . . . . .	2	1	—	—	3
Greece . . . . .	2	—	—	—	2
	1,381	684	407	264	2,736

There is a constant flow of emigration from China passing through Hong Kong. In the five years from 1871 to 1875 there passed through the colony annually upwards of 12,000 Chinese emigrants, the majority going to the United States.

### Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of Hong Kong—virtually a part of the commerce of China—is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and Germany, Great Britain absorbing about one-half of the total imports and exports. There are no official returns of the value of the imports and exports of the colony, from and to all countries, but only mercantile estimates, according to which the former average four, and the latter two, millions sterling.

The amount of the commercial intercourse between Hong Kong and the United Kingdom is shown in the following table, which gives the value of the total exports from Hong Kong to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Hong Kong, in each of the five years 1872 to 1876 :—

Years	Exports from Hong Kong to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Hong Kong
	£	£
1872	833,764	2,872,673
1873	783,475	3,411,968
1874	747,291	3,650,963
1875	1,154,910	3,599,811
1876	1,356,850	3,080,376

The chief article of exports from Hong Kong to Great Britain in the year 1876 was tea, of the value of 839,568*l*. The British imports into Hong Kong consist almost entirely of manufactured textile fabrics, mainly cotton goods, in transit for China.

The subjoined table gives the value of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures from 1867 to 1876, exhibiting separately the imports into China and into Hong Kong, and jointly to both, so as to show the share of Hong Kong in Chinese commerce during the period of ten years :—

Years	Imports of British Produce into China	Imports of British Produce into Hong Kong	Total into China and Hong Kong
	£	£	£
1867	4,996,469	2,471,809	7,468,278
1868	6,312,175	2,185,972	8,498,147
1869	6,842,840	2,130,837	8,973,677
1870	6,139,633	3,407,930	9,547,563
1871	6,628,236	2,787,714	9,415,950
1872	6,624,511	2,872,673	9,497,184
1873	4,882,701	3,411,968	8,294,669
1874	4,751,103	3,650,963	8,402,066
1875	4,928,500	3,599,811	8,528,311
1876	4,611,180	3,080,376	7,691,576

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Hong Kong.

## 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Trade of Hong Kong with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Wells* (S. Williams), Chinese Commercial Guide. 8. Hong Kong, 1863.

## INDIA.

## Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government of the Indian empire is established by the Act 21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 106, called 'An Act for the better Government of India,' sanctioned August 2, 1858. By the terms of this Act, all the territories heretofore under the government of the East India Company are vested in Her Majesty, and all its powers are exercised in her name; all territorial and other revenues and all tributes and other payments are likewise received in her name, and disposed of for the purposes of the government of India alone, subject to the provisions of this Act. One of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, called the Secretary of State for India, is invested with all the powers hitherto exercised by the Company or by the Board of Control. By Act 39 & 40 Victoria, cap. 10, proclaimed at Delhi, before all the princes and high dignitaries of India, January 1, 1877, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland assumed the additional title of *Indiæ Imperatrix*, or Empress of India.

The executive authority in India is vested in a Governor-General or Viceroy, appointed by the Crown, and acting under the orders of the Secretary of State for India. By Act 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 67, amended by Acts 28 Victoria, cap. 17, and 32 and 33 Victoria, cap. 98, the Governor-General in Council has power to make laws for all persons, whether British or native, foreigners or others, within the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty, and for all subjects of the Crown within the dominions of Indian princes and states in alliance with Her Majesty.

*Governor-General of India.*—Right Hon. Edward Robert Lord Lytton, G.C.B., born November 8, 1831, son of Edward first Lord Lytton, previously Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, statesman and author. Educated at Harrow, and at the University of Bonn, Germany, and entered the diplomatic career in 1849. Attaché at Washington, United States, 1849–51; at Florence, 1852–54; at Paris, 1854–56; at the Hague, 1856–58; at St. Petersburg, 1858–59; and at Vienna, 1859–60. Consul at Belgrade, 1860–62; Secretary of Embassy at Vienna, 1862–63; at Copenhagen, 1863–64; at Athens, 1864–65; at Lisbon, 1865–68; chargé d'Affaires at Vienna, 1868–69; at Madrid, 1870–72; and at Paris, 1872–74. Envoy extraordinary to Portugal, 1874, and to France 1875. Appointed Governor-General of India, as successor to Lord Northbrook, February 12, 1876; assumed the government at Calcutta, April 12, 1876.

The salary of the Governor-General is 25,000*l.* a year, exclusive of allowances, which are estimated at 12,000*l.*

The following is a list of the Governors-General of India with the dates of their appointments:—

Warren Hastings (first Governor-General under Act passed in 1773) . . . . .	1772	Earl Amherst . . . . .	1823
Sir J. McPherson . . . . .	1785	Lord W. Bentinck . . . . .	1828
Earl (Marquis) Cornwallis . . . . .	1786	Lord Auckland . . . . .	1835
Lord Teignmouth (Sir J. Shore) . . . . .	1793	Lord Ellenborough . . . . .	1842
Earl of Mornington (Marquis Wellesley) . . . . .	1798	Sir H. (Lord) Hardinge . . . . .	1844
Marquis Cornwallis . . . . .	1805	Earl Dalhousie . . . . .	1847
Sir G. Barlow . . . . .	1805	Lord Canning . . . . .	1855
Earl of Minto . . . . .	1807	Lord Elgin . . . . .	1862
Earl Moira (Marquis of Hastings) . . . . .	1813	Sir John Lawrence . . . . .	1863
		Earl of Mayo . . . . .	1868
		Lord Northbrook . . . . .	1872
		Lord Lytton . . . . .	1876

The average term of office of the Governors-General, during the century from 1772 to 1876, was five years.

The government of the Indian Empire is entrusted by Act 21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 106, amended by 32 and 33 Victoria, cap. 97, to a Secretary of State for India, aided by a Council of fifteen members, of whom at first seven were elected by the Court of Directors from their own body, and eight were nominated by the Crown. In future, vacancies in the Council will be filled up by the Secretary of State for India. But the major part of the Council must be of persons who have served or resided ten years in India, and not have left India more than ten years previous to the date of their appointment; and no person not so qualified can be appointed unless nine of the continuing members be so qualified. The office is held for a term of ten years; but a member may be removed upon an address from both Houses of Parliament, and the Secretary of State for India may for special reasons re-appoint a member of the Council for a further term of five years. No member can sit in Parliament.

The duties of the Council of State are, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to conduct the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the government of and the correspondence with India; but every order sent to India must be signed by the Secretary, and all despatches from governments and presidencies in India must be addressed to the Secretary. The secretary has to divide the Council into committees, to direct what departments shall be under such committees respectively, and to regulate the transaction of business. The Secretary is to be president of the Council, and has to appoint from time to time a vice-president. The meetings of the Council are to be held when and as the secretary shall direct; but at least one meeting must be held every week, at which not less than five members shall be present.



The Government in India is exercised by the 'Council of the Governor-General,' consisting of five ordinary members, and one extraordinary member, the latter the commander-in-chief. The ordinary members of the Council preside over the departments of foreign affairs, finances, the interior, military administration, and public works, but do not form part, as such, of what is designated in European governments a 'Cabinet.' The appointment of the ordinary members of the 'Council of the Governor-General,' the governors of Presidencies, and of the governors of provinces is made by the Crown. The lieutenant-governors of the various provinces are appointed by the Governor-General, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of State for India.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

According to the Act of 1858, the revenue and expenditure of the Indian Empire are subjected to the control of the Secretary in Council, and no grant or appropriation of any part of the revenue can be made without the concurrence of a majority of the Council. Such parts of the revenues of India as may be remitted to England, and moneys arising in Great Britain, must be paid into the Bank of England; and paid out on drafts or orders signed by three members of the Council, and countersigned by the secretary or one of his under-secretaries.

The subjoined table gives the total gross amount of the actual revenue and expenditure of India, in each of the ten fiscal years, ending March 31, from 1867 to 1876. The termination of the financial year was changed in 1867 from the 30th of April to the 31st of March, so that the accounts of the year ending March 31, 1867, embrace a period of only eleven months:—

Years ended March 31	Revenue	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
		In India	In Great Britain	
	£	£	£	£
1867	42,122,433	37,094,406	7,545,518	44,639,924
1868	48,534,412	41,646,947	8,497,622	50,144,569
1869	49,262,691	43,225,587	10,181,747	53,407,334
1870	50,901,081	42,791,013	10,591,013	53,382,026
1871	51,413,685	41,015,502	10,083,004	51,098,506
1872	50,110,215	38,763,600	9,850,912	48,614,512
1873	50,219,489	40,086,234	10,552,152	50,638,386
1874	49,598,253	44,693,671	10,265,557	54,959,228
1875	50,570,171	43,895,551	10,604,994	54,500,545
1876	51,310,063	44,008,789	9,902,958	53,911,747

The following table shows the distribution of the revenue and expenditure over the various presidencies and provinces in each of the financial years, ending March 31, 1875 and 1876 :—

REVENUE		
Presidencies and Provinces	1875	1876
	£	£
India under the Governor-General . .	2,568,299	2,732,649
Bengal . . . . .	15,639,395	16,058,120
North-West Provinces . . . . .	5,879,317	5,957,492
Oude . . . . .	1,587,004	1,669,478
Punjab . . . . .	3,747,682	3,479,582
Central Provinces . . . . .	956,212	997,749
British Burmah . . . . .	1,488,148	1,746,981
Madras . . . . .	8,373,826	8,360,488
Bombay, including Sind . . . . .	9,986,805	9,746,601
Revenue in India . . . . .	50,226,688	51,019,140
Revenue in Great Britain . . . . .	343,483	290,923
Total revenue . . . . .	50,570,171	51,310,063
EXPENDITURE		
India under the Governor-General . .	15,346,876	16,933,328
Bengal . . . . .	8,888,423	7,066,217
North-West Provinces . . . . .	2,630,325	2,515,943
Oude . . . . .	575,648	545,155
Punjab . . . . .	1,960,639	2,045,031
Central Provinces . . . . .	693,883	674,609
British Burmah . . . . .	771,218	856,721
Madras . . . . .	5,970,136	5,991,449
Bombay, including Sind . . . . .	7,058,403	7,384,611
Expenditure in India . . . . .	43,895,551	44,013,064
Expenditure in Great Britain . . . . .	10,604,994	9,898,683
Total expenditure . . . . .	54,500,545	53,911,747

The revenue for the fiscal year ending March 1876 was above that of any of the preceding ten years, except 1870-71, which slightly surpassed it, while the expenditure was below that of the preceding two financial years.

In the budget estimates for 1876-77, the revenue was assessed at 50,480,000*l.*, the ordinary expenditure at 50,336,000*l.*, and the extraordinary expenditure at 3,759,000*l.* The cash balances in India at the end of 1875-76 were 16,243,214*l.*, and at the end of 1876-77 were calculated to be 13,552,614*l.*

The following table, compiled from official documents, exhibits the growth of the three most important sources of the public revenue of India, namely, land, opium, and salt, in the ten financial years from 1867 to 1876:—

Years ended March 31	Land	Opium	Salt
	£	£	£
1867 . . .	19,136,449	6,803,413	5,345,910
1868 . . .	19,986,640	8,923,568	5,726,093
1869 . . .	19,926,171	8,453,365	5,588,240
1870 . . .	21,088,019	7,953,098	5,888,707
1871 . . .	20,622,823	8,045,459	6,106,280
1872 . . .	20,520,337	9,253,859	5,996,595
1873 . . .	21,348,669	8,684,691	6,165,630
1874 . . .	21,037,912	8,324,879	6,150,662
1875 . . .	21,296,793	8,556,629	6,227,301
1876 . . .	21,503,742	8,471,425	6,244,415

The following table shows the distribution of the three great sources of revenue over the different presidencies and provinces in the financial year ending March 31, 1875:—

Presidencies and Provinces	Land	Opium	Salt
	£	£	£
India under the Governor-General . . . . .	64,670	—	76,334
Bengal . . . . .	4,412,615	5,582,990	2,715,631
Madras . . . . .	4,451,489	—	1,295,180
Bombay . . . . .	3,683,461	2,888,435	734,777
Punjab . . . . .	1,989,963	—	867,275
North-West Provinces . . . . .	4,209,704	—	422,406
Oude . . . . .	1,330,778	—	2,200
Central Provinces . . . . .	608,728	—	118,038
British Burmah . . . . .	752,334	—	12,574
	21,503,742	8,471,425	6,244,415

The most important source of public revenue to which rulers in India have, in all ages, looked for obtaining their income is the land, the revenue from which, in the year before the Mutiny, furnished more than one-half of the total receipts of the East India Company's Treasury. At present, when the necessities of the Indian exchequer require that Government should resort more largely to the aid of duties levied on the continually increasing trade of the country, the revenue from land produces not quite so much in proportion, but it still forms two-fifths of the total receipts of the empire.

The land revenue of India, as of all Eastern countries, is generally regarded less as a tax on the landowners than as the result of a joint proprietorship in the soil, under which the produce is divided, in unequal and generally uncertain proportions, between the ostensible proprietors and the State. It would seem a matter of justice, therefore, as well as of security for the landowner, that the respective shares should, at a given period, or for specified terms, be strictly defined and limited. Nevertheless, the proportion which the assessment bears to the full value of the land varies greatly in the several provinces and districts of India. Under the old native system, a fixed proportion of the gross produce was taken; but the British system ordinarily deals with the surplus or net produce which the land may yield after deducting the expenses of cultivation.

In Bengal, a permanent settlement was made by Lord Cornwallis, by which measure the Government was debarred from any further direct participation in the agricultural improvement of the country. The division of Benares was also permanently settled about the same time. In the north-western provinces, a general settlement of the revenue was completed in 1840, fixing the amount to be paid by each village for a period of thirty years; and a similar course was adopted in the Punjab. Some of the districts of the Punjab were inadequately assessed at former settlements, and these have therefore been confirmed for a term of ten years only. In many cases these expired in 1874 and 1875, and the revised settlements which were subsequently made were generally for thirty years. It is estimated that in most cases the assessment is about two-thirds of the yearly value—that is, the surplus after deducting expenses of cultivation, profits of stock, and wages of labour. In the revised settlements, more recently made, it was reduced to one-half of the yearly value.

In the Madras Presidency there are three different revenue systems. The zemindary tenure exists in some districts, principally in the northern Circars: the proprietors, of whom some possess old ancestral estates, and others were created landholders in 1802, hold the land direct from the Government, on payment of a fixed annual sum. In the second, the village-renting system, the villagers stand in the position of the zemindar, and hold the land jointly from the Government, allotting the different portions for cultivation among themselves. Under the third, the ryotwar system, every registered holder of land is recognised as its proprietor, and pays direct to the Government. He can sublet, transfer, sell, or mortgage it; he cannot be ejected by the Government, and, so long as he pays the fixed assessment, he has the option of annually increasing or diminishing the cultivation on his holding, or he may entirely abandon it. In unfavourable seasons remissions of assessment are granted for loss of produce. The assessment is fixed in money, and does not vary from

year to year, except when water is obtained from a Government source of irrigation; nor is any addition made to the rent for improvements effected at the ryot's own expense. He has, therefore, all the benefit of a perpetual lease without its responsibilities, as he can at any time throw up his lands, but cannot be ejected so long as he pays his dues, and receives assistance in difficult seasons. An annual settlement is made, not to re-assess the land, but to determine upon how much of his holding the ryot shall pay; when no change occurs in a holding, the ryot is not affected by the annual settlement, and is not required to attend it. The ryotwar system may be said essentially to prevail throughout the Presidency of Madras, as the zemindar and village renter equally deal with their tenants on this principle.

In Bombay and the Berars the revenue management is generally ryotwar; that is, as a rule, the occupants of Government lands settle for their land revenue, or rent, with the Government officers direct, and not through the intervention of a middle-man. Instances, however, occasionally occur in which the Government revenues of entire villages are settled by individual superior holders, under various denominations, or by a co-partnership of superior holders. The survey and assessment of the Bombay Presidency has been almost completed on a system introduced and carefully elaborated about twenty years ago. The whole country is surveyed and mapped, and the fields distinguished by permanent boundary marks which it is penal to remove; the soil of each field is classed according to its intrinsic qualities and to the climate; and the rate of assessment to be paid on fields of each class in each subdivision of a district is fixed on a careful consideration of the value of the crops they are capable of producing, as affected by the proximity to market towns, roads, canals, railways, and similar external incidents, but not by improvements made by the ryot himself. This rate was probably about one-half of the yearly value of the land, when fixed: but, owing to the general improvement of the country, it is not more than from a fourth to an eighth in the districts which have not been settled quite recently. The measurement and classification of the soil are made once for all; but the rate of assessment is open to revision at the end of every thirty years, in order that the ryot, on the one hand, may have the certainty of the long period as an inducement to lay out capital, and the State, on the other, may secure that participation in the advantages accruing from the general progress of society to which its joint proprietorship in the land entitles it. In the thirty years' revision, moreover, only public improvements and a general change of prices, but not improvements effected by the ryots themselves, are considered as grounds for enhancing the assessment. The ryot's tenure is permanent, provided he pays the assessment.



The important questions of the expediency of settling in perpetuity the amount of revenue to be paid to the Government by landholders, of permitting this revenue to be redeemed for ever by the payment of a capital sum of money, and of selling the fee simple of waste lands not under assessment, have been within the last few years fully considered by the Government of India. The expediency of allowing owners of land to redeem the revenue has long been advocated as likely to promote the settlement of European colonists; but experience seems to show that advantage is very rarely taken of the power which already exists in certain cases to redeem the rent by a quit payment; and it appears unlikely that such a permission would be acted upon to any great extent, while the rate of interest afforded by an investment in the purchase of the land assessment is as low as at present in India.

Next in importance to the land-revenue, as a great source of Indian receipts, is the income derived from the opium monopoly. The cultivation of the poppy is prohibited in Bengal, except for the purpose of selling the juice to the officers of the Government at a certain fixed price. It is manufactured into opium at the Government factories at Patna and Ghazipore, and then sent to Calcutta, and sold by auction to merchants who export it to China. In the Bombay Presidency, the revenue is derived from the opium which is manufactured in the native states of Malwa and Guzerat, on which passes are given, at the price of 60*l.* per chest, weighing 140 lbs. net, to merchants who wish to send opium to the port of Bombay. The poppy is not cultivated in the Presidency of Madras. The gross revenue derived from opium averaged during the ten years 1867 to 1876 the sum of eight millions sterling.

The largest branch of expenditure is that for the army, equal to the aggregate annual revenue from salt and opium. The maintenance of the armed force to uphold British rule in India cost 12,000,000*l.* the year before the great mutiny, and subsequently rose to above 25,000,000*l.*; but after the year 1861 sank, for a short period, to less than 15,000,000*l.* It was 16,793,306*l.* in the financial year 1865-66; 16,329,739*l.* in 1869-70; 15,503,612*l.* in 1872-73; 15,228,429*l.* in 1873-74; 15,375,159*l.* in 1874-75; and 15,308,460*l.* in the financial year 1875-76.

The amount of the public debt of India, including that incurred in Great Britain, was 59,943,814*l.*, on April 30, 1857. In the course of the next five years the debt was very largely increased, and on April 30, 1862, it had risen to 99,652,053*l.* From 1862 to 1868, the Government were enabled to pay off some portion, and at the end of the financial year 1868, the total had been reduced to 95,054,858*l.* In the course of the fiscal years 1868-76, there was again an increase of upwards of 27 millions sterling in the total debt.

The subjoined table shows the amount of the public debt, of British India, interest and no-interest bearing, distinguishing the debt in India and in Great Britain, in each of the ten financial years from 1867 to 1876 :—

Years ended March 31	In India		In Great Britain	
	Bearing Interest	Not bearing Interest	Bearing Interest	Not bearing Interest
	£		£	
1866	63,564,999		26,946,400	
1867	64,043,186		29,538,000	
1868	64,786,308		30,697,000	
1869	64,449,175		31,697,900	
1870	66,553,731		35,196,700	
1871	66,573,347	125,421	37,606,700	20,917
1872	66,499,704	1,356,981	38,991,700	20,917
1873	66,168,427	289,941	39,991,700	20,917
1874	66,273,249	144,041	41,095,700	21,917
1875	69,757,679	92,280	48,576,116	20,917
1876	72,705,641	67,340	49,776,116	20,917

The total debt in India and Great Britain amounted to 90,735,726*l.* on the 30th April 1865, and had increased to 122,570,014*l.* on the 31st March 1876. Not included in this total were 'obligations'—including treasury notes and bills, service funds, and savings bank balances—to the amount of 11,488,630*l.*, bringing the entire liabilities up to 134,058,644*l.* The total interest on debt and obligations amounted to 5,412,055*l.* in the financial year 1875–76.

The currency of India is chiefly silver, and the amount of money coined annually is large. In the seven financial years ending the 31st March, from 1870 to 1876, the value of the new coinage was as follows:—

Years Ending March 31	Gold	Silver	Copper	Total
	£	£	£	£
1870	78,510	7,473,560	5,432	7,552,070
1871	4,143	1,718,197	6,121	1,728,461
1872	15,413	1,690,395	25,049	1,730,857
1873	31,795	3,981,436	10,500	4,023,731
1874	15,498	2,370,013	14,461	2,399,972
1875	14,034	4,896,884	111,334	5,022,252
1876	17,150	2,550,218	150,660	2,673,028

On July 16, 1861, an Act was passed by the Government of India, providing for the issue of a paper currency through a Government department of Public Issue, by means of promissory notes. Circles

of issue were established from time to time, as found necessary, and the notes were made legal tender within the circle in which they were issued, and rendered payable at the place of issue, and also at the capital city of the Presidency within which that place was situated. Under the provisions of further laws, consolidated by a statute known as Act III. of 1871, the issue was regulated in seven descriptions of notes, namely, for 10,000 rupees, or 1,000*l.*; for 1,000 rupees, or 100*l.*; for 500 rupees, or 50*l.*; for 100 rupees, or 10*l.*; for 50 rupees, or 5*l.*; for 20 rupees, or 2*l.*; for 10 rupees, or 1*l.*, and for five rupees, or 10*s.* There are ten currency circles, the head-quarters of which are at Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore, Madras, Calicut, Cocanada, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Akola.—(Official Communication.)

The following were the total amounts of notes in circulation—calculated at 2*s.* the rupee—on March 31 in each year since the introduction of the State paper currency in 1861:—

March 31,	£	March 31,	£
1862 . . .	3,690,000	1870 . . .	10,472,883
1863 . . .	4,926,000	1871 . . .	10,437,291
1864 . . .	5,350,000	1872 . . .	13,167,917
1865 . . .	7,427,327	1873 . . .	12,864,037
1866 . . .	6,898,481	1874 . . .	11,145,191
1867 . . .	8,090,868	1875 . . .	10,670,407
1868 . . .	9,069,569	1876 . . .	11,352,662
1869 . . .	9,959,296		

Nearly two-thirds of the total note circulation are in the currency circles of Calcutta and Bombay. The circulation in Calcutta was to the amount of 4,939,684*l.*, and in Bombay to the amount of 3,030,067*l.* on the 31st of March 1876.

### Army.

The Act of Parliament which transferred the Government of India to the Crown, in 1858, directed that the military forces of the East India Company should be deemed to be Indian Military Forces of Her Majesty, and should be 'entitled to the like pay, pensions, allowances, and privileges, and the like advantages as regards promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the service of the said Company.' It was at the same time provided, that the Secretary of State for India should have 'all such or the like powers over all officers appointed or continued under this Act as might or should have been exercised or performed by the East India Company.'

The following table gives the established strength of the European and native army in British India—exclusive of native artificers and followers—on the 31st of March 1876:—

Corps	Total		
	Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates	Total
<b>EUROPEAN ARMY.</b>			
Royal Artillery . . . .	651	11,654	12,305
Cavalry . . . .	252	4,095	4,347
Royal Engineers . . . .	352	—	352
Infantry . . . .	1,650	44,312	45,962
Invalid and Veteran Establishment	49	140	189
Staff Corps . . . .	1,377	—	1,377
General List, Cavalry . . . .	83	—	83
General List, Infantry . . . .	226	—	226
Unattached Officers . . . .	12	—	12
General Officers unemployed . . . .	132	—	132
<b>Total European Army . . . .</b>	<b>4,784</b>	<b>60,201</b>	<b>64,985</b>
<b>NATIVE ARMY.</b>			
Artillery . . . .	16	767	783
Body Guard . . . .	8	196	204
Cavalry . . . .	304	18,400	18,704
Sappers and Miners . . . .	243	3,011	3,254
Infantry . . . .	1,068	101,110	102,178
<b>Total Native Army . . . .</b>	<b>1,639</b>	<b>123,484</b>	<b>125,123</b>
<b>Total, European and Native Army . . . .</b>	<b>6,423</b>	<b>183,685</b>	<b>190,108</b>

In the army estimates laid before Parliament in the session of 1877, the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces in India for the year 1877-78 was given as follows:—

Troops	Officers	Non-com-missioned officers	Rank and File	Total Strength
Royal horse artillery . . . .	107	165	2,190	2,462
Cavalry of the line . . . .	225	424	3,672	4,321
Royal artillery & engineers . . . .	882	672	8,518	10,072
Infantry of the line . . . .	1,485	3,312	41,000	45,797
<b>Total . . . .</b>	<b>2,699</b>	<b>4,573</b>	<b>55,380</b>	<b>62,652</b>

Returns of the year 1875 reported the combined armies of the native chiefs of India to number 315,000 men, with an artillery of 5,300 large guns. Hyderabad had 36,890 infantry, 8,203 cavalry, and 725 guns; Bundelcund 22,163 infantry, 2,677 cavalry, and 421 guns; Cashmere 18,436 infantry, 1,393 cavalry, and 96 guns; Gwalior 16,050 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and 210 guns; Kattywar 15,300

infantry, 4,000 cavalry, and 504 guns; and Oodeypore, 15,000 infantry, and 6,240 cavalry. The rest do not exceed 11,000 men.

### Area and Population.

The first general census of British India was taken during the years 1868 to 1876. According to the revised returns of this census, the total population numbered 191,065,445, living on an area of 909,834 English square mile, being an average of 210 inhabitants to the square mile. The following table shows the area, population, and population per square mile, of each of the divisions of India under direct British administration:—

Presidencies and Provinces under the Administration of	Area : square miles	Population	Density of Popul. to sq. mile
<b>The Governor-General of India :</b>			
Ajmere . . . . .	2,711	396,889	146
Berar . . . . .	17,631	2,226,496	126
Mysore . . . . .	29,325	5,055,412	172
Coorg . . . . .	2,000	168,312	84
<b>Governors :</b>			
Madras . . . . .	137,971	31,672,613	230
Bombay (including Sind) . . . .	124,462	16,349,206	131
<b>Lieutenant-Governors :</b>			
Bengal . . . . .	157,989	60,502,897	383
North-West Provinces . . . . .	81,403	30,781,204	378
Punjab . . . . .	104,975	17,611,498	168
<b>Chief Commissioners :</b>			
Oudh . . . . .	23,992	11,220,232	468
Central Provinces . . . . .	84,963	8,201,519	97
British Burmah . . . . .	88,556	2,747,148	31
Assam . . . . .	53,856	4,132,019	99
<b>Total British Administration . .</b>	<b>909,834</b>	<b>191,065,445</b>	<b>210</b>

Besides the provinces of India under direct British administration, there are more or less under the control of the Indian Government, a number of feudatory, or Native States, covering an extent of 589,315 English square miles, with 50,325,457 inhabitants. They are:—

Native States under —		Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population
Governor-General of India . . . . .		304,448	26,758,178
Lieut.-Governor of Bengal . . . . .		38,936	2,271,943
„ „ North-West Provinces . . . . .		6,311	1,091,810
„ „ Punjab . . . . .		115,287	5,567,478
„ „ Central Provinces . . . . .		28,834	1,049,710
Governor „ Madras . . . . .		23,290	4,756,235
„ „ Bombay . . . . .		72,209	8,840,103
<b>Total Native States . . . . .</b>		<b>589,315</b>	<b>50,325,457</b>



According to the last official reports, the native States exceed 450 in number. Various frontier countries, like Nepaul, merely acknowledge British supremacy; while others pay tribute, or provide military contingents. Some native rulers have powers of life and death, but most of them are obliged to refer capital cases to English Courts. Nearly all the native rulers are allowed to adopt on failure of heirs, and their continual existence is secured by treaties.

Including the Feudatory states, the total area and population of British India are as follows, according to the enumeration, of 1868 to 1876, and the latest official estimates :—

	Area: Eng. sq. miles	Population
Provinces under direct British administration .	909,834	191,065,445
Feudatory or Native States . . . . .	589,315	50,325,457
Total, British India . . . . .	1,499,149	241,390,902

The following table gives the administrative divisions, and of executive districts, and the number of villages and of inhabited houses of each of the presidencies and provinces of India under British administration, at the enumerations of 1868 to 1876 :—

Provinces	Divisions of Com- missionerships	Executive Districts	Number of Villages	Number of Inhabited Houses
Provinces under the Governor-General of India :—				
Province of Ajmere . . . . .	1	5	936	93,464
„ „ Coorg . . . . .	1	14	510	22,900
„ „ Mysore . . . . .	3	81	35,218	1,012,738
„ „ Berar . . . . .	2	19	5,694	495,760
Bengal Presidency :—				
Province of Lower Bengal . . . . .	6	80	100,189	} 10,481,132
„ „ Behar . . . . .	2	36	48,285	
„ „ Orissa . . . . .	1	9	22,119	
„ „ Chota Nagpore . . . . .	1	8	25,766	
„ „ Assam . . . . .	2	16	4,737	670,078
North-west Provinces . . . . .	7	177	91,226	6,359,092
Province of Oudh . . . . .	4	43	24,760	2,438,006
„ „ Punjab . . . . .	10	132	34,466	4,124,857
Central Provinces . . . . .	4	57	34,272	1,674,291
British Burma . . . . .	3	129	13,151	535,533
Madras . . . . .	3	156	27,802	5,857,994
Bombay Presidency :—				
Bombay and Sind . . . . .	3	152	17,930	3,277,679
Total . . . . .	53	1,114	487,061	37,043,524

The following table gives the population of each of the fifty-three divisions, or commissionerships, of British India, distinguishing males and females, at the enumerations of 1868 to 1876 :—

Provinces	Division or Commissionerships	Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
Ajmere . .	Ajmere . . .	426,268	269,482	156,786
Coorg . .	Coorg . . .	168,312	94,454	73,858
Mysore . .	Nandidroog . .	2,079,547	1,039,668	1,039,879
	Ashtagram . . .	1,611,604	795,886	815,718
	Nagar . . .	1,364,261	700,370	663,891
Berar . .	East Berar . . .	1,183,590	608,396	580,194
	West Berar . . .	1,042,975	544,801	498,174
Bengal, Lower	Burdwan . . .	7,286,957	3,572,108	3,714,849
	Presidency Division	6,545,464	3,383,867	3,161,597
	Rajshahye . . .	8,893,738	4,448,843	4,444,895
	Cooch Behar . . .	1,045,942	548,535	497,407
	Dacca . . .	9,517,498	4,786,531	4,730,967
	Chittagong . . .	3,480,136	1,739,595	1,740,541
Behar . .	Patna . . .	13,122,743	6,477,356	6,645,387
	Bhaugulpore . .	6,613,358	3,320,293	3,293,065
Orissa . .	Orissa . . .	4,317,999	2,140,061	2,177,938
Chota Nagpore	Chota Nagpore .	3,825,571	1,933,380	1,892,191
Assam . .	Cooch Behar . .	524,761	270,654	254,107
	Assam . . .	1,682,692	872,419	810,273
North - West	Meerut . . .	4,973,190	2,684,509	2,288,681
Provinces .	Kumaon . . .	743,170	386,891	356,279
	Rohilkund . . .	5,435,550	2,916,412	2,519,138
	Agra . . .	5,038,136	2,749,528	2,288,608
	Jhansie . . .	934,747	495,751	438,996
	Allahabad . . .	5,466,116	2,861,422	2,604,694
	Benares . . .	8,178,147	4,312,320	3,865,827
Oude . .	Lucknow . . .	2,583,019	1,341,068	1,241,951
	Seetapore . . .	2,603,426	1,398,321	1,205,105
	Faizabad . . .	3,384,130	1,751,612	1,632,518
	Rai Bareli . . .	2,650,172	1,331,662	1,318,510
Punjab . .	Delhi . . .	1,920,912	1,029,757	891,155
	Hissar . . .	1,226,703	669,185	557,518
	Ambala . . .	1,652,728	908,891	743,837
	Jullundhur . . .	2,464,019	1,327,734	1,136,285
	Amritsur . . .	2,743,880	1,512,480	1,231,400
	Lahore . . .	1,889,495	1,048,120	841,375
	Rawalpindi . . .	2,197,401	1,177,668	1,019,733
	Mooltan . . .	1,474,574	817,164	657,410
	Deerajat . . .	991,255	533,541	457,714
	Peshawur . . .	1,035,785	556,743	479,042
Central Pro-	Nagpoor . . .	2,299,535	1,169,458	1,130,077
vinces .	Jubbulpore . . .	2,446,116	1,267,627	1,178,491
	Nerbudda . . .	1,080,510	576,669	503,841
	Chutteesghur . .	3,239,877	1,637,391	1,602,486

Provinces	Division or Commissionerships	Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
British Burma	Arrakan . . . .	461,136	240,675	220,461
	Pegu . . . . .	1,524,422	781,459	742,963
	Tenasserin . . . .	576,765	298,796	277,969
Madras . . . .	Northern Range . .	6,794,912	16,156,549	15,154,593
	Central Range . . .	10,436,821		
	Southern Range . .	14,079,409		
Bombay . . . .	Northern Division } including Bombay }	5,269,262	2,786,142	2,483,120
	Southern Division .	7,043,011	3,634,194	3,408,817
Sind . . . . .	Sind . . . . .	1,730,323	892,847	837,476

Enumerations to ascertain the religious creed of the inhabitants of India were taken in the various provinces during the years 1868 to 1876—in Berar and the Punjab 1868, in Oude 1869, in Ajmere and Coorg, 1871, and in the remaining provinces from 1872 to 1876. A verification of all these returns with the results of the general census of India furnished the following classification of the leading creeds in the provinces under British administration :—

Creeds.	Numbers.
Hindoos . . . . .	139,248,568
Mahomedans . . . . .	40,882,537
Buddhists . . . . .	2,832,851
Sikhs . . . . .	1,174,436
Christians . . . . .	897,216
Other Creeds . . . . .	5,102,823
'Religion not known' . . . . .	1,977,400
Total . . . . .	191,065,445

The following table shows the number of Hindoos, Mahomedans, Buddhists, and Christians, in each of the provinces of India under British administration :—

Provinces	Hindoos	Mahomedans	Bhuddists	Christians
Bengal . . . . .	38,975,418	19,553,831	84,974	90,763
Assam . . . . .	2,679,507	1,104,601	1,521	1,947
North-west Provinces . .	26,568,071	4,189,348	—	22,196
Ajmere . . . . .	252,996	62,722	—	807
Oude . . . . .	10,003,323	1,197,704	—	7,761
Punjab . . . . .	6,125,460	9,337,685	36,190	22,154
Central Provinces . . . .	5,879,772	233,247	36,569	10,477
Berar . . . . .	1,912,155	154,951	—	903
Mysore . . . . .	4,807,425	208,991	13,263	25,676
Coorg . . . . .	154,476	11,304	112	2,410
British Burmah . . . . .	36,658	99,846	2,447,831	52,299
Madras . . . . .	28,863,978	1,857,857	21,254	533,760
Bombay . . . . .	12,989,329	2,870,450	191,137	126,063
Total . . . . .	139,248,568	40,882,537	2,832,851	897,216

The British-born population in India, exclusive of the army (for number of which see p. 685), amounted according to a census taken June 15, 1871, to 64,061 persons. Of these, there were 38,946 of the male, and 25,115 of the female sex. The largest number, at the date of the census, was in the province of Lower Bengal, namely, 16,402, comprising 10,625 males and 5,777 females; the next largest number in the province of Bombay, namely 10,921, comprising 6,786 males and 4,135 females; and the next largest number in the North West Provinces, namely 6,910, comprising 3,843 males and 3,067 females. In the Central Provinces there were, at the date of the census, only 276 British-born subjects, namely, 173 males and 103 females. In the three capital cities of India the number of British subjects was as follows at the census of June 15, 1871:—

	British-born population		
	Males	Females	Total
Calcutta .	5,536	2,784	8,320
Bombay .	2,996	1,800	4,796
Madras .	778	528	1,306

The ages and conjugal condition of the British-born subjects in India were as follows at the census of June 15, 1871:—

		Under twenty years	All ages
Unmarried	{ Males . .	13,227	26,355
	{ Females . .	12,030	13,604
Married	{ Husbands . .	45	11,320
	{ Wives . .	781	9,690
Widowed	{ Widowers . .	4	1,271
	{ Widows . .	21	1,821
Total . .		26,108	64,061

The occupations of the British-born subjects in India were as follows at the census of 1871, under the six classes adopted by the English Registrar-General:—

Classes	Number
I. Professional class, incl. civil service	14,822
II. Domestic class . . . .	12,708
III. Commercial class . . . .	7,993
IV. Agricultural class . . . .	614
V. Industrial class . . . .	2,595
VI. Indefinite and non-productive class, including women and children .	25,329
Total . . . .	64,061

At the last enumerations there were in British India 44 towns with over 50,000 inhabitants, as follows:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Calcutta (with suburbs)	794,645	Bhaugulpoor . . . .	69,678
Bombay . . . . .	644,405	Dacca . . . . .	69,212
Madras . . . . .	397,552	Mirzapoor . . . . .	67,274
Lucknow . . . . .	284,779	Gya . . . . .	66,843
Benares . . . . .	175,188	Moradabad . . . . .	62,417
Patna . . . . .	158,900	Monghyr . . . . .	59,698
Delhi . . . . .	154,417	Muttra . . . . .	59,281
Agra . . . . .	149,008	Peshawur . . . . .	58,555
Allahabad . . . . .	143,693	Allyghur . . . . .	58,539
Bangalore . . . . .	142,513	Mysore . . . . .	57,815
Umritsur . . . . .	135,813	Mooltan . . . . .	56,826
Cawnpoor . . . . .	122,770	Jubbulpoor . . . . .	55,188
Poona . . . . .	118,886	Kurrachee . . . . .	53,526
Ahmedabad . . . . .	116,873	Sholapoor . . . . .	53,403
Surat . . . . .	107,149	Tanjore . . . . .	52,175
Bareilly . . . . .	102,982	Madura . . . . .	51,987
Lahore . . . . .	98,924	Bellary . . . . .	51,766
Rangoon . . . . .	98,745	Goruckpoor . . . . .	51,117
Howrah . . . . .	97,784	Cuttack . . . . .	50,878
Nagpoor . . . . .	84,441	Salem . . . . .	50,012
Meerut . . . . .	81,386		
Furruckabad . . . . .	79,204	Total population of the	5,594,913
Trichinopoly . . . . .	76,530	44 largest towns . }	
Shahjehanpoor . . . .	72,136		

The occupations of the adult male population of British India, calculated to number 57,508,150, were classified as follows at the last enumerations:—

Classes	Number of adult males
Government service and professions . . . .	2,404,855
Domestic occupations . . . . .	4,137,429
Agriculture . . . . .	37,462,220
Commerce . . . . .	3,440,951
Industrial occupations . . . . .	8,746,503
Labourers . . . . .	8,174,600
Independent and non-productive persons . .	2,264,858
Total adult male population . . . . .	57,508,150

In the North-Western Provinces and Madras the foundation has been laid of a national system of education; while public instruc-



tion throughout the whole of India has made great progress in recent years. Three universities, at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, were incorporated by Acts of the government of India in 1857. In the year 1875-76 there passed 838 candidates for admission at Calcutta, 662 at Madras, and 434 at Bombay.

### Trade and Commerce.

The total value of the imports and exports of the Indian empire, including bullion and specie, was as follows, in each of the ten fiscal years ending March 31, from 1867 to 1876 :—

Years ended March 31	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1867 . . . .	42,275,620	44,291,497
1868 . . . .	47,481,157	52,446,002
1869 . . . .	51,146,096	54,457,745
1870 . . . .	46,882,327	53,513,729
1871 . . . .	39,913,942	57,556,951
1872 . . . .	43,665,663	64,685,374
1873 . . . .	36,431,210	56,540,042
1874 . . . .	39,628,562	56,940,073
1875 . . . .	44,363,134	57,984,539
1876 . . . .	44,188,062	60,291,731

Divided into merchandise and treasure, that is, bullion and specie, the imports in each of the ten fiscal years 1867 to 1876 were as follows :—

Years ended March 31	Imports	
	Merchandise	Treasure
	£	£
1867 . . . .	29,038,715	13,236,905
1868 . . . .	35,705,783	11,775,374
1869 . . . .	35,990,142	15,155,954
1870 . . . .	32,927,520	13,954,807
1871 . . . .	34,469,119	5,444,823
1872 . . . .	32,091,850	11,573,813
1873 . . . .	31,874,625	4,556,585
1874 . . . .	33,836,028	5,792,534
1875 . . . .	36,222,087	8,141,047
1876 . . . .	38,887,340	5,300,722

The exports in the same ten years, classified as merchandise and treasure, were as follows :—

Years ended March 31	Exports	
	Merchandise	Treasure
	£	£
1867 . . . .	41,859,994	2,431,503
1868 . . . .	50,874,056	1,571,946
1869 . . . .	53,062,165	1,395,580
1870 . . . .	52,471,376	1,042,353
1871 . . . .	55,336,186	2,220,765
1872 . . . .	63,189,732	1,495,642
1873 . . . .	55,231,463	1,308,579
1874 . . . .	54,981,561	1,958,512
1875 . . . .	56,359,230	1,625,309
1876 . . . .	58,091,495	2,200,236

The imports, including treasure, were distributed as follows between the four great commercial divisions of India :—

Years ended March 31	Imports into Bengal	Imports into British Burma	Imports into Madras	Imports into Bombay
	£	£	£	£
1867 . . . .	18,976,850	781,084	3,144,730	19,372,955
1868 . . . .	21,840,163	1,130,213	3,681,869	20,476,046
1869 . . . .	21,321,371	1,388,814	4,104,692	24,128,314
1870 . . . .	19,496,082	1,067,391	4,086,478	22,232,435
1871 . . . .	18,588,706	1,128,744	4,032,341	15,108,938
1872 . . . .	19,741,420	1,439,656	3,792,232	17,684,252
1873 . . . .	16,492,741	1,753,345	3,894,058	13,676,002
1874 . . . .	17,169,310	1,852,459	3,861,057	15,054,121
1875 . . . .	20,257,175	2,215,258	3,812,848	16,501,002
1876 . . . .	18,847,720	1,685,576	4,454,291	17,425,803

The exports, including treasure, were divided as follows :—

Years ended March 31	Exports from Bengal	Exports from British Burmah	Exports from Madras	Exports from Bombay
	£	£	£	£
1867 . . . .	17,797,428	1,271,002	3,339,121	21,883,946
1868 . . . .	20,066,698	1,629,508	4,302,763	25,528,619
1869 . . . .	21,367,819	2,454,663	6,114,041	23,770,307
1870 . . . .	20,971,121	1,779,412	6,072,375	24,690,819
1871 . . . .	23,455,045	2,452,659	5,150,725	26,494,161
1872 . . . .	27,849,329	2,807,136	7,297,324	26,708,152
1873 . . . .	24,694,519	3,795,580	6,460,646	21,673,829
1874 . . . .	23,201,820	3,480,407	7,258,147	21,694,571
1875 . . . .	22,772,218	3,042,820	6,794,938	25,294,992
1876 . . . .	24,493,003	3,738,677	7,478,352	24,463,237

The amount of bullion and specie imported annually into India is very large, though it has been greatly on the decrease in recent years. The following table gives the imports, distinguishing gold and silver, in each of the ten fiscal years ended March 31, from 1867 to 1876 :—

Years ended March 31	Imports of Gold	Imports of Silver	Total Bullion and Specie
	£	£	£
1867	4,581,472	8,655,433	13,236,905
1868	4,775,924	6,999,450	11,775,374
1869	5,176,976	9,978,978	15,155,954
1870	5,690,400	8,264,407	13,954,807
1871	2,782,574	2,662,249	5,444,823
1872	3,573,778	8,000,035	11,573,813
1873	2,622,371	1,934,214	4,556,585
1874	1,648,808	4,143,726	5,792,534
1875	2,089,236	6,051,811	8,141,047
1876	1,836,381	3,464,341	5,300,722

The following table shows the exports of bullion and specie, distinguishing gold and silver, in each of the ten fiscal years from 1867 to 1876 :—

Years ended March 31	Exports of Gold	Exports of Silver	Total Bullion and Specie
	£	£	£
1867	739,143	1,692,360	2,431,503
1868	166,457	1,405,489	1,571,946
1869	17,624	1,377,956	1,395,580
1870	98,283	944,070	1,042,353
1871	500,453	1,720,312	2,220,765
1872	8,434	1,467,660	1,476,094
1873	79,009	1,219,070	1,298,079
1874	266,169	1,647,902	1,914,071
1875	215,701	1,409,608	1,625,309
1876	291,250	1,908,986	2,200,236

The imports of bullion and specie into India are mainly from the United Kingdom and from China.

The extent of the commercial intercourse between India and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table which gives the total value of the exports from India to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British produce and manufactures into India, in each of the ten years from 1867 to 1876 :—

Years	Exports from India to Great Britain and Ireland	Imports of British Home Produce into India
	£	£
1867	25,487,786	21,805,127
1868	30,071,871	21,251,773
1869	33,245,442	17,559,865
1870	25,090,163	19,303,920
1871	30,737,385	18,053,478
1872	33,682,156	18,471,394
1873	29,890,802	21,354,205
1874	31,198,446	24,080,693
1875	30,137,295	24,246,406
1876	30,025,024	22,405,420

The staple article of export from India to the United Kingdom is raw cotton, but the quantities, and still more the value of the exports have been greatly on the decrease within the decennial period. The following table exhibits the quantities and value of the exports of raw cotton from India to Great Britain in each of the ten years from 1867 to 1876 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Cwts.	£
1867	4,443,148	13,956,947
1868	4,398,119	15,975,569
1869	4,284,334	18,342,887
1870	3,041,165	9,434,674
1871	3,843,491	11,711,349
1872	3,934,546	12,862,300
1873	3,278,986	9,812,086
1874	3,668,928	10,325,630
1875	3,413,546	9,173,275
1876	2,448,738	5,874,704

Next to cotton, the most important articles of export from India to the United Kingdom in the year 1876 were jute, 3,813,784 cwts., of the value of 2,798,964*l.*; rice, 5,922,633 cwts., of the value of 2,639,309*l.*; flax and linseed, 1,232,263 qrs., of the value of 3,062,374*l.*; tea, 27,814,214 lbs., of the value of 2,428,906*l.*; and untanned hides, 281,198 cwts., of the value of 1,064,361*l.*

The chief articles of British produce imported into India are cotton goods and iron. The imports of cotton manufactures, averaging two-thirds of the total British imports into India, were of the value of 12,519,786*l.* in 1867; of 13,896,486*l.* in 1868; of 10,850,509*l.* in 1869; of 12,835,744*l.* in 1870; of 13,101,645*l.* in 1871, of 13,078,831*l.* in 1872; of 15,020,646*l.* in 1873; of 16,216,491*l.* in 1874; of 15,699,713*l.* in 1875; and of 14,934,370*l.* in 1876.

Of iron the imports amounted to 1,772,898*l.* in 1874, to 1,638,506*l.* in 1875, and to 1,637,584*l.* in 1876.

Next to the United Kingdom, the countries having the largest trade with India are China, the Straits Settlements, and Ceylon.

The internal commerce of India has been vastly developed of late years by the construction of several great lines of railways, made under the guarantee of the Government. In the year 1845 two great private associations, were formed for the purpose of constructing lines of railroad in India; but the projectors found it impossible to raise the necessary funds for their proposed schemes without the assistance of the State. It was, therefore, determined by the Indian Government to guarantee to the railway companies, for a term of 99 years, a rate of interest of 5 per cent. upon the capital subscribed for their undertakings; and, in order to guard against the evil effects of failure on the part of the companies, power was reserved by the Government to supervise and control their proceedings by means of an official director. The lands are given by the Government free of expense, and the stipulated rate of interest is guaranteed to the shareholders in every case, except that of the traffic receipts of the line being insufficient to cover the working expenses, in which event the deficiency is chargeable against the guaranteed interest. Should the net receipts be in excess of the sum required to pay the guaranty, the surplus is divided in equal parts between the Government and the shareholders, until the charge to the Government for interest in previous years, with simple interest thereon, has been repaid, after which time the whole of the receipts are distributed among the shareholders. The Government has the power, at the expiration of a period of 25 or 50 years from the date of the contracts, of purchasing the railways at the mean value of the shares for the three previous years, or of paying a proportionate annuity until the end of the 99 years, when the whole of the lands and works will revert from the companies to the Government. In 1869 the Government of India decided on carrying out all the new railway extensions by means of direct State agency, that is, without the intervention of guaranteed companies.

The progress of the railway system in India since 1854 is exhibited in the following table, which gives the length of lines open for traffic in 1860, in 1867, in 1872, in 1875, in 1876, and in 1877, at the commencement of each year:—

On 1st of January—						
1854	1860	1867	1872	1875	1876	1877
21	624	3,567	5,072	6,201	6,497	6,948



The following table shows the length of the various lines of railway, divided into Guaranteed and State railways, open for traffic, and in course of construction, on the 1st of January 1877:—

Railways	Open for traffic Jan. 1, 1877.	Total open, or under construct.
<b>GUARANTEED.</b>		
	Miles	Miles
East Indian, including Jabbalpoor branch . . . . .	1,503	1,503
Eastern Bengal . . . . .	158	160
Oude and Rohilkund . . . . .	544	711
Scind, Punjab, and Delhi . . . . .	664	664
Great Indian Peninsula . . . . .	1,288	1,288
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India . . . . .	417	417
Madras . . . . .	858	858
South Indian . . . . .	581	618
<b>STATE.</b>		
Calcutta and South-eastern . . . . .	28	28
Nalhati . . . . .	27	27
Khamgaon and Amraoti . . . . .	13	13
Rajputana . . . . .	400	400
Patri branch of Bombay and Baroda line . . . . .	22	22
Wurdha Valley . . . . .	18	47
Tirhut . . . . .	45	93
Punjab Northern . . . . .	103	267
Muttra and Hathras . . . . .	30	30
Northern Bengal . . . . .	—	373
Indus Valley . . . . .	—	508
Indore to Neemuch . . . . .	37	304
Indore to Khandwa . . . . .	70	86
Rangoon and Irawaddy Valley . . . . .	—	367
Agra to Gwalior . . . . .	—	72
West Rajputana . . . . .	—	315
Nagpur and Chattisgarh . . . . .	—	123
Wadi to Hyderabad . . . . .	121	121
Gaekwar of Baroda's . . . . .	20	20
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>6,948</b>	<b>9,435</b>

The number of passengers carried on the railways of India doubled in the course of eight years, rising from 15,056,502 in 1868, to 30,535,319 in 1876.

The net receipts of all the railways during the year 1876, after paying all expenses, amounted to 4,564,823*l.*, against 3,647,868*l.* in the previous year. The gross receipts in 1876 were 8,369,883*l.*, compared with 7,113,898*l.* in 1875.

According to an official report for the fiscal year 1876-77 the total amount of guaranteed capital that had been raised for the construction of railways up to the 31st March 1877 amounted to 94,834,562*l.*, of which 84,374,121*l.* consisted of share capital;

4,766,300*l.* of debentures; 5,422,458*l.* of debenture stock; and 269,683*l.* of capital not bearing interest, from premiums upon shares and debentures.

The construction of railways, besides fostering trade and commerce, has produced social and moral effects indicated, to some extent, by a vastly increased postal intercourse. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1876, the number of letters which passed through the Post-office of British India was 107,576,943; of newspapers 9,423,670; of parcels 851,915; and of books and patterns 1,618,393; being a total of 119,470,921. The following table gives the number of letters, newspapers, etc., carried, and the number of offices and receiving houses, together with the total revenue and expenditure of the Post-office—including that of the non-postal branches—in each of the ten fiscal years 1867 to 1876:—

Years ended March 31	Number of letters, newspapers, &c.	Post offices and letter boxes	Total revenue	Total expenditure
		Number	£	£
1867 . .	59,849,215	2,558	496,439	466,642
1868 . .	69,154,847	3,159	659,679	548,439
1869 . .	75,987,617	3,710	707,792	693,316
1870 . .	84,534,578	4,051	711,698	688,483
1871 . .	85,689,823	4,340	805,235	752,940
1872 . .	89,561,685	4,769	820,894	657,200
1873 . .	93,157,314	5,174	677,047	704,193
1874 . .	109,235,503	6,805	676,645	725,357
1875 . .	116,119,231	7,344	719,587	729,191
1876 . .	119,470,921	8,108	752,094	745,445

The number of letters, newspapers, &c., carried by the Post-office more than doubled in Bengal and Madras during the ten years 1867 to 1876. In 1867 the number was 12,141,451, and in 1876 it was 27,704,884 in Bengal; while in Madras the number was 9,793,693 in 1867, and 20,191,855 in 1876. The increase was not in anything like the same proportion in the other provinces of India.

In the fiscal year 1860–61 the mails travelled over 43,570 miles, of which total 36,784 miles was done by boats and ‘runners;’ 5,740 miles by carts and on horseback; and only 1,046 miles by railways. Fifteen years after, in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1876, the mails travelled over 57,044 miles, of which total 46,319 miles was done by boats and ‘runners;’ 4,176 miles by carts and on horseback; and 6,549 miles by railways.

The following table gives the number of miles of lines, the total receipts, and the working expenditure of all the telegraphs in India, in each of the ten fiscal years from 1867 to 1876:—

Years ended March 31	Number of miles of wire	Number of miles of line	Total Receipts	Working Ex- penditure
			£	£
1867 . .	15,866	13,371	105,587	253,191
1868 . .	18,067	13,705	114,499	213,583
1869 . .	20,597	14,014	120,887	234,431
1870 . .	21,378	14,489	121,064	235,567
1871 . .	22,834	15,102	126,953	229,562
1872 . .	28,893	15,336	153,962	228,997
1873 . .	30,681	15,705	183,216	254,610
1874 . .	32,556	15,980	196,820	255,711
1875 . .	33,798	16,649	203,881	266,823
1876 . .	34,603	17,295	212,914	315,702

The total number of messages despatched on the telegraph lines of India in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1876, was 921,640. Of these, 761,915 were paid private messages and on the public service, and the rest unpaid messages on the news and telegraph service. There were 230 telegraph offices on March 31, 1876.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of India, and the British equivalents, are:—

#### MONEY.

	£	s.	d.
The <i>Mohur</i> of Bengal, average rate of exchange . . .	1	13	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ <i>Mohur</i> of Bombay . . .	1	10	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ <i>Rupee</i> of Bombay . . .	1	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ <i>Rupee</i> of Madras of 15 Silver <i>Rupees</i> . . .	1	9	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ <i>Star Pagoda</i> of Madras . . .	0	7	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Madras or Company's <i>Rupee</i> of 16 <i>Annas</i> or 192 <i>Pice</i> . . .	0	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ <i>Sicca Rupee</i> . . . . .	0	2	0

The sum of 100,000 rupees is called a 'lac,' and of 10,000,000 a 'crore,' of rupees.

In 1835 the Government remodelled the currency of India, establishing a more uniform system, in conformity with which accounts are mostly kept at present in Rupees, reckoned of the value of 2 shillings. Silver is the only legal tender and standard of value.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Maund</i> of Bengal, of 40 <i>seers</i> . . .	= 2054 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ „ Bombay . . .	= 28 lbs.
„ „ Madras . . .	= 25 lbs.
„ <i>Candy</i> , of 20 <i>maunds</i> . . .	= 243 bushels.
„ <i>Tola</i> . . . . .	= 180 gr.
„ <i>Guz</i> of Bengal . . . . .	= 36 inches.

An Act 'to provide for the ultimate adoption of an uniform system of weights and measures of capacity throughout British India' was passed by the Governor-General of India in Council in 1871. The Act orders: Art. 2. 'The primary standard of weight shall be

called a *ser*, and shall be a weight of metal in the possession of the Government of India, equal, when weighed in a vacuum, to the weight known in France as the kilogramme.' Art. 3. 'The units of weight and measures of capacity shall be, for weights, the said *ser*; for measures of capacity, a measure containing one such *ser* of water at its maximum density, weighed in a vacuum.' Art. 4. 'The Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the "Gazette of India," declare the magnitude and denominations of the weights and measures of capacity, other than the said units, to be authorised under this Act: provided that every such weight or measure of capacity shall be an integral multiple or integral sub-multiple of one of the units aforesaid. The Governor-General in Council may, in like manner, revoke such notification. Unless it be otherwise ordered in any such notification, the sub-divisions of all such weights and measures of capacity shall be expressed in decimal parts.'

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning India.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries, and of the Coasting Trade between the several Presidencies, together with Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Foreign Trade of British India, from various periods to 1875-76. Imp. 4. Calcutta, 1877.

Finance and Revenue Accounts; and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India. Part I. Revenues, Charges, and other Cash Transactions of British India. Fol. Calcutta, 1877.

Finance and Revenue Accounts: Part II. Revenues and Charges of each Presidency and Province. Fol. Calcutta, 1877.

Finance and Revenue Accounts: Part III. Revenues and Charges, Statistics for the Administration of Revenue, and Miscellaneous Statistics. Fol. Calcutta, 1877.

Indian Army and Civil Service List. Issued by permission of the Secretary of State for India in Council. 8. London, 1877.

Memorandum on the Census of British India of 1871-72. Fol. London, 1875.

Report to the Secretary of State for India in Council on the Railways in India for the year 1876-77. By Julian Danvers, Government Director of Indian Railway Companies. Fol. London, 1877.

Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during the year 1875-76. Fol. London, 1877.

Statistical Abstract for the several Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom in each year from 1861 to 1875. No. XIII. 8. London, 1877.

Statistical Abstract relating to British India from 1866-7 to 1875-6. No. XI. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of India with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Blair (Charles) Indian Famines; their historical, financial, and other aspects. 12. London, 1874.

*Carnegy* (P.), Notes on the Land Tenures and Revenue Assessments of Upper India. 8. London, 1874.

*Chesney* (George), Indian Polity: a view of the system of Administration in India. 8. London, 1868.

*Dilke* (Sir Charles Wentworth, Bart., M.P.), Greater Britain: a record of travel in English-speaking countries in 1866 and 1867. 3rd ed. 8. London, 1869.

*Elliot* (Sir H. M.), History of India. 6 vols. 8. London, 1869-76,

*Fitzgerald* (W. F. Vesey), Egypt, India, and the Colonies. 8. London, 1870.

*Garnier* (Lieut. Fr.), Voyage d'exploration en Indo-Chine, effectué pendant les années 1866, 1867, et 1868. 2 vols. 4. Paris, 1873.

*Gleig* (Rev. G. R.), History of British India. 4 vols. 16. London, 1830.

*Gordon* (Lieut.-Col. T. E.), The Roof of the World, being a narrative of a journey over the high plateau of Tibet to the Russian frontier and the Oxus sources in Pamir. 8. Edinburgh, 1876.

*Grant Duff* (M. E., M.P.), Notes of an Indian Journey. 8. London, 1876.

*Griffin* (Lepel H.), The Rajas of the Punjab, being the history of the principal states in the Punjab, and their political relations with the British Government. 2d edit. 8. London, 1872.

*Hunter* (Dr. W. W.), The Annals of Rural Bengal. 5th ed. 8. London, 1870.

*Hunter* (Dr. W. W.), The Indian Musulmans. 2nd ed. 8. London, 1871.

*Jaccoliot* (L.) Lois, prêtres, et castes dans l'Inde. 8. Paris, 1877.

*Kaye* (John William), The Administration of the East India Company: a history of Indian progress. 8. London, 1853.

*Knight* (Robert), The Indian Empire and our financial relations therewith. 8. London, 1866.

*Latham* (R. G.), Ethnology of India. 8. London, 1859.

*Mahon* (Lord), Rise of our Indian Empire. 8. London, 1858.

*Markham* (Clements R.), Memoir of the Indian Surveys. 8. London, 1871.

*Marshman* (John Clark), The History of India, from the earliest period to the close of Lord Dalhousie's administration. 3 vols. 8. London, 1867-70.

*Martin* (R. Montgomery), The Progress and Present State of British India. 8. London, 1862.

*Martineau* (Rev. A.), British Rule in India. 12. London, 1857.

*Prichard* (J. T.), The Administration of India from 1859 to 1868. 2 vols. 8. London, 1869.

*Raikes* (C.), The Englishman in India. 8. London, 1867.

*Sherring* (Rev. M. A.), History of Protestant Missions in India. 8. Benares, 1875.

*Thornton* (W. T.), Indian Public Works and cognate Indian Topics. 8. London, 1875.

*Thurlow* (Hon. T. J.), The Company and the Crown. 8. London, 1866.

*Torrens* (Wm. T. McCullagh), Empire in Asia: How we came by it. 8. London, 1872.

*Tyrrell* (Lieut.-Col. F.), Waterways or Railways, or the Future of India. 8. London, 1874.

*Watson* (J. Forbes), and *Kaye* (Jn. Wm.), The People of India: a Series of Photographic Illustrations, with descriptive letterpress, of the Races and Tribes of Hindustan. 4 vols. Imp. 4. London, 1866-70.

*Wheeler* (J. Talboys), The History of India from the earliest ages. 4 vols. 8. London, 1874-76.



## JAPAN.

(SHO KOKU.--NIPPON.)

### Constitution and Government.

THE system of government of the Japanese empire is that of an absolute monarchy. It was adopted in the year 1869, when the now ruling sovereign overthrew, after a short war, the power of the formerly independent Daimios, or feudal nobles, reducing them to the position of simple tenants of the vast estates in their hereditary possessions. The sovereign bears the name of Supreme Lord, or Emperor; but the appellation by which he is generally known in foreign countries is the ancient title of Mikado, or 'The Venerable.'

*Mikado of Japan.*—Mutsu *Hito*, born at Yedo, Sept. 22, 1852; succeeded his father, Komei Tenno, 1867; married, Dec. 28, 1868, to Princess Haru-ko, born April 17, 1850, daughter of Prince Itchidgo.

The power of the Mikado is absolute and unlimited, in temporal as well as spiritual affairs. He acts through an executive ministry, divided, in imitation of that of France under Napoleon III., into eight departments, of the Imperial House, of Foreign Affairs, War, Navy, Finances and the Interior, Justice, Public Instruction, and Ecclesiastical Affairs. At the side of the Ministry stands the 'Sain,' or Senate, composed of thirty members, and the 'Shoin,' or Council of State, of an unlimited number of members, both nominated by the Mikado, and consulted by him at his pleasure.

There exists no regular law of succession to the throne, but in case of the death or abdication of the Mikado, the crown devolves generally, not on his son, but on either the eldest or the most distinguished member of his house. It is not uncommon that palace intrigues settle the choice, the only condition of legality of which is that the elect should be member of the Shi Shinnô, the 'Four Imperial Relatives,' or Royal Families of Japan. The throne can be, and has frequently been, occupied by a female, who, however, is not allowed to remain single, but must seek a consort within the limits of the Shi Shinnô.

The government is at present organised on a basis which is partly European. The Mikado is, theoretically, an absolute Sove-

reign, who reigns and governs; but the work of government is carried on by the Great Council, which is divided into three sections denominated Centre, Right, and Left. The Centre is composed of the Prime Minister, Vice-Prime Minister, and five advisers. The Left is made up exclusively of the Council of State, the functions of which are analogous to those of the French Conseil d'Etat, so far as the preparation and discussion of laws is concerned. The Right includes all the Ministers and Vice-Ministers of the eight departments into which the administration is divided. The Ministers, either individually or united in a Cabinet, decide all ordinary questions; but points of real importance are reserved for the Great Council, presided over by the Mikado. A Parliament was formed in 1869, with deputies selected by the provincial Governments, but it was soon dissolved, its deliberations taking no effect. The local administration in the provinces is in the hands of prefects, one of them residing in each of the 75 districts into which Japan is divided. The powers and the attributes of these prefects are far more extensive than those of any similar functionaries in Europe. There is, however, a limit to their judicial action, for they cannot carry into execution sentences involving banishment or death until they have been confirmed by the Minister of Justice.

Previous to the last change of government, which placed all power in the hands of the Mikado, a large share of administrative authority rested with the Daimios, the feudal proprietors of the soil, an official list of whose names was published periodically at Yedo, the capital. The list gave the family name and genealogy of each, as well as the fullest particulars of his family, the number of his residences, the extent and value of his territorial and other property, the uniform of his retainers, the design of his coat of arms, and the flag carried on his ships. A list of Daimios, published at Yedo in 1862, stated their number at 266, with incomes varying from 10,000 to 610,500 koban, or from about 15,000*l.* to 915,500*l.* The territory of each Daimio formed a sovereignty within itself, governed, in the case of the more powerful magnates, by a Secretary of State, called Karô, and a number of assistant ministers, and many of them were possessed of large bodies of troops. All these, with their fortified castles, and every attribute of authority, the Daimios surrendered, after more or less resistance, to the hereditary Emperor.

### Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The total revenue of Japan for the year 1874 was given, in official returns, at 9,750,000*l.*, and the total expenditure at 9,320,000*l.*, leaving a surplus of 430,000*l.* The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were as follows:—

## SOURCES OF REVENUE.

	£
Land tax . . . . .	8,053,000
Ground rent, licences to trade, and other taxes in the three cities of Yedo, Kiôto, and Ozaka . . . . .	62,000
Various licence tickets . . . . .	67,000
Ship tax . . . . .	7,000
Servants', carriage, and horse tax . . . . .	13,000
Stamps . . . . .	260,000
Alcoholic liquors . . . . .	155,000
Oil pressing . . . . .	11,000
Sugar . . . . .	57,000
Miscellaneous . . . . .	204,000
Maritime and Customs' duties . . . . .	364,000
Post Office . . . . .	40,000
Railways and Telegraphs . . . . .	40,000
Revenue of the Hokaido . . . . .	71,000
Incidental Receipts . . . . .	346,000
Total Revenue . . . . .	9,750,000

## BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.

	£
Redemption of public debt . . . . .	102,000
Public debt bearing interest . . . . .	221,000
Internal debt to be repaid . . . . .	50,000
Foreign debt interest . . . . .	115,000
Pensions . . . . .	2,523,000
Buildings . . . . .	800,000
Foreign relations . . . . .	20,000
Council of State . . . . .	66,000
Government Departments, including War (1,600,000 <i>l.</i> ) and Navy (360 000 <i>l.</i> ) . . . . .	4,271,000
Police . . . . .	170,000
Foreign Legations and Consulates . . . . .	22,000
Incidental expenses . . . . .	911,000
Total Expenditure . . . . .	9,320,000

In the budget estimates for the financial year 1876-77, approved by the Mikado and Great Council, the total revenue was calculated at 62,995,643 yen, or 12,599,128*l.*, and the total expenditure at 62,993,347 yen, or 12,598,669*l.*

The public debt of Japan was stated in 1875 to consist of 5,143,000*l.* internal, about half of which bears no interest, and of 1,102,000*l.* foreign liabilities, comprising a 9 per cent. loan of 1,000,000*l.* issued in 1870, and a 7 per cent. loan of 2,400,000*l.* contracted in London, at the price of 92½, in January 1875.

The armed force of Japan is composed, since 1869, of a single element, the troops kept by the Mikado, who constitute the imperial army. By a decree of the Mikado, dated December 28, 1872, the

liability to arms is made universal, but it was reported in 1877 that this order had not found execution. At present the Imperial army, under the command of the Mikado, is very small. Its exact strength is not known, but it probably does not exceed 80,000 men, comprising all arms. A number of Japanese officers and sub-officers were in recent years instructed by French military men at Yokohama.

The navy of Japan consisted at the end of June 1877, of one iron-clad frigate; two ironclad corvettes; two wooden corvettes; three schooners; one gunboat; one transport, and one yacht. The largest of these ships, the ironclad frigate Foo-soo, was built by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, at Poplar, near London, and launched April 14, 1877. The Foo-soo has a burthen of 3,700 tons displacement, with engines of 3,500 horse-power. The armour is from 7 inches to 9 inches in thickness, while the armament consists of four 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton and two 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton steel breechloaders by Krupp, so arranged as to command every point of the horizon. The second largest ship of the navy is an ironclad corvette, called the Kon-go, constructed at Earle's shipbuilding yard, Hull, after the design of Mr. Edw. J. Reed, and launched April 17, 1877. The Kon-go has a burthen of 2,800 tons displacement, with engines of 2,500 horse-power, and has a belt of armour 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick. The armament consists of 12 Krupp guns, capable of throwing steel shells of 142 pounds. There were in course of construction in England, at the end of 1877, two more ironclad corvettes of 1,700 tons each. The navy was manned at the same date by 1,200 sailors, including 67 artillerymen, and 260 marines. Naval instruction is given to the personnel of the Japanese navy by 8 commissioned and twenty-three non-commissioned English officers, who arrived in the country in 1873.

### Population, Trade, and Industry.

The total area of Japan is estimated at 156,604 square miles, with a population of 32,794,897, namely, 16,733,698 males, and 16,061,199 females, according to official reports of the year 1875. The empire is geographically divided into the three islands of Nippon, the central and most important territory; Kiushiu, 'the nine provinces,' the south-western island; and Shikoku, 'the four states,' the southern island. Administratively, there exists a division into seven large districts, called 'Dô,' or roads, which are subdivided into twenty-five provinces.

Education is very general in Japan, and is making greater progress than before since the recent change, which made Japan a monarchy.

The total value of the foreign trade of Japan was, according to consular reports, as follows in each of the three years 1872 to 1874:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	Dollars	Dollars
1872	26,188,441	24,294,532
1873	27,444,068	20,660,994
1874	24,223,629	20,001,637

The following ports of Japan divided between them the imports and exports of the year 1874 :—

Ports	1874	
	Imports	Exports
	Dollars	Dollars
Kanagawa (Yokohama)	16,716,298	12,578,573
Hiogo-Osaka . . .	5,649,521	4,962,897
Nagasaki . . . .	1,840,019	2,179,154
Hakodate . . . .	17,791	281,013
Total . . . .	24,223,629	20,001,637

The two staple articles of import into Japan, in the year 1874, were cotton and woollen fabrics, the former of the value of 9,793,488 dollars, and the latter of the value of 4,879,140 dollars. The two staple articles of export in the year 1874 were raw silk, of the value of 7,165,481 dollars, and tea, of the value of 4,398,711 dollars.

The commercial intercourse of Japan is carried on mainly with two countries, namely, Great Britain, and the United States of America, the former absorbing more than two-thirds of the whole. The extent of trade with the United Kingdom is shown in the sub-joined table, which gives the value of the total exports from Japan to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the total imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Japan in each of the five years 1872 to 1876 :—

Years	Exports from Japan to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Japan
	£	£
1872	184,342	1,961,327
1873	561,390	1,680,017
1874	537,136	1,282,899
1875	377,791	2,460,227
1876	657,145	2,032,685

The staple article of export from Japan to Great Britain in the year 1876 was raw silk, of the value of 432,234*l*. The other chief exports were tobacco, of the value of 17,689*l*.; wax, of the value of



24,650*l.*; and rice, of the value of 59,204*l.*, in 1876. The staple article of British imports into Japan consists of cotton goods, the value of which was 1,328,461*l.*, in 1876. Besides cotton manufactures, the British imports consisted chiefly of woollen fabrics, of the value of 248,175*l.*, and of iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 120,455*l.*, in the year 1876.

By treaties made with a number of foreign Governments—with the United States in March 1854; with Great Britain in October 1854; with Russia and the Netherlands in 1855; with France in 1859; with Portugal in 1860; with Prussia and the Zollverein in 1861; with Switzerland in 1864; with Italy in 1866; and with Denmark in 1867—the Japanese ports of Kanagawa (Yokohama,) Nagasaki, Hiogo-Osaka, Hakodate, and the city of Yedo—containing a population of 780,621, according to an enumeration taken in 1875—were thrown open to foreign commerce.

The first line of railway, from Hiogo to Osaka, 25 miles long, was opened for traffic on the 12th of June 1875, and a prolongation of the line to Kioto was in progress in 1877.

The ports of Hiogo-Osaka, Nagasaki, and Hakodate, are connected with each other, and with Europe, by lines of telegraphs.

The post office, first established in 1871, after European models, carried 30,312,100 letters in the year 1876, being an increase of 29 per cent. over the number carried in 1875, and of 98 per cent. over that carried in 1874. The charges for the letters are  $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* in all the large towns, and 1*d.* for the rest of the empire, while post-cards are sold at one-half these prices. The revenue of the post office in 1876 amounted to 595,201 yen, or 119,040*l.*, and the expenditure to 713,244 yen, or 142,649*l.*, leaving a deficit of 26,316*l.*, or 20 per cent. There were 2,354 post offices in Japan at the end of 1876.

## Diplomatic Representatives.

### 1. OF JAPAN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Shogei Wooyeno Kagenori, accredited March 3, 1875.  
*Secretaries.*—Suzuki Kinso; Stuart Lane.

### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN JAPAN.

*Envoy, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General.*—Sir Harry Smith Parkes, K.C.B., appointed March 28, 1865.

*Secretaries.*—Augustus H. Mounsey; Hon. J. St. V. Saumarez.

*Japanese Secretary.*—Ernest M. Satow.

## Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures in common use at the three open ports of Japan, and the British equivalents, are:—

### MONEY.

The <i>Ichibu</i> (silver), average rate of exchange	1 <i>s.</i> 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i>
„ Yen, or Dollar	4 <i>s.</i>

The gold yen, the unit of account, differs, as to the quantity of gold contained in it, from the quantity of gold contained in the standard gold dollar of the United States, by a reduction of only about three-tenths of one per cent. The yen contains of fine gold precisely one gramme and a half, and being of nine-tenths fineness, weighs just one gramme and two-thirds. Consequently, a decagramme of gold of the ordinary standard of nine-tenths fineness is equivalent in value exactly to six yens.

The Chinese system of taking money only for its strict metal value, and using it indiscriminately, either whole or in pieces, obtains also in Japan; but, unlike the Chinese, the Japanese have national coins. These coins were made out of the country until the latter part of 1870, when the Government purchased at Hong Kong the complete machinery of a mint, manufactured in England, and set it up at Osaka, in a building constructed for the purpose. The new coinage issued from this mint consists of gold 10, 5, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  dollar pieces, equal to Mexican dollars in shape, weight, and fineness; of silver dollars, and 50, 20, and 5 cents; besides copper 1 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cents and 1 mil, the latter said to be the smallest modern coin. They are made of iron, copper, silver and gold, and an alloy of gold and silver, and are of different shapes—rectangular, square, circular, and oval. There is also a paper currency, consisting of banknotes of one-quarter, one-half, and one *Riô*.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Picul</i> , or <i>ton</i>	.	.	.	.	= 133 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Kin</i> = 160 <i>momme</i>	.	.	.	.	= $1\frac{1}{3}$ „ „
„ <i>Shaku</i> = 10 <i>sun</i>	.	.	.	.	= $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
„ <i>Ri</i> = 36 <i>chô</i>	.	.	.	.	= $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

It is stated to be the intention of the Government to introduce into Japan at an early period a new system of weights and measures, based on the decimal system of France.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Japan.

#### I. 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Report by Mr. A. H. Mounsey, Secretary of Legation, on the Finances and Government of Japan, dated Yedo, March 5, 1877; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. II. 1877. London, 1877.

Commercial Reports from H. M.'s Consuls in Japan. 1871. 8. London, 1872.

Commercial Reports by H.M.'s Consuls in Japan. 1874. London, 1875.

Reports of Journeys in China and Japan performed by Mr. Alabaster, Mr. Oxenham, Mr. Markham, and Dr. Willis, of H.M.'s Consular Service. Presented to both Houses of Parliament. Fol. London, 1869.

Trade of Japan with the United Kingdom; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Adams* (F. O.), History of Japan, from the earliest period to the present time. 2 vols. 8. London, 1875.

*Alcock* (Sir Rutherford), The Capital of the Tycoon; a narrative of a three years' residence in Japan. 2 vols. 8. London, 1863.

*Bousquet* (George), Le Japon contemporain. Situation économique et financière. In 'Revue des deux Mondes.' Vol. 17. 8. Paris, 1876.

*Cornwallis* (Kinahan), Two Journeys to Japan, 1856-57. 8. London, 1859.

*Dickson* (Walter), Japan, being a sketch of the history, government, and officers of the Empire. 8. London, 1869.

*Du Pin* (M.), Le Japon: Mœurs, coutumes, rapports avec les Européens. 8. Paris, 1868.

*Fisscher* (J. F. Van Overmeer), Bijdrage tot de kennis van het japanische rijk. 4. Amsterdam, 1833.

*Fraissinet* (Ed.), Le Japon, histoire et description, mœurs, coutumes et religion. Nouvelle édition, augmentée de trois chapitres nouveaux, rapports et traités avec les Européens. 2 vols. 12. Paris, 1866.

*Griffis* (Wm. Elliot), The Mikado's Empire. 8. New York, 1876.

*Hellwald* (Friedrich von), Das Moderne Japan. In 'Unsere Zeit.' 8. Leipzig, 1876.

*Heine* (W.), Japan: Beiträge zur Kenntniss des Landes und seiner Bewohner. Fol. Leipzig, 1873.

*Jephson* (R. M.) and *Elmhirst* (E. P.), Our Life in Japan. 8. London, 1869.

*Humbert* (Aimé), Le Japon illustré. Paris, 1870.

*Leupe* (P. A.), Reise van Maarten Gerritz-Uries in 1643 naar het Noorden en Oosten van Japan. 8. Amsterdam, 1858.

*Mossman* (Samuel), New Japan, the land of the rising sun. 8. London, 1875.

*Osborn* (Capt. S.), A Cruise in Japanese Waters. 8. London, 1859.

*Pompe de Meerdervoort* (J. L. C.), Vijf Jaren in Japan, 1857-63. Bijdragen tot de kennis van het japanische keizerrijk en zijne Bevolking. 2 vols. 8. Leyden, 1867.

*Siebold* (Ph. Franz von), Nippon: Archiv zur Beschreibung von Japan. 8. Leyden, 1834-7.

*Siebold* (Pr. Franz von), Urkundliche Darstellung der Bestrebungen Nederlands und Russlands zur Eröffnung Japans. 8. Leyden, 1854.

*Spiess* (Gust.), Die preussische Expedition nach Ostasien während der Jahre 1860-62. Reise-Skizzen aus Japan, China, Siam und der Indischen Inselwelt. 8. Berlin, 1865.

*Taylor* (B.), Japan in our day. 8. New York, 1871.

*Titsingh* (Isaac), Nipon o Dai Itsi Ran, ou Annales des empereurs du Japon. Ouvr. corr. sur l'original japonais-chinois par M. J. Klaproth. 4. Paris, 1834.

*Wüllerstorff-Urbair* (Baron von), Reise der Oesterreichischen Fregatte Novara um die Erde in den Jahren 1857, 1858, 1859. Beschreibender Theil von Dr. Karl v. Scherzer. 2 vols. 8. Vienna, 1865.

## JAVA.

(NEDERLANDSCH-INDIË.)

### Constitution and Government.

JAVA, the most important of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, is administered, politically and socially, on a system established by General Van den Bosch, in 1832, and known as the 'culture system.' It is based in principle on the officially superintended labour of the natives, directed so as to produce not only a sufficiency of food for themselves, but the largest quantity of colonial produce best suited for the European market. To carry out the 'culture system,' there exists a complicate machinery of government, the functions of which descend into the minutest details of administration.

The whole of Java—including the neighbouring island of Madura—is divided into twenty-three provinces, or residencies, each governed by a Resident, who has under him several Assistant-Residents and a number of inspectors, called Contrôleurs. All these functionaries must be citizens of the Netherlands, and must have gone through an examination previous to their appointment by the Government. The Resident and his assistants exercise absolute control over the province in their charge; not, however, directly, but by means of a vast hierarchy of native officials. There is a regular and unceasing personal intercourse between the native chiefs and the Contrôleurs, who act as the immediate agents of the Resident. The native officials receive either salaries or percentages on the amount of the taxes gathered from the natives, and of the quantities of coffee delivered by them into the Government stores. Formerly, the 'culture system' comprised the forced labour of the natives, employed in the cultivation of coffee, sugar, indigo, pepper, tea, tobacco, and several other articles. At present, the labour of the natives is only required for the produce of coffee and sugar. By the terms of a bill which passed the legislature of the Netherlands in 1870, the forced cultivation of the sugar cane will be totally abolished in 1890.—(Official Communication.)

The superior administration of Java, and executive, is in the hands of a Governor-General, who is at the same time Governor of all the Netherland possessions in the East Indies. He is assisted by a Council of five members, who, however, have no share in the executive, and can act only as a Court of Advice.

*Governor-General.*—*J. W. Van Lansberge*, formerly Envoy of the Netherlands to Belgium; appointed Governor-General December 19, 1874.

The Governor-General represents not only the executive power of government, but he has the right of passing laws and regulations for the administration of the colony, so far as the authority is not reserved to the legislature of the mother-country. He is also commander-in-chief of the army and navy stationed in the Netherlands' possessions. But he is bound to adhere to the constitutional principles on which Java and its dependencies are governed, and which are laid down in the 'Regulations for the Government of Netherlands' India,' passed by the King and States-General of the mother-country in 1854.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

Java produces, for the benefit of the Netherlands, a large surplus revenue, after paying for its own government. The local revenue is derived from taxes on houses and estates, from licences, customs duties, personal imports, the income of crown lands, the Government monopolies of salt and opium, and a number of indirect taxes. But the chief portion of the large profits derived from Java is indirect, being obtained by the sale of a vast amount of colonial produce, grown under the 'culture system,' and disposed of in India and Europe at a price far above that of the cost of production.

The subjoined tabular statement gives the total revenue and expenditure of the colony, with the annual surplus, during each of the twelve years from 1866 to 1876, the first ten actual, and the last two budget estimates:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1865	119,824,869	88,693,505	31,131,364
1866	118,674,418	96,498,079	22,176,349
1867	111,483,157	84,347,614	27,135,543
1868	105,653,408	88,373,315	17,280,293
1869	107,487,338	93,269,033	14,218,305
1870	115,508,064	97,451,247	18,056,817
1871	127,868,047	98,623,086	29,244,961
1872	130,177,159	109,228,368	20,948,791
1873	139,315,833	125,703,676	13,612,157
1874	139,106,612	118,754,060	20,352,552
1875	127,183,275	117,071,590	10,111,685
1876	140,958,294	130,197,839	10,850,455

To the sum total of the revenue here enumerated the direct receipts from all sources obtained in Java contributed about one-third, and the remaining two-thirds were obtained in India and the Netherlands from the sale of colonial produce.—(Official Communication.)



### Army and Navy.

The peculiar system of government of Java necessitates a comparatively large army, numbering, on the average, about 30,000 rank and file, commanded by 1,200 commissioned officers. More than one-half of the troops are natives, and the rest Europeans of all countries, the whole of them recruited by voluntary enlistment. No portion of the regular army of the Netherlands is allowed to be sent on colonial service; but individual soldiers are at liberty to enlist, by the permission of their commanding officers, and they form the nucleus of the garrison of Java. The native and European soldiers are not divided into separate corps, but generally mixed together in the same battalions. The artillery is composed of European gunners, with native riders, while the cavalry are at present Europeans.

The infantry, which is the most important branch of the army in Java, is divided into field and garrison battalions. In the former there is a greater proportion of Europeans than in the latter. Each company is composed separately either of Europeans or of natives, but the European and native companies are mixed in the same battalion, in the proportion of one-third to two-thirds. Each battalion is composed of six companies, the two flank companies consisting of European soldiers, and the four centre companies of natives. The companies often contain 'half-castes,' negroes, and Christianised natives of India, all on a footing of perfect equality with the Europeans. The native companies are composed of the different Mahometan and heathen tribes of Netherlands' India, mixed together so as not to allow of any great preponderance of race or religion. The whole of the commissioned officers are Europeans, with the exception of a few natives of high rank—to the number of seven in July 1876—and in each of the companies composed of natives at least one-half of the non-commissioned officers must also be Europeans. A great number of the soldiers, both Europeans and natives, are married, and are allowed to be always accompanied by their families, except when on active service in the field. Every married man, when not actually quartered in a town, has a small plot of land which he may cultivate, and on which his family may live. Schools, both for adults and children, are attached to every battalion.

Unlike the Java army, which is purely colonial, the fleet of war in Netherlands' India forms a part of the royal navy, and its expenses are borne partly by the mother-country and partly by the colony. The fleet consisted, in the summer of 1877, of one screw frigate, two corvettes, and twenty-six smaller steamers.—(Official Communication.)

### Area and Population.

The area of Java, including Madura, embraces 51,336 English square miles, with a population of 18,125,269 in 1874, or 353 per square mile. The population more than quadrupled since the year 1816, when the British Government, after a temporary occupation extending over five years, restored the colony to the Netherlands. The following table gives the numbers of the population at various periods, and annually from 1871 to 1874, according to official returns:—

Years Dec. 31	Europeans	Chinese	Arabs and other foreign Orientals	Natives	Total
1816	—	—	—	—	4,615,270
1826	—	—	—	—	5,403,786
1836	—	—	—	—	7,861,551
1849	16,409	119,481	27,687	9,420,553	9,584,130
1853	17,417	130,940	27,554	10,114,134	10,290,045
1855	18,858	133,655	26,099	10,737,546	10,916,158
1856	19,431	135,649	24,903	11,110,467	11,290,450
1857	20,331	138,356	24,615	11,410,856	11,594,158
1861	20,523	139,960	24,451	12,834,174	13,019,108
1871	27,585	174,540	16,943	16,233,100	16,452,168
1872	28,926	185,758	22,032	17,061,484	17,298,200
1873	27,009	190,603	22,958	17,545,550	17,786,120
1874	27,571	191,821	23,481	17,882,396	18,125,269

Slavery was abolished in Java by a law of the States-General of the Netherlands, passed in 1856, which took effect on January 1, 1860. There were at this date 5,265 slaves in the colony, for each of whom, without regard to age or sex, the owner received 400 florins, or about 33*l.*, in compensation.

The greater part of the soil of Java is claimed as Government property, and it is only in the residencies in the north-western part of Java that there are private estates, chiefly owned by natives of the Netherlands. The bulk of the people are agricultural labourers. The landlords, whether under Government or private landowners, enforce one day's gratuitous work out of seven from all the labourers on their estates; they were formerly also entitled to as much work as they choose to claim, on the sole condition of paying each man the wages of the district, but this was abolished in 1872. Great power is vested in the Resident and his European and native officials to enforce a strict adherence to all the laws regulating labour.

The whole population of Java is legally divided into Europeans and persons assimilated with them, and natives and persons assimilated with them. The former are generally under the laws of the

mother-country, while in the jurisdiction of the latter their own customs and institutions are considered. The division of the whole population into two classes is a fundamental principle in the policy of the administration, and enacted in the code specifying the limits and conditions for future legislation in Netherlands' India. It is thereby withdrawn from the competence of the Governor-General and all other local legislative powers, and entirely preserved from alteration, except by the paramount legislative authority of the King and States-General of the Netherlands.—(Official Communication.)

### Trade and Commerce.

Almost the entire trade of Java is with the Netherlands, and there is comparatively little commercial intercourse with other countries.

The subjoined table gives the total value of merchandise and specie imported and exported at the Islands of Java and Madura, in each of the five years from 1870 to 1874:—

Years		Imports of Merchandise	Total Imports, including Specie	Exports of Merchandise	Total Exports, including Specie
1870 .	Guilders	44,459,151	46,828,100	61,228,235	65,570,200
	£	3,704,929	3,902,342	5,102,353	5,464,183
1871 .	Guilders	50,561,130	53,876,320	89,516,822	91,256,300
	£	4,213,428	4,489,693	7,459,735	7,604,691
1872 .	Guilders	59,267,557	67,656,230	128,784,385	132,942,930
	£	4,938,963	5,638,019	10,732,032	11,079,161
1873 .	Guilders	73,730,081	80,716,645	105,413,784	108,836,600
	£	6,144,174	6,726,387	8,784,482	9,069,717
1874 .	Guilders	90,349,000	94,493,000	143,752,000	144,212,000
	£	7,529,083	7,874,416	11,979,733	12,017,666

The principal articles of export from Java are sugar, coffee, rice, indigo, and tobacco. With the exception of rice, about one-half of which is shipped for Borneo and China, nearly four-fifths of these exports go to the Netherlands.

The subjoined table shows the value of the trade of Java with the United Kingdom in each of the five years 1872 to 1876:—

Years	Exports from Java to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Java
	£	£
1872	733,281	743,428
1873	436,163	727,365
1874	1,311,939	1,208,734
1875	1,442,607	1,577,980
1876	1,421,745	1,562,883

The chief and almost sole article of export from Java to the United Kingdom is sugar in an unrefined state. In the year 1873 the exports of sugar were of the value of 425,271*l.*; in 1874 they rose to 1,209,610*l.*; in 1875 to 1,425,918*l.*; but in 1876 fell to 1,400,981*l.* The staple article of British home produce imported into Java is manufactured cotton, including cotton yarns, of the value of 1,179,845*l.*, in the year 1876.

The whole of the exports from Java to the Netherlands, on account of the Government, are carried by the 'Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij.' This trading society was established at Amsterdam in 1824, with a capital of 37,000,000 guilders, or upwards of three millions sterling, but which was subsequently reduced to 24,000,000 guilders, or 2,000,000*l.* The King of the Netherlands, Willem I., was one of the principal shareholders, and to create confidence in the company, he promised a guarantee of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum to his associates. His Majesty had to pay this interest from his own purse up to the year 1832, when the introduction of the 'culture system' in Java laid the foundation for the prosperity of the company, which has since been uninterrupted. The capital to start and work the 'culture system' was advanced by the 'Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij,' on an interest of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. guaranteed by the State; and the company, at the same time, was appointed sole agent for buying and importing into Java all Government supplies, and for exporting the produce of the colony and selling it in Europe.—(Official Communication.)

The railways of Java consist of two lines, constructed under Government concessions, by the 'Netherlands' Indian Railway Company,' formed in 1863. At the end of 1876, the total length of railways opened for traffic was 263 kilomètres, or 165 Engl. miles, the total comprising a main line, 203 kilomètres long, from the port of Samarang, on the northern coast of the Island, to Djokdjokarta, and a local railway, 58 kilomètres in length, connecting Batavia, the capital, with Buitenzorg, the country seat of the Governor-General. A bill for the construction of a network of railways at the cost of the government was adopted in the session of 1875 by the States-General of the Netherlands.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Java, and the British equivalents, are:—

#### MONEY.

The *Guilder*, or *Florin* = 100 *Centen* = 1*s.* 8*d.*

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Amsterdam Pond</i>	.	=	1.09 lbs. avoirdupois.	
„ <i>Pecul</i>	.	.	=	133 lbs. „
„ <i>Catty</i>	.	.	=	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ „
„ <i>Chang</i>	.	.	=	4 yards.

The only legal coins, as well as weights and measures, of Java are those of the Netherlands.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Java.

## 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Koloniaal Verslag van 1877. 8. s' Gravenhage, 1877.

Jaarboek van het mijnwezen in Nederlandsch Oost-Indie. Uitgegeven op last van Z. Exc. den Minister van Koloniën. 1877. 8. Amsterdam, 1877.

Jaarboek van Naamregister van Nederlandsch-Indië voor 1877. Batavia, 1877.

Regerings Almanak voor Nederlandsch-Indië. 1877. 8. Batavia, 1877.

Statistiek van den Handel, de Scheepvaart en de inkomende en uitgaande Regten op Java en Madura. 8. Batavia, 1877.

Verslag van den staat van het schoolwezen in Nederlandsch-Indië. 8. Batavia, 1877.

Verslag over het jaar 1875, zamengesteld door de Kamer van koophandel en nijverheid te Batavia. 8. Batavia, 1877.

Report by Mr. Ward, British Secretary of Legation, on the progress of the Netherlands' East India possessions since 1857. dated January 17, 1863; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. VI. London, 1863.

Report by Mr. T. J. Hovel Thurlow, British Secretary of Legation, 'on Java and its Dependencies,' dated the Hague, July 1, 1868; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Nos. V. and VI. 1868. London, 1869.

Report by H. P. Fenton, British Secretary of Legation, on the railways of Netherland's India, dated The Hague, January 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Consul M'Lean on the trade, commerce, shipping, and population of Java, for the year 1873; in 'Reports from H. M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Consul Fraser on the commerce and industry of Java, dated Batavia, December 25, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part VI. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Fraser on the imports and exports of Java, dated Batavia, September 20, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Java with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom for the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.



2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Bickmore* (H. S.) Travels in the East Indian Archipelago. 8. London, 1868.

*Bleeker* (P.), Nieuwe bijdragen tot de kennis der bevolkingstatistiek van Java. Uitgegeven door het koninklijk instituut voor taal-, land- en volkenkunde van Nederlandsch Indië. 8. s' Gravenhage, 1870.

*De Jonge* (Jhr. M. J. K. J.), De Opkomst van het Nederlandsch gezag over Java. II.—VII. The Hague, 1869-75.

*Deventer* (JSz., S. van), Bijdragen tot de kennis van het Landelijk Stelsel op Java, op last van Z. Exc. den Minister van Kolonien J. D. Fransen van de Putte, bijeenverzameld. 8. Zalt-Bommel, 1865.

*Goeverneur* (J. J. A.), Nederlandsch Indië of de bewoners dezer streken, geschetst in tafereelen uit hun dagelijks leven, zeden en gebruiken. 8. Leiden, 1870.

*Hellwald* (Fr. Von), Das Colonialsystem der Niederländer in Ostindien. 8. Leipzig, 1873.

*Money* (J. W. B.), Java, or, How to Manage a Colony; showing a practical solution of the questions now affecting British India. 2 vols. 8. London, 1861.

*Müller* (Joh.), Beschreibung der Insel Java. 8. Berlin, 1860.

*Rütte* (J. M. C. E. le), Moko-Moko. Eene bijdrage tot de land en volkenkunde van Neêrlandsch Indië. 8. s' Gravenhage, 1870.

*Vliet* (L. van Woudrichem van), Over Grondeigendom en heeredienstpligtigheid op Java. 8. Amsterdam, 1864.

*Wallace* (Alfred Russel), The Malay Archipelago 8. London, 1869.

*Wenzelburger* (Theodor), Niederländisch-Ostindien. In 'Unsere Zeit.' Vol IX. 8. Leipzig, 1873.

*Wullings* (H. E.), Neêrlandsch Indië, met een kort overzicht onzer bezittingen in andere werelddeelen. 8. Zalt-Bommel, 1870.

---

## PERSIA.

(ARJANA.—ERAN.)

### Reigning Sovereign and Family.

**Nassr-ed-Din**, Shah of Persia, born September 4, 1829, eldest son of Shah Mohammed; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Sept. 10, 1848.

*Children of the Shah.*—1. *Muzaffer-ed-Din*, heir-apparent, born in 1850. 2. *Djilal-ed-Dauleh*, born in 1853.

The Shah of Persia—by his official title, ‘Shah-in-shah,’ or king of kings—is absolute ruler within his dominions, and master of the lives and goods of all his subjects. The Shah has, moreover, the right of designating his successor to the throne.

The whole revenue of the country being at their disposal, recent sovereigns of Persia have been able to amass a large private fortune. That of the present occupant of the throne is reported to amount to four millions sterling, one-half represented by diamonds—the largest the Derya-i-Noor, of 178 carats—and other precious stones, forming the crown jewels.

The present sovereign of Persia is the fourth of the dynasty of the Kadjars, which took possession of the crown after a civil war extending over fifteen years, from 1779 to 1794. The date of accession of each of the four members of the reigning dynasty was as follows :—

Aga-Mohammed . . .	1794	Mohammed . . .	1835
Feth-Ali . . .	1797	Nassr-ed-Din . . .	1848

It is within the power of the Persian monarchs to alter or to overrule the existing law of succession, and to leave the crown, with disregard of the natural heir, to any member of their family.

### Government, Religion, and Education.

The form of government of Persia is in its most important features similar to that of Turkey. All the laws are based on the precepts

of the Koran, and though the power of the Shah is absolute, it is only in so far as it is not opposed to the accepted doctrines of the Mahometan religion, as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet, his oral commentaries and sayings, and the interpretation of the same by his successors and the high priesthood. The Shah is regarded as vice-regent of the Prophet, and it is as such that he claims implicit obedience. Under him, the executive government is carried on by a ministry, formerly consisting of but two high functionaries, the Vizier-i-Azem, or grand vizier, and the Ameen-ed-Doulah, or lord treasurer, but in more recent times divided into seven departments, after the European fashion. However, the grand vizier and the lord treasurer are still by far the most important members of the executive, the vizier directing the whole foreign policy of the government, and acting as commander-in-chief of the army in the absence of, or as substitute, of the sovereign, and the treasurer superintending the home administration and the collection of the revenue.

The country is divided for administrative and other purposes into twenty provinces, each under the rule of a Beglerbeg, or civil and military governor, usually a member of the royal family. The provinces again are subdivided into districts, superintended by a Hakim, or governor-lieutenant, whose chief duty is the collection of the revenue. There is a certain amount of self-government in towns and villages, the citizens of the former electing, at fixed times, a Ketkhodah, or magistrate, and of the latter a Muhuleh, who administer justice, and also serve as organs of intercommunication between the people and the government.

The vast majority of the inhabitants of Persia are Mahometans, the total number of dissenters not amounting to more than about 74,000. The latter consist of Armenians, Nestorians, Jews, and Guebres, or Parsees. The Armenian population is estimated at 4,660 families, or 26,035 souls; the Nestorians—including both Protestants and persons who have joined the Roman Catholic Church, about 3,500 and 600 families respectively—at 4,100 families, or 25,000 souls; the Jews at 16,000 souls; and the Guebres at 1,200 families, or 7,190 souls.

The Mahometans of Persia are of the sect called Shiites or Sheahs, differing to some extent in religious doctrine, and more in historical belief, from the inhabitants of the Turkish empire, who are called Sunnites. The Persian priesthood consist of many orders, the chief of them at the present time being that of Mooshtehed, of whom there are but five in number in the whole country. Vacancies in this post are filled nominally by the members of the order, but in reality by the public voice, and the Shah himself is excluded from all power of appointment. Next in rank to the Mooshtehed is the Sheik-ul-Islam, or ruler of the faith, of whom there is one in every

large town, nominated by, and receiving his salary from, the government. Under these dignitaries there are three classes of ministers of religion, the Mooturelle, one for each mosque or place of pilgrimage; the Muezzin, or sayer of prayers, and the Mollah, or conductor of rites. The Armenians are under two bishops, one of them Roman Catholic, and both residing at Ispahan. There is wide tolerance exercised towards Armenians and Nestorians, but the Jews and Guebres suffer under great oppression.

Education is in a comparatively advanced state, at least as far as the upper classes are concerned. There are a great number of colleges, supported by public funds, in which students are instructed in religion and Persian and Arabian literature, as well as in a certain amount of scientific knowledge, while private tutors are very common, being employed by all families who have the means. A larger portion of the population of Persia are possessed of the rudiments of education than of any other country in Asia, except China.

### Revenue and Army.

The revenue and expenditure of the Government are known only from estimates, as no budgets, or other official accounts have ever been published. According to the most recent estimates, based on consular reports, the total receipts of the Government amounted, on the average of the years 1872 to 1875, to 1,900,000*l.* per annum, while the expenditure during the same period was at the rate of 1,756,000*l.* per annum. The receipts of the year 1875 amounted to 4,361,660 tomans, or 1,744,664*l.* in money, besides payments in kind, consisting of barley, wheat, rice, and silk, valued at 550,840 tomans, or 220,336*l.*, making the total revenue equal to 4,912,500 tomans, or 1,965,000*l.* The bulk of the public expenditure is for the maintenance of troops, and salaries, with pensions, to the Persian priesthood, while each annual surplus is paid into the Shah's treasury.

About one-fourth of the receipts are constituted by payments in kind, mostly reserved for the use of the army and the Shah's own household. The whole revenue is raised by assessments upon towns, villages, and districts, each of which has to contribute a fixed sum, the amount of which is changed from time to time by tax-assessors appointed by the Government. Almost the entire burthen of taxation lies upon the labouring classes, and, among these, upon the Mahometan subjects of the Shah. The amount of revenue collected from the Christian population, the Jews, and the Guebres, is reported to be very small.

The Government has no public debt. A balance due for many years by the Shah to Russia on account of the expenses of the war

concluded in 1828, amounting to about 200,000*l.*, was cancelled in 1856.

The Persian army, according to official returns of the Minister of War, numbers 105,500 men, of whom 5,000 form the artillery, 70,000 the infantry, and 30,500 the cavalry, regular and irregular. Of the total of these troops, however, only one-third are employed on active service, the standing army of Persia consisting, on the peace footing, of :—

Artillery, 5 batteries . . . . .	1,500
Infantry, 70 battalions . . . . .	18,000
Irregular cavalry . . . . .	10,000
Regular cavalry . . . . .	500
Total . . . . .	30,000

The remainder of the 105,500 troops enumerated in the Government returns form the reserve. The soldiers composing it are allowed to reside in their own villages and districts, where they may engage in agricultural and other pursuits, subject to no drill or military discipline, the infantry and artillery being usually disarmed when placed on this footing. They, as well as the irregular cavalry, are liable, however, to be called out at any moment, on the requisition of the Minister for War. By a decree of the Shah, issued in July 1875, it was ordered that the army should for the future be raised by conscription, instead of by irregular levies, and that a term of service of twelve years should be substituted for the old system, under which the mass of the soldiers were retained for life.

The organisation of the army is by provinces, tribes, and districts. A province furnishes several regiments; a tribe gives one, and sometimes two, and a district contributes one battalion to the army. The commanding officers are almost invariably selected from the chiefs of the tribe or district from which the regiment is raised. The Christians, Jews, and Guebres in Persia are exempt from all military service.

### Area, Population, and Trade.

The area and population of Persia are known only by estimates. According to the latest and most trustworthy of these, the country—extending for about 700 miles from north to south, and for 900 miles from east to west—contains an area of 648,000 square miles. A vast portion of this area is, however, an absolute desert, and the population is everywhere so scanty as not to exceed, on the average, seven inhabitants to the square mile. According to a carefully-made estimate, furnished by the British Secretary of Legation, in May 1868, the population of Persia at that period numbered :—



Inhabitants of cities . . . . .	1,000,000
Population belonging to wandering tribes . . . . .	1,700,000
Inhabitants of villages and country districts . . . . .	1,700,000
Total population . . . . .	4,400,000

The population of Persia is believed to be steadily declining in numbers, owing to misgovernment, the ravages of the plague, the general absence of sanitary laws, and the effects of polygamy. A wide-spread famine destroyed upwards of half-a-million lives in the year 1870. Estimates of the middle of the year 1875 report the total population of Persia, at that date, as under three millions.

The largest cities of Persia are—Tauris, or Tabreez, with 120,000; Tehran, with 85,000; Meshed, with 70,000; Ispahan, with 60,000; and Yezd, with 40,000 inhabitants. The one million of inhabitants of towns constitute the pure Persian race, and more than half of the remaining population belongs to the Turkish, Lek, Koordish, and Arab tribes, which are spread over the whole of the Shah's territory. In some provinces, such as Khorassan, and in the districts contiguous to the Turkish and Russian frontiers, nearly the entire population belongs to one or other of these tribes.

The whole external trade of Persia may be roughly valued at 4,000,000*l.* sterling annually, of which 2,500,000*l.* may be taken as the value of the imports, and 1,500,000*l.* as that of the exports. A diminution in the latter to the extent of nearly 1,000,000*l.* sterling has taken place within the last three years, owing to the failure of the most important industry of the country, the silk production. The imports from Europe and India into Persia consist of cotton manufactures, cloths, silks, and cotton yarns, and the exports, of raw silk, raw cotton, tobacco, opium, and coarse calico for the Russian and Turkish markets.

The greater part of the commerce of Persia centres at Tabreez, which is the chief emporium for the productions of Northern India, Samarcand, Bokhara, Cabul, and Beloochistan. There are no official returns of the value of the total imports and exports, the former of which are estimated to have averaged 1,100,000*l.*, and the latter 550,000*l.* per annum in the years 1873 to 1875. The principal article of import into Tabreez during the three years consisted of cotton goods of British manufacture, of the average annual value of 800,000*l.*; while the chief article of export was silk, shipped for France and Great Britain, of the average annual value of 110,000*l.* All the European merchandise that reaches Tabreez passes by Constantinople to Trebizonde, whence it is forwarded by caravans.

The direct trade of Persia with the United Kingdom is very small. In each of the five years 1872 to 1876 the value of the

exports of Persia to Great Britain and of the imports of British produce and manufactures into Persia was as follows :—

Years	Exports from Persia to Great Britain	Imports of British home produce into Persia
	£	£
1872	6,767	23,811
1873	10,991	46,853
1874	102,043	37,094
1875	44,331	45,723
1876	63,384	71,067

The direct exports from Persia to Great Britain in 1876 consisted mainly of opium, valued at 40,057*l.* Cotton goods, of the value of 61,795*l.*, were the staple article of British imports in 1876.

Persia has a system of telegraphs, established by Europeans. At the end of July 1876 there were 2,490 miles of telegraph lines, and 4,782 miles of telegraph wire in operation. The number of telegraph offices was 46 at the same date. The number of despatches forwarded in the year 1875 was 675,000, the revenue of the year from telegraphs amounting to 14,000*l.* An extension of the telegraph lines, connecting the chief towns with each other, was in course of construction in the years 1876 and 1877.

The first regular postal service, also established by Europeans, was opened in January 1877. Under it, mails are conveyed from Julfa, on the Russian frontier, to Tabreez and Tehran, and from thence to the port of Resht, on the Caspian Sea.

### Diplomatic Representatives.

#### 1. OF PERSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Envoy and Minister.*—Prince Nazem Malcom Khan, accredited April 1, 1873.

*Secretaries.*—Mirza Mikael Khan; Mirza Mohamed Aly; Mirza Aly.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERSIA.

*Envoy, Minister, and Consul-General.*—William Tylour Thomson, C.B.; appointed Envoy and Minister, July 15, 1872, and Consul-General, Feb. 6, 1873.

*Secretaries.*—Ronald F. Thomson; Arthur Larcom.

*Oriental Secretary.*—W. J. Dickson.

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Persia, and the British equivalents, are :—

#### MONEY.

The Keran	= 1,000 Dinars, or 20 Shahis	= 11½ <i>d.</i>
„ Toman	= 10 Kerans	= 9 <i>s.</i> 3½ <i>d.</i>

The gold coins of Persia, consisting of Tomans, five-Keran and two-Keran pieces, contain no alloy.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Batman</i>	=	40 <i>Sihrs</i> , or 640 <i>Miscals</i>	. =	13½ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Collothun</i>	=	3½ <i>Cypichas</i> , or 6¼ <i>Chenicas</i>	=	1·809 Imperial gallon.
„ <i>Artata</i>	=	8 <i>Collothun</i>	. . . =	1·809 Imperial bushel.
„ <i>Zer</i>	=	16 <i>Gerehs</i>	. . . =	38 inches.
„ <i>Fersakh</i> , or <i>Parasang</i>	. . . . .		=	4½ miles.

Besides the weights and measures here enumerated there exist a great variety of local standards. In foreign commerce, Russian weights and measures are largely used.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Persia.

## 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Report, by Mr. Ronald F. Thomson, British Secretary of Legation, on the population, revenue, military force, and trade of Persia, dated Tehran, April 20, 1868; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' 8. No. IV. 1868.

Report by Mr. W. J. Dickson, British Secretary of Legation, on the trade and industry of Persia, dated Gulahek, July 3, 1865; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. XI. 8. London, 1866.

Report by Mr. W. J. Dickson on the Trade of Persia, dated Tehran, February 21, 1871; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. II. 1872. 8. London, 1872.

Reports by Mr. Abbott, British Consul at Resht, and Consul-General at Tabreez, dated March 31, 1865, and April 30, 1866, on the imports and exports of Persia; in 'Commercial Reports received at the Foreign Office, 1865-66.' 8. London, 1866.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Jones on the trade and commerce of Tabreez and the industries of Persia, dated Tabreez, March 31, 1874; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Eastern Persia: an Account of the Journeys of the Persian Boundary Commission, 1870-72. 2 vols. 8. 1876.

Reports by Lieut.-Col. Ross and Major S. B. Miles, Political Agents, and of Mr. Consul Churchill, on the Trade and Industry of Persia, dated 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Churchill on the trade and commerce of the Provinces of Ghilan and Asterabad, dated Resht, Jan. 10, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Churchill on the trade and commerce of Ghilan, Mazenderan, and Asterabad, dated Resht, January 10, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part III. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Persia with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom in the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Blaramberg* (General), Statistical Survey of Persia, made in the years 1837-40. (In Russian.) 8. St. Petersburg, 1853.

*Blau* (Dr. Otto), Commerzielle Zustände Persiens. 8. Berlin, 1858.

*Brugsch* (Dr. Heinr.), Reise der k. preussischen Gesandtschaft nach Persien, 1860 und 1861. 2 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1864.

*Eastwick* (E. B.), *Journal of a Diplomat's Three Years' Residence in Persia.* 2 vols. 8. London, 1864.

*Kinneir* (J. M.), *Geographical Memoir of the Persian Empire.* 4. London, 1813.

*Markham* (Clements R.), *A General Sketch of the History of Persia.* 8. London, 1874.

*Marsh* (Capt. Hippisley Cunliffe), *A Ride through Islam: being a Journey through Persia and Afghanistan to India.* 8. London, 1877.

*Molon* (Ch. de), *De la Perse: Etudes sur la Géographie, le Commerce, la Politique, l'Industrie, l'Administration, &c.* 8. Versailles, 1875.

*Mounsey* (Augustus), *A Journey through the Caucasus and the Interior of Persia.* 8. London, 1872.

*Piggot* (John), *Persia: Ancient and Modern.* 8. London, 1875.

*Polak* (Dr. Jak. Ed.), *Persien. Das Land und seine Bewohner. Ethnographische Schilderungen.* 2 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1865.

*Sheil* (Lady), *Glimpses of Life and Manners in Persia.* 8. London, 1856.

*Spiegel* (Friedrich), *Eran: das Land zwischen Indus und Tigris.* 8. Berlin, 1863.

*Thielmann* (Baron), *Travels in the Caucasus, Persia, and Turkey in Asia.* 2 vols. 8. London, 1876.

*Thomson* (J.) *La Perse: sa population, ses revenus, son armée, son commerce. Avec notes par N. de Khanikof. In 'Bulletin de la Société de géographie.'* Juillet, 1869. 8. Paris, 1869.

*Ussler* (John), *Journey from London to Persepolis, including Wanderings in Daghestan, Georgia, Armenia, Kurdistan, Mesopotamia, and Persia.* 8. London, 1866.

*Watson* (Robert Grant), *A History of Persia, from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the year 1858.* 8. London, 1873.

## SIAM.

(THAÏ.)

## Government, Revenue, and Army.

THE form of government of Siam is feudal in character, the political power resting with a number of hereditary chieftains, owners of the land, while the general legislative and executive authority is vested in two kings, residing at Bangkok, the first of whom is the real occupant of the throne. In recent times, the two dignities have been frequently filled by father and son.

*First King of Siam.*—Somdet Phra Paramindr Maha *Khoulalokorn*, born September 21, 1853, eldest son of the late First King, Phra Paramandr; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, October 1, 1868.

*Second King of Siam.*—*Kroma Phraratscha* born 1874, eldest son of the First King.

The Second King has a court, ministers, and also an army of his own, and royal honours are paid to him on all occasions. He is also exempt from the customary prostration before the First King, instead of which he salutes him by raising hands in the air. But he cannot draw from the royal treasury without permission of his colleague, and, on the whole, is regarded as the chief subject of the First King.

The authority of both kings is but nominally acknowledged in a great part of the country, and many of the provinces, more particularly those of the north and north east, comprising the Laos States of Chiangmai, Lamphoon, Lakhon, Prii, Nan, Hluang Prabang, are under independent rulers, whose only token of allegiance to their feudal superiors consists in the presentation of gold and silver trees, which have to be forwarded to Bangkok every three years.

The public revenue is estimated at about 3,145,000*l.* sterling a year; of which sum, the poll-tax and fines for non-service in the army produce 2,500,000*l.*; the land-tax, 287,000*l.*; tax on fruit trees, &c., 65,000*l.*; on pepper, 50,000*l.*; on spirits and gambling, about 57,000*l.* each; and the customs, 33,000*l.* The tax collectors receive no salary, being remunerated by a tithe of the revenue realised. The expenditure is stated to keep within the receipts.

There is no standing army, but a general armament of the people, in the form of a militia. Every male inhabitant, from the age of 21 upwards, is obliged to serve the State for four months a year. The following individuals are, however, exempted:—Members of the priesthood, the Chinese settlers, who pay a commutation tax, slaves, public functionaries, the fathers of three sons liable



to service, and those who purchase exemption by a fine of from six to eight ticals a month, or by furnishing a slave or some other person not subject to the conscription, as a substitute. It is stated that the Government possesses upwards of 80,000 stand of arms, besides a considerable stock of cannon.

The fleet of war consists of numerous junks, galleys, and other small vessels, built on the Chinese model, and mounting heavy guns, manned by Chinese and other foreigners.

### Population and Trade.

The limits of the kingdom of Siam have varied much at different periods of its history: and even now, with the exception of the Western frontier, the lines of demarcation cannot be exactly traced, most of the border lands being occupied by tribes more or less independent. As nearly as can be calculated, the country extends, at present, from the 4th to the 20th degree of north latitude, and from the 96th to the 102nd degree of east longitude, being a total area of about 250,000 square miles. The numbers of the population are still more imperfectly known than the extent of territory, and the difficulty of any correct result is the greater on account of the Oriental custom of numbering only the men. The last native registers state the male population of the kingdom as follows, in round numbers:—2,000,000 Siamese; 1,500,000 Chinese; 1,000,000 Laotians; 1,000,000 Malays; 350,000 Cambodians; and 50,000 Peguans. Doubling these figures, to include the female sex, this would give a total population for the kingdom of 11,800,000 inhabitants, or 47 to the square mile.

The Siamese dominions are divided into 41 provinces, each presided over by a phaja, or governor. The native historians distinguish two natural divisions of the country, called Monang-Nona, the region of the north, and Monang-Tai, the southern region. Previous to the fifteenth century, the former was the more populous part of the country, but since the establishment of Bangkok as capital—with from 300,000 to 400,000 inhabitants—the south has taken the lead in population. Siam is called by its inhabitants *Thaï*, or Monang-Thaï, which means 'free,' or 'the kingdom of the free.' The word Siam—quite unknown to the natives—is Malay, from *sajam*, 'the brown race.'

There is comparatively little trade and industry in the country, mainly owing to the state of serfdom in which the population is kept by the feudal owners of the land. Throughout the whole of Siam, the natives are kept to forced labour for a certain period of the year, varying from three to four months, in consequence of which the land, rich in many parts, is so badly cultivated as barely to produce sufficient food for its thin population. Nearly the whole of the trade is in the hands of foreigners, and in recent years many Chinese,

not subject like the natives to forced labour, have settled in the country. The foreign trade of Siam centres in Bangkok, the capital. The value of the total exports from Bangkok in 1874 was 1,225,864*l.*, the staple article of export being rice shipped to the amount of 1,967,505 piculs, valued 604,569*l.* The minor exports of 1874 embraced a great variety of articles, chief among them teel-seed valued 64,011*l.*, and sugar, valued 53,928*l.* The total imports into Bangkok, in the year 1874, were of the value of 964,128*l.*, the imports comprising mainly textile goods, hardware, and opium, all brought from India. Of the exports of 1874, the amount brought in vessels under the British flag, was 511,373*l.*, while of the imports the amount was 540,911*l.* In the year 1874 the entries inwards at the port of Bangkok included 103 British vessels of 45,214 tons, and the clearances included 106 British vessels of 45,092 tons.

The direct commercial intercourse of Siam with the United Kingdom is inconsiderable, and of a very fluctuating character. In the five years 1872 to 1876 the value of the exports from Siam to Great Britain, and of imports of British produce into Siam, was as follows:—

Years	Exports from Siam to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Siam
	£	£
1872	66,714	26,399
1873	31,496	30,895
1874	—	27,541
1875	43,095	13,504
1876	127,110	5,313

The staple article of exports from Siam to Great Britain in the year 1876 was rice, of the declared value of 122,589*l.* There were no exports in 1871, nor again in 1874, while in 1872 and 1873 the principal article was unrefined sugar, of the value of 51,502*l.* in 1872, and of 26,963*l.* in 1873. Among the imports of British produce into Siam, the chief article in 1876 was cutlery, of the value of 1,048*l.*

### Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Siam, and the British equivalents, are:—

#### MONEY.

The *Tical*, or *Bat* = 12,800 *couries*, average rate of exchange, 2*s.* 6*d.*  
 „ *Spanish Dollar* . . . . . „ „ 4*s.* 2*d.*

The legal money of Siam is the *Tical*, a silver coin, with the device of an elephant impressed, weighing 236 grains troy. Spanish dollars, largely in use, are accepted in payment at the rate of 3 dollars for 5 *Ticals*. In 1875, the Government ordered a large quantity of bronze coinage from England, which is reported to get into

extensive use among the people, taking the place of small paper notes of the value of 200 cowries, or one-halfpenny, previously in circulation.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Tail</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	1½ oz. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Picul</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	133 lbs. „
„ <i>Catty</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	1½ „ „
„ <i>Chang</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	4 yards.

The basis of all measures of weights in Siam is the Niu, equal to 8 grains of husked rice; while the measures of length are taken from the Kup, or Keub, that is, the length of the thumb to the middle finger of a grown-up man, and the Sok, the length of the lower part of the arm, from the end of the middle finger to the elbow.

### Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

#### 1. OF SIAM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

*Consul*.—David King Mason, accredited April 27, 1868.

#### 2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SIAM.

*Agent and Consul-General*.—Thomas George Knox, appointed Feb. 8, 1875.

### Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Siam.

#### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Commercial Report from H. M.'s Consul-General in Siam for the year 1870. 8. London, 1871.

Reports of Mr. Thos. Geo. Knox, Consul-General, on the trade of Siam, dated Bangkok, February 12, 1870: in 'Commercial Reports from H. M.'s Consuls in China and Siam.' 8. London, 1870.

Reports by Mr. W. H. Newman on the trade of the port of Bangkok, dated June 30, 1875; and by Mr. D. J. Edwards on the state of Chiengmai and other Teak districts of Siam, dated June 17, 1875: in 'Commercial Reports by H. M.'s Consular Officers in Siam.' No. 1. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Trade of Siam with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries and British possessions, for the year 1876.' 4. London, 1877.

#### 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Alabaster* (Henry), The Modern Buddhist; being the Views of a Siamese Minister of State on His Own and other Religions. 8. London, 1870.

*Bastian* (Adolf), Die Völker des östlichen Asiens. 3 vols. 8. Leipzig und Jena, 1866–67.

*Bowring* (John), The Kingdom and People of Siam. 2 vols. 8. London, 1857.

*Gréhan* (A.) Le royaume de Siam. 8. Paris, 1868.

*Mouhot* (Henry), Travels in the Central Parts of Indo-China (Siam), Cambodia and Laos, during the years 1858–1860. 2 vols. 8. London, 1864.

*Pallegoix* (D. J.), Description du royaume Thai ou Siam. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1854.

*Scherzer* (Dr. K. von), Die wirthschaftlichen Zustände im Süden und Osten Asiens. Berichte der fachmännischen Begleiter der k. k. Expedition nach Siam, China und Japan. 8. Stuttgart, 1871.

## IV. AUSTRALASIA.

---

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

#### Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of New South Wales, oldest of the Australasian colonies, is embodied in the Act 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 54, proclaimed in 1855. It vests the legislative power in a Parliament of two Houses, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of not less than twenty-one members nominated by the Crown, and the Assembly of seventy-two members, elected by sixty constituencies. To be eligible, a man must be of age, a natural-born subject of the Queen, or, if an alien, then he must have been naturalised for five years, and resident for two years before election. There is no property qualification for electors, and the votes are taken by secret ballot. The executive is in the hands of a governor nominated by the Crown.

*Governor of New South Wales.*—Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G., born 1824; served in the 87th Fusiliers; member of the Irish Poor-law Board, 1846–53; President of Montserrat, 1854–55; Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christopher, 1855–59; Governor of Hong-Kong, 1859–64; Governor of Ceylon, 1864–71; appointed Governor of New South Wales, February 23, 1872; assumed the government, June 3, 1872.

The Governor, by the terms of his commission, is commander-in-chief of all the troops in the colony. He has a salary of 7,000*l.* In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a Cabinet of seven ministers, containing the following members:—

*Colonial Secretary and Premier.*—Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.

*Colonial Treasurer.*—Hon. William Alexander Long.

*Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.*—Hon. John Lackey.

*Attorney-General.*—Hon. William Bede Dalley.

*Minister of Public Works.*—Hon. Edward Combes.

*Minister of Lands.*—Hon. Thomas Garrett.

*Postmaster-General.*—Hon. John Davies.

*Minister of Mines.*—Hon. Ezekiel Alexander Baker.

The Colonial Secretary has a salary of 2,000*l.*, and the other ministers of 1,500*l.* The Cabinet is responsible for its acts to the Legislative Assembly.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The principal part of the public revenue, in recent years, was derived from the sale and rent of public lands. The next important source of revenue was from customs duties, chief among them the import duties on spirits. Direct taxation does not exist.

In the year 1876, the revenue from the customs produced 1,011,872*l.*, while the land revenue was 2,772,999*l.* The other chief sources of revenue were from railways, 678,391*l.*, and from the post office, 190,981*l.*

The revenue and expenditure of the colony, including under the first head loans, and under the latter sums disbursed for public works, were as follows in each of the six years 1871 to 1876:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1871	4,288,862	3,602,499
1872	4,161,415	3,638,623
1873	3,324,713	2,918,725
1874	4,200,827	3,506,780
1875	4,121,996	3,399,024
1876	5,037,661	4,749,013

It will be seen that there was a surplus of revenue over expenditure in each of the six years, that of 1876 amounting to 288,648*l.* The surplus of every year was to be devoted to a reduction of customs duties.

The public debt of the colony amounted to 3,830,230*l.* in 1860, to 6,418,030*l.* in 1866, to 6,917,630*l.* in 1867, to 8,564,830*l.* in 1868, to 9,546,030*l.* in 1869, to 11,470,637*l.* in 1875, and to 11,759,519*l.* at the end of 1876. The debt was chiefly incurred for railways and other public works.—(Official Communication.)

### Area and Population.

New South Wales, discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, was first colonised by convicts in 1788, the British Government having sent thither 565 male and 192 female prisoners condemned to transportation for life. The colony originally embraced all the territory from Cape York in the parallel of 10° 37' south latitude, to South



Cape in latitude  $43^{\circ} 29'$  south, including the islands in the Pacific within this latitude, and inland to the westward as far as the 135th meridian of east longitude. The erection into separate colonies of South Australia in 1836, Victoria in 1851, and Queensland in 1859, greatly reduced its area. It now contains an area of 323,437 square miles, being enclosed within the parallels of  $28^{\circ}$  and  $37^{\circ}$  south latitude, and  $141^{\circ}$  and  $154^{\circ}$  of east longitude. Its greatest length is 900 miles, but averaging only 500. The greatest breadth is about 850 miles, but the average does not exceed 500 miles. Its boundaries are, on the north, the colony of Queensland; on the east, the Pacific Ocean; on the south, the colony of Victoria; on the west, South Australia. The 141st meridian is the dividing line from South Australia; and the 29th parallel, with an irregular line to Point Danger, from Queensland.

In 1788 the total population of the colony, including the Government establishment and convicts, amounted to 1,030, and in 1810 the population, free and felon, had risen to 8,293. In 1821 the inhabitants of New South Wales had increased to 29,783, and in 1828 to 36,598. Of this number, 14,156 were male, and 1,513 female convicts. The colony was relieved from the transportation of criminals in 1840.

According to the returns of the last census, taken April 2, 1871, the total population of the colony, exclusive of aborigines, was 503,981, comprising 275,551 males and 228,430 females. The preceding census, taken April 7, 1861, showed a total population of 350,860, of whom 198,488 were males and 152,372 females. The estimated population on the 31st of December, 1876, was 618,214.

The population of Sydney, capital of New South Wales, numbered 134,755 at the census of April 2, 1871, the total comprising 75,945 inhabitants within the city, and 58,810 in the suburbs. The increase of population in the decennial period 1861-71 was 19,105, or  $33\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the city, and 21,967, or  $59\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the suburban districts.

### Trade and Industry.

The trade of New South Wales more than quadrupled in the fifteen years from 1850 to 1864. The total value of the imports in 1850 amounted to 2,078,338*l.*, and in 1864 had risen to 10,135,708*l.* The exports in 1850 were valued at 2,399,580*l.*, and in 1864 at 9,037,832*l.* From 1864 till 1870 there was a decline in both imports and exports, but a new rise took place in 1871, continuing, with interruptions, till 1876.

The value of the total imports and exports, including bullion and specie, in each of the six years 1871 to 1876, was as follows :—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1871	9,609,451	11,245,032
1872	9,208,496	10,447,049
1873	11,088,388	11,815,829
1874	9,259,816	8,668,113
1875	13,490,210	13,671,581
1876	13,672,776	13,003,941

Rather more than one-third of the total imports into New South Wales come from the United Kingdom, and about one-third of the exports are shipped to it. The rest of the trade is chiefly with British Possessions. The commercial intercourse of the colony with the United Kingdom is shown in the following tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports from New South Wales to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British produce and manufactures into New South Wales in each of the six years from 1871 to 1876 :—

Years	Exports from New South Wales to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into New South Wales
	£	£
1871	3,659,100	2,541,126
1872	3,710,047	3,569,559
1873	3,696,019	4,333,719
1874	3,900,044	4,375,355
1875	4,442,680	5,584,638
1876	4,861,837	4,816,576

The staple article of exports from New South Wales to the United Kingdom is wool, the quantities and values of which were as follows in each of the six years from 1871 to 1876 :—

Years	Quantity	Value
	lbs.	£
1871	41,385,767	2,570,063
1872	37,615,919	2,399,670
1873	38,826,362	2,503,381
1874	42,619,142	2,616,458
1875	43,602,277	3,072,784
1876	53,445,792	3,317,202

Next to wool, the most important articles of export to Great Britain are tin, of the value of 400,927*l.*; copper, of the value of

335,985*l.*; tallow, of the value of 187,563*l.*; and preserved meat, of the value of 150,272*l.* in 1876. The imports from Great Britain consist of all the chief articles of British manufacturing industry, notably textile fabrics and iron.

In June 1876, New South Wales had 24,382,536 sheep; 3,134,086 horned cattle; 357,696 horses; and 190,950 pigs. The total area of land under cultivation embraced 297,575 acres, of which there was under wheat 154,030 acres; under barley, 3,462 acres; under oats, 13,795; under rye, 1,342; under maize, 119,956; and under other kinds of grain 254 acres; making a total of 292,839 acres of land under corn crops. At the same date, freeholders under conditional purchase numbered 14,028; other freeholders, 9,471; leaseholders of land conditionally purchased, 1,102; other leaseholders, 6,671, being a total of 31,272.

New South Wales is believed to be richer in coal than the other territories of Australasia. In 1875, there were 26 mines worked, producing in the year 1,192,861 tons of coal, valued at 665,746*l.*

The gold mines of New South Wales cover a vast area, extending over three districts, called the Western Fields, the Southern Fields, and the Northern Fields. The gold produce of 1872, the highest on record, amounted to 392,186 ounces, and it sank to 328,197 ounces in 1873; to 243,518 ounces in 1874; to 201,779 ounces in 1875; and to 126,788 ounces in 1876. The Western Fields produced 94,879 ounces; the Southern Fields 27,418 ounces; and the Northern Fields 4,491 ounces in the year 1876.

New South Wales likewise possesses valuable copper mines, the yield from which in 1876 was 6,027 tons.

New South Wales has three lines of railway, the Southern, the Northern, and the Western. At the end of 1876, there were 509 miles of railway open for traffic, and 179 miles under contract, to be completed before the end of 1878. The whole of the lines were built by the Government, at a cost of 8,638,362*l.* up to the 31st of December 1876. The net earnings in the year 1876 amounted to 353,819*l.*, being at the rate of 4.43 per cent. on the expended capital.

Of electric telegraphs there were in the colony 8,014 miles of wire, at the end of 1876, constructed at a cost of 212,255*l.* The paid messages transmitted in 1876 numbered 385,000. There were 105 telegraph stations at the end of 1876.

The Post-office of the colony transmitted 9,300,000 letters, 4,720,100 newspapers, and 235,000 packets in the year 1876.

*Agent-General of New South Wales in Great Britain.*—Hon. William Forster, formerly Colonial Treasurer, appointed Feb. 1876.

---

## NEW ZEALAND.

### Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government for New Zealand was established by statute 15 & 16 Vict. cap. 72. By its terms, the legislative power is vested in the Governor and a 'General Assembly,' consisting of two Chambers, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the House of Representatives. The Legislative Council consists of forty-five members, nominated by the Crown for life, and the House of Representatives of eighty-eight members, elected by the people for five years. Members of both branches of the legislature receive payment at the rate of 157*l.* 10*s.* per annum. Every owner of a freehold worth 50*l.*, or tenant householder, in the country at 5*l.*, in the towns at 10*l.* a year rent, is qualified both to vote for, or to be a member of, the House of Representatives. The executive is vested in a governor, appointed by the Crown.

*Governor of New Zealand.*—Rt. Hon. George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of *Normanby*, born 1819, only son of the first marquis; Member of Parliament for Scarborough, 1847-58; Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, 1858-63; succeeded his father, 1863; Governor of Queensland, 1871-74; appointed Governor of New Zealand, September 5, 1874.

The Governor, who is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the troops, has a salary of 5,000*l.* and of 2,500*l.* allowance. The general administration rests with a responsible ministry, consisting of the following members:—

*Premier.*—Sir George Gray, K.C.B., born 1815; entered the British army 1829, and retired as captain, 1839; Governor of South Australia, 1840-46; Governor of New Zealand, 1846-54; Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, 1854-61; again Governor of New Zealand, 1861-67.

*Colonial Secretary.*—Hon. Colonel Whitmore.

*Colonial Treasurer.*—Hon. J. M. Larnach.

*Postmaster-General and Telegraph Commissioner.*—Hon. J. T. Fisher.

*Minister for Justice and Native Affairs.*—Hon. John Sheehan.

*Minister for Public Works.*—Hon. John Sheehan.

*Immigration Minister and Secretary for Crown Lands.*—Hon. J. MacAndrew.

Besides the above ministers, there are two native members of the Executive Council, but not in charge of any department.

Each of the Ministers has a salary of 1,250*l.* per annum.

The colony is divided into nine counties, originally called provinces, four in the North Island, and five in the Middle Island. Each of these was formerly governed by an elected Superintendent and a Provincial Council, but by an Act of the General Assembly, 39 Vict., No. XXI., passed in 1875, the provincial form of sub-government was abolished, and a substitute for it provided by the establishment of local boards without legislative powers.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the colony is divided into Ordinary and Territorial revenue. The chief source of ordinary revenue is from customs receipts on imports, which produce more than three-fourths of the total receipts. Separately treated in the financial accounts of the government is the territorial revenue, derived partly from the sale of crown lands, depasturing licenses and assessments, and partly from export duties on gold and mining licenses. The following table exhibits the ordinary and the territorial revenue, and the total, in each of the ten years ending Dec. 31, from 1866 to 1875:—

Years	Ordinary Revenue	Territorial Revenue	Total Revenue
	£	£	£
1866	1,086,293	776,429	1,862,722
1867	1,225,584	561,730	1,787,314
1868	1,195,512	425,323	1,620,835
1869	1,025,516	382,070	1,407,586
1870	960,368	327,589	1,287,957
1871	921,672	377,699	1,299,371
1872	1,005,942	618,772	1,624,714
1873	1,487,393	1,265,788	2,753,181
1874	1,873,448	1,150,900	3,024,348
1875	2,047,234	688,722	2,735,956

The largest branch of expenditure is on account of the colonial debt, which, incurred to promote public works, including a comprehensive system of railways, on a vast scale, is comparatively great. In the year 1875, the interest of the general debt—exclusive of territorial liabilities—amounted to 657,527*l.*, and the charge on the sinking fund to 74,518*l.*, being a total of 732,045*l.*

The public debt of the colony, dating from 1856, amounted to 77,174*l.* in that year, and rose to 594,044*l.* in 1860, to 1,289,750*l.* in 1863, to 2,219,450*l.* in 1864, to 4,368,682*l.* in 1865, to 5,435,729*l.* in 1866, to 7,579,000*l.* in 1867, to 7,178,143*l.* in 1868, to 7,360,616*l.* in 1869, to 7,841,891*l.* in 1870, to 8,496,016*l.* in 1871,



to 9,985,386*l.* in 1873, and to 13,897,185*l.* on the 31st of December 1875. The liabilities of New Zealand, here enumerated, constitute the debt of the General Government, and do not include the debts of the Provincial Governments, the latter contracted for local purposes. The aggregate liabilities of the nine Provincial Governments amounted, on the 31st of December 1875, to 3,502,843*l.*, the largest debt being that of the Province of Otago, 1,349,020*l.*, and the next largest that of Auckland, 695,925*l.*

The following tabular statement gives the amount of the various liabilities of the General Government, incurred under successive legislative acts, on the 31st of December 1875 :—

Overdue Debentures . . . . .	£311
New Zealand Loan Act, 1856—£500,000 . . . . .	120,000
Interest and Sinking Fund on 1856 Loan . . . . .	36,000
New Zealand Loan Act, 1860—£150,000 . . . . .	93,100
New Zealand Loan Act, 1863—£3,000,000 . . . . .	1,519,400
Debentures Act, 1864, and Amendment Act, 1865 . . . . .	50
Treasury Bills Extended Currency Act, 1873 . . . . .	400,000
Consolidated Loan Act, 1867 . . . . .	2,062,400
Defence and other Purposes Loan Act, 1870 . . . . .	656,900
Immigration and Public Works Loan Acts, 1870, 1873, and 1874 . . . . .	8,664,424
General Purposes Loan Act, 1873 . . . . .	294,600
Westland Loan Act, 1873 . . . . .	50,000
Total . . . . .	13,897,185

Of the Immigration and Public Works Loan of 1870, the sum of 1,000,000*l.* was guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament, under Act 33 & 34 Vict. cap. 40. The loan was issued in England, at the price of 84 per cent., bearing interest at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and secured on the consolidated revenues of New Zealand.

### Area and Population.

The colony of New Zealand, first visited by the Dutch navigator, Tasman, in 1642, and surveyed by Captain Cook in 1769, consists of three principal islands, known as the North, the Middle, and the South, or Stewart's Island. The whole group is nearly 1,000 miles long, and 200 miles broad; its coast line extends over 3,000 miles. The area of the country is estimated at 102,000 square miles, two-thirds of which are fitted for agriculture and grazing. The North Island contains about 44,000 square miles, and the Middle Island 57,000, while Stewart's Island, uninhabited as yet, and partly unexplored, has an area of about 1,000 square miles. New Zealand was officially established as a colony in 1840.

The population of New Zealand, in 1851, when the first census was taken, numbered 26,707, exclusive of aborigines. In 1858, the

number had risen to 59,413, of whom 33,679 were males, and 25,734 females, being an increase, in the seven years, of 122 per cent. In 1861, the total was 99,022, comprising 61,063 males, and 37,959 females, or an increase of 40 per cent. in three years. The next triennial census of 1864 showed a population of 172,158, of whom 106,580 were males, and 65,578 females, while at the following enumeration, made December 19, 1867, the total number of inhabitants was found to be 218,668, comprising 131,806 males, and 86,678 females; and at the next following enumeration, of February 27, 1871, the population had increased to 256,260, comprising 150,267 males, and 105,993 females. Finally, a census taken March 1, 1874, showed the population, exclusive of Maories, to number 299,514 souls, of whom 170,981 were males, and 128,533 females.

The following table shows the population of European descent, distinguishing the sexes, of each of the 9 counties of New Zealand, and of the outlying Chatham Islands, according to the last census, taken March 1, 1874 :—

Counties	Males	Females	Total
North Island :—			
Auckland . . . .	37,106	30,345	67,451
Taranaki . . . .	3,043	2,424	5,465
Wellington . . . .	16,246	13,544	27,790
Hawke's Bay . . . .	5,416	3,812	9,228
Middle Island :—			
Nelson . . . .	13,545	9,013	22,558
Marlborough . . . .	3,259	2,486	6,145
Canterbury . . . .	32,294	26,481	58,775
Otago with Southland . .	50,121	34,992	85,113
Westland . . . .	9,473	5,387	14,860
Chatham Islands . . . .	78	51	129
Total . . . .	170,981	128,533	299,514

The estimated population on the 31st December 1876 was 399,075, comprising 4,900 Chinese immigrants.

The total number of inhabited houses and other dwellings found at the census of March 1, 1874, in the colony was 65,858, or nearly five individuals to one dwelling. Of these, 54,523 were described as constructed of wood; 2,042 of stone, or brick; 572 of 'Raupo'; and 2,546 of 'cob, sod,' &c.; while 1,967 were simple tents.

At the census of 1874, there were four towns with upwards of 10,000 inhabitants in New Zealand, namely, Dunedin, in Otago, 18,499; Auckland, 12,775; Wellington, 10,547; and Christchurch, in Canterbury, 10,294 inhabitants. With the exception of Auck-

land, which decreased in population, the towns largely increased in number of inhabitants between the enumerations of 1871 and 1874.

The number of aborigines, or so-called Maories, in New Zealand, is only known through official estimates, which, however, are believed to be tolerably accurate. From these it appears that, at the enumeration of March 1, 1874, there were in the North Island, 43,538, and in the South Island 1,932 Maories, or a total of 45,470 in the whole colony. The native population of North Island in 1874 comprised 23,308 males, and 19,458 females; and that of South Island 1,055 males and 877 females, while of 772 Maories the sex was not stated. According to all accounts, the Maories, like the aborigines of other countries settled by Europeans, are declining in numbers from year to year. The result of a native census taken all over the colony between September 1857 and 1858, was the enumeration of 55,970 Maories—31,667 males, and 24,303 females—so that from 1858 to 1874, the decline amounted to 10,500 souls.

Included in the census returns of 1874 as forming part of the non-aboriginal population were 4,816 Chinese, comprising 4,814 males, and 2 females. The great bulk of these immigrants from Asia were engaged in gold mining. The total population of the gold-fields, at the date of the census, was 49,152, comprising 32,865 males and 16,287 females.

The total number of immigrants and of emigrants, and the surplus of immigrants over emigrants into the colony, was as follows in each of the ten years from 1866 to 1875:—

Years	Immigrants. Number	Emigrants. Number	Surplus of Immi- grants over Emi- grants. Number
1866	14,893	7,294	7,599
1867	11,126	6,267	4,859
1868	8,723	7,863	860
1869	8,903	5,262	3,641
1870	9,124	5,547	3,577
1871	10,083	5,297	4,786
1872	10,725	5,752	4,973
1873	13,572	4,761	8,811
1874	43,965	5,859	38,106
1875	31,737	6,467	25,270

The 31,737 immigrants of 1875 comprised 19,558 males and 12,179 females. The number of immigrants the cost of whose introduction was paid by the Government in the year 1875 was 20,370, viz. 11,435 males, and 8,935 females. Of the total number of Government immigrants introduced during the year 1875 into the colony, 9,667 were English, 4,896 Irish, and 3,761 Scotch: making a total of 18,324 from the United Kingdom.

### Trade and Industry.

The commerce of New Zealand increased nearly twenty-fold in the twenty years from 1856 to 1875, the imports rising from less than half a million to more than eight millions, and the exports from a quarter of a million to upwards of five millions.

The following table exhibits the value of the total imports and exports of the colony in each of the six years 1871 to 1876 :—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1871	4,078,193	5,282,084
1872	5,142,951	5,190,665
1873	6,241,062	5,521,800
1874	8,121,812	5,152,143
1875	8,029,172	5,475,844
1876	6,905,171	5,673,465

The commercial intercourse between New Zealand and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports of merchandise—exclusive of gold and specie—from New Zealand to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into New Zealand, in each of the six years 1871 to 1876 :—

Years	Exports from New Zealand to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into New Zealand
	£	£
1871	2,529,297	1,370,755
1872	2,664,752	2,300,143
1873	3,149,978	3,361,562
1874	3,542,099	4,408,400
1875	3,489,138	3,854,090
1876	3,499,692	3,190,802

The staple article of export from New Zealand to the United Kingdom is wool, the quantities and value of which were as follows in each of the six years from 1871 to 1876 :—

Years	Quantity	Value
	lbs.	£
1871	34,394,703	1,986,996
1872	33,719,756	2,069,980
1873	39,239,206	2,445,235
1874	48,209,802	2,888,074
1875	49,548,472	3,079,115
1876	52,585,145	2,997,579

Next to wool, the two most important articles of export from New Zealand to Great Britain in 1876 were corn and flour, of the value of 186,651*l.*, and gum, of the value of 91,093*l.* There were in former years also large exports of preserved meat, amounting to 185,590*l.* in 1872, but falling to 167,579*l.* in 1873; to 114,708*l.* in 1874; to 19,801*l.* in 1875; and to 14,668*l.* in 1876. The British imports comprise mainly iron, textile fabrics and apparel, and haberdashery.

The live stock of the colony consisted, at the census of March 1, 1874, of 99,859 horses; 494,917 cattle; 11,704,853 sheep; 123,921 pigs; and 1,058,198 heads of poultry. The greatest increase of live stock in recent years was in sheep. They numbered 1,523,324 in 1858; 2,761,383 in 1861; 4,937,273 in 1864; 8,418,579 in 1867; and 9,700,629 in 1871, and 11,704,853 in March 1874.

Large gold fields were discovered in the spring of 1857. In the year 1875 there were 355,322 ounces of gold, of the declared value of 1,407,770*l.*, exported from New Zealand. The amount exported from April 1, 1857, to the end of 1874 was 7,599,973 ounces, of the declared value of 29,577,016*l.*

The construction of a comprehensive system of railways connecting the chief towns of the colony, was commenced, at the expense of the Government, in the autumn of 1872. At the end of June 1877, the length of miles open for traffic was 800, while 200 miles were in course of construction, under contract, and 150 miles authorised were waiting to be commenced. The total expenditure on railways, up to the 30th of June 1877, was 6,215,000*l.*

On the 31st December 1875, the colony had 3,156 miles of telegraph lines, and 7,065 miles of wire. The number of telegrams despatched in the year 1875 was 993,323, of which total 849,919 were private, and 143,404 Government messages. The total receipts from telegrams in the year 1875 amounted to 74,420*l.*, of which 59,678*l.* came from private, and 14,742*l.* from Government messages.

The post-office in the year 1875 received 5,053,403 letters, of which number 4,731,873 came from places within, and 642,575 from places without the colony. The total number of newspapers received in 1875 was 4,026,457, of which number 2,775,669 came from places within, and 1,250,788 from places without the colony. Money orders to the number of 73,027, and the amount of 293,481*l.*, were issued in 1874. The total revenue of the post-office amounted to 104,371*l.* in 1874, and to 122,496*l.* in 1875.

*Agent-General of New Zealand in Great Britain.*—Hon. Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G., formerly Premier of New Zealand; appointed September 1876.



## QUEENSLAND.

### Constitution and Government.

THE form of government of the colony of Queensland was established December 10, 1859, on its separation from New South Wales. The power of making laws, and imposing taxes, is vested in a Parliament of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The former consists of thirty members, nominated by the Crown for life. The Legislative Assembly comprises forty-two deputies, returned from as many electoral districts, for five years, by the ballot vote of all taxpayers. The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown.

*Governor of Queensland.*—Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B., born 1810; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; entered the army as ensign 1827, and retired as captain 1848; Inspector of Irish poor laws, 1849–51; Governor of Sierra Leone, 1851–54; Governor of Western Australia, 1854–62; Governor of Vancouver's Island, 1863–67; Governor of the West African Settlements, 1867–72; Governor of Hong Kong, 1872–76; appointed Governor of Queensland, November 10, 1876.

The Governor is commander-in-chief of the troops, and also bears the title of vice-admiral. He has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum. In the exercise of the executive authority he is assisted by an Executive Council of six ministers, consisting of the following members:

*Colonial Secretary and Premier.*—Hon. Robert M. Stewart.

*Secretary for Public Lands.*—Hon. John Douglas.

*Colonial Treasurer.*—Hon. James Robert Dickson.

*Attorney-General.*—Hon. Samuel Walker Griffith.

*Secretary for Public Works and Mines.*—Hon. George Thorn, jun.

*Postmaster-General.*—Hon. Charles Stuart Mein.

Each of the ministers has a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum. They are jointly and individually responsible for their acts.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The public income of the colony nearly trebled in the decennial period 1866 to 1875, while the disbursements increased at the same rate. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of Queensland during each of the ten years from 1867 to 1876:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1867 . . .	669,041	719,967
1868 . . .	780,117	797,470
1869 . . .	772,888	761,235
1870 . . .	743,058	764,491
1871 . . .	823,169	787,555
1872 . . .	996,323	865,743
1873 . . .	1,120,034	948,750
1874 . . .	1,160,947	1,121,710
1875 . . .	1,261,464	1,404,198
1876 . . .	1,263,268	1,283,519

The greater part of the revenue of Queensland is derived from customs duties, land sales, and rents of public lands; while the chief expenditure is for works of general utility, and for Government aid to immigration.

The public debt of the colony amounted, on December 31, 1876, to the sum of 5,253,286*l.*, of which sum 3,070,800*l.* was created by debenture loans, and the rest under 'The Treasury Bills Act of 1866,' viz., 30 Victoria, No. 8, and 30 Victoria, No. 10. At the end of the year 1864 the total debt amounted to 548,000*l.*, and gradually increased from that period.

### Area and Population.

Queensland comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent, including, in the terms of the Letters Patent establishing the colony, 'all and every the adjacent islands, their members and appurtenances, in the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf of Carpentaria.' The boundaries of Queensland are, on the north the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the east the Pacific Ocean, on the south the colony of New South Wales, on the west the 141st meridian of longitude from the 29th to the 26th parallel, and thence to the 138th meridian north to the Gulf of Carpentaria. The vast territory thus defined is of an estimated area of 669,520 English square miles, or 428,492,800 acres, with a seaboard of 2,250 miles. The colony formed, under the name of Moreton Bay, a part of New South Wales until it was erected into a separate colony, with the name of Queensland, by an order of Her Majesty in Council, which took effect on December 10, 1859, upon the arrival of the first Governor.

The first settlement of the colony was by convicts sent from Great Britain, the earliest of them arriving in 1825. In 1842 the country was thrown open to free settlers, and an enumeration taken in 1846 showed the total population, free and felon, to number 2,257. In 1851, the total population had increased to 8,575, and in 1856 to 17,082. The population amounted to 24,870 on December 31,

1859; to 29,074 on December 31, 1860; to 34,367 at the same date in 1861; to 45,077 on December 31, 1862; and to 107,427 on December 31, 1868. On September 1, 1871, the population had increased to 120,104, while at the last enumeration, taken May 1, 1876, there was a total population of European descent, numbering 173,283 souls, of whom 105,009 were males, and 68,274 females. The census returns state that there is no reliable information to be obtained regarding the number of aborigines living within the boundaries of the colony.

Queensland is divided into seventeen municipalities, the largest of which, as regards population, is Brisbane. It contains the city of Brisbane, the capital of the colony, and the seat of government, with a population of 28,061 at the end of July 1877. The two next largest towns of the colony are Rockhampton, with 5,497, and Ipswich, with 5,091 inhabitants.

The immigrants into the colony in former years, chiefly from the United Kingdom, have more recently consisted to a great extent of natives of China and the South Sea Islands. In 1876 the immigrants numbered 21,831, and the emigrants 9,965, giving an excess of 10,866 arrivals. The excess of arrivals over departures in the year 1875 was 15,169; but according to the report of the Registrar-General of the colony, 'the excess of increase was from the coloured races only, the arrivals of Europeans showing 3,710 less, and those of Chinese and South Sea Islanders 8,935 more in 1875 than in 1874.' The immigrants of 1876 comprised 17,700 males, and only 4,131 females.

### Trade and Industry.

The total value of the imports and exports of Queensland, in the five years 1872 to 1876, is given in the following table:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1872	2,218,717	2,998,934
1873	2,781,726	3,542,513
1874	2,833,814	3,750,048
1875	3,328,009	3,857,575
1876	3,126,559	3,875,581

The commercial intercourse of Queensland is chiefly with the other Australian colonies, and next to them with the United Kingdom. The subjoined tabular statement gives the value of the exports, exclusive of gold, from Queensland to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Queensland in each of the five years 1872 to 1876:—

Years	Exports from Queensland to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into Queensland
	£	£
1872	690,749	575,388
1873	871,235	815,638
1874	898,831	868,865
1875	930,106	1,123,214
1876	984,568	893,490

The staple article of exports from Queensland to the United Kingdom is wool, the value of which was 517,315*l.* in 1871; 497,252*l.* in 1872; 534,935*l.* in 1873; 633,687*l.* in 1874; 769,889*l.*, in 1875; and 848,996*l.* in 1876. The only other notable article of export to Great Britain is preserved meat, of the value of 41,375*l.*, in 1876. Among the imports of British produce into Queensland in the year 1876, the chief were apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 137,921*l.*, and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 224,177*l.*

The growth of cotton and of the sugar-cane have been attempted in recent years, and both industries are reported to be rapidly growing. At the end of 1876, there were 13,735 acres under sugar-cane, out of a total of 85,353 acres under cultivation. The live stock at the end of 1876 numbered 130,289 horses, 1,985,807 cattle, 7,241,810 sheep, and 53,023 pigs.

There are several coal mines in the colony, the produce of which amounted to 32,100 tons, in 1875. Gold-fields were discovered in 1867, the produce of which amounted to 147,073 ounces, valued at 660,136*l.*, in the year 1876.

At the end of 1876 there were 298 miles of railway open for traffic in the colony, and 113 miles more in course of construction. There were two main lines, the Southern and Western, 212 miles long, running from the town of Ipswich to Warwick, and to Brisbane, and the Northern, 53 miles long, from Rockhampton to Westwood and Comet Junction, in the direction of the Dawson river.

The post-office of the colony in the year 1876 carried 3,557,875 letters, 2,643,913 newspapers, and 204,625 packets.

At the end of 1876 there were in the colony 4,633 miles of telegraph lines, and 5,229 miles of wire, with 112 stations. The number of messages sent was 479,073 in the year 1876.

*Agent-General of Queensland in Great Britain.*—Hon. Arthur Macalister, C.M.G.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

### Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of South Australia bears date October 27, 1856. It vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The former is composed of eighteen members, six of whom retire every four years, their successors being then elected for twelve years. The executive has no power to dissolve this body. It is elected by the whole colony voting as one district. The qualifications of an elector to the Legislative Council are that he must be twenty-one years of age, a natural-born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll six months, besides having a freehold of 50*l.* value, or a leasehold of 20*l.* annual value, or occupying a dwelling-house of 25*l.* annual value. The qualification for a member of Council is merely that he must be thirty years of age, a natural-born or naturalised subject, and a resident in the province for three years. The President of the Council is elected by the members.

The House of Assembly consists of forty-six members, elected for three years. The qualifications for an elector are that of having been on the electoral roll for six months, and of having arrived at twenty-one years of age; and the qualifications for a member are the same. There were 33,368 registered electors in 1877. Judges and ministers of religion are ineligible for election as members, as well as aliens who have not resided five years in the colony. The elections of members of both Houses take place by ballot.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and an Executive Council, consisting of the responsible ministers, and specially appointed members.

*Governor of South Australia.*—Colonel Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, K.C.M.G.; entered the army in the Royal Engineers, and served at the Cape of Good Hope, 1841–48; executed the fortifications of Alderney, 1852–55; Inspector-General of Fortifications, 1856–75; Governor of the Straits Settlements, 1875–77; appointed Governor of South Australia, July 3, 1877.

The Governor, who is at the same time commander-in-chief of the troops, has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum. The ministry, of



which he is the president, is divided into six departments, presided over by the following members:—

*Chief Secretary.*—Sir Henry Ayers, K.C.M.G.

*Attorney-General.*—Hon. J. C. Bray.

*Treasurer.*—Hon. R. D. Ross.

*Commissioner of Crown Lands.*—Hon. John Carr.

*Commissioner of Public Works.*—Hon. John Colton.

*Minister of Justice and Education.*—Hon. E. Ward.

The Ministers have a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum each. They are jointly and individually responsible to the Legislature for all their official acts.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The total annual revenue and the total annual expenditure of the colony of South Australia for each of the ten financial years, ending June 30, from 1868 to 1877 were as follows:—

Years ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1868	716,004	1,852,689
1869	777,351	802,251
1870	657,576	736,817
1871	778,094	759,477
1872	697,442	700,200
1873	937,648	914,121
1874	974,628	943,807
1875	1,055,936	1,167,050
1876	1,316,794	1,183,655
1877	1,491,225	1,415,703

The greater part of the revenue of the colony is derived from customs duties, and the sale of Crown lands, while the main portion of the expenditure is on account of public works. The customs duties and the sale of Crown lands produce together about one-half of the total revenue, the rest being derived from a great number of sources, including railways, telegraphs, post-office, Adelaide water rates, and port and harbour dues. About one-third of the expenditure is for administrative charges, comprising salaries of judges &c., civil establishments and police, gaols, and prisons. The disbursements for public works amounted in recent years to about one-third of the total expenditure.

The public debt of the colony, dating from 1852, amounted, on the 30th June 1877, to 4,337,000*l.* The debt was 3,837,100*l.* at the end of June 1876. It was proposed by the Government, in July 1877, to raise another loan of 1,500,000*l.*, during the current

year for public works. The whole of the existing debt was raised for reproductive public works, mainly railways, telegraphs, and harbour improvements.—(Official Communication.)

### Area and Population.

The original boundaries of the colony, according to the statutes of 4 and 5 Wm. IV. cap. 95, were fixed between  $132^{\circ}$  and  $141^{\circ}$  E. long. for the eastern and western boundaries, the  $26^{\circ}$  of S. lat. for the northern limit, and for the south the Southern Ocean. The boundaries of the colony were subsequently extended, under the authority of Royal Letters Patent, dated July 6, 1863, so as to embrace all the territory lying northward of  $26^{\circ}$  S. latitude and between the 129th and 138th degrees of East longitude. The total area of the colony at present is calculated to be 383,328 English square miles, or 245,329,920 acres. Of this total, about 250,000 square miles were put to profitable use at the end of 1876.

South Australia was first colonised in 1836 by emigrants from Great Britain, sent out under the auspices of a company called the South Australian Colonisation Association, which in 1835 obtained a grant from the Imperial Government of the lands of the colony. The conditions were that the land should not be sold at less than 1*l.* per acre; that the revenue arising from the sale of such lands should be appropriated to the immigration of agricultural labourers; that the control of the company's affairs should be vested in a body of commissioners approved by the Secretary of State for the colonies, and the Governor be nominated by the Crown.

The total population of each sex, at seven enumerations taken in the years from 1844 to 1871, was as follows:—

Date of census	Males	Females	Total
February 26, 1844 . . .	9,526	7,840	17,366
„ 26, 1846 . . .	12,670	9,720	22,390
January 1, 1851 . . .	35,302	28,398	63,700
March 31, 1855 . . .	43,720	42,101	85,821
April 8, 1861 . . .	65,048	61,782	126,830
March 25, 1866 . . .	85,334	78,118	163,452
April 2, 1871 . . .	95,408	90,218	185,626

The enumerations here given did not include the aboriginal population, the total of which cannot be ascertained. The number of aborigines living in settled districts was found to be 3,369, namely, 1,833 males and 1,536 females, at the census of April 2, 1871. The estimated population of the colony, exclusive of aborigines, was reported, by the Registrar-General, to be 218,060 at the end of 1876.

As regards religion, the census returns of 1871 stated the most numerous body to be that of the Church of England, counting 50,849 members, next to it coming 28,668 Roman Catholics, and 27,075 Wesleyan Methodists.

The population was distributed as follows over the counties and pastoral districts of the colony, at the census of April 2, 1871 :—

Counties and Pastoral Districts.	Males	Females	Total
Counties:—			
Adelaide . . . . .	41,454	44,139	85,593
Gawler . . . . .	4,715	3,945	8,660
Light . . . . .	10,329	9,690	20,019
Stanley . . . . .	5,301	4,484	9,785
Victoria . . . . .	515	303	818
Daly . . . . .	6,510	5,843	12,353
Fergusson . . . . .	377	199	576
Frome . . . . .	939	900	1,839
Hindmarsh . . . . .	6,857	6,705	13,562
Sturt . . . . .	2,942	2,788	5,730
Eyre . . . . .	1,275	1,057	2,332
Burra . . . . .	1,750	1,651	3,401
Young . . . . .	40	40	80
Hamley . . . . .	52	20	72
Albert . . . . .	43	32	75
Alfred . . . . .	47	25	72
Russell . . . . .	457	336	793
Cardwell . . . . .	72	37	109
Buckingham . . . . .	122	106	228
MacDonnell . . . . .	460	319	779
Robt . . . . .	1,371	1,036	2,407
Grey . . . . .	5,037	4,408	9,445
Flinders . . . . .	823	728	1,551
Total Counties . . . . .	91,488	88,791	180,279
Pastoral Districts:—			
Western District . . . . .	693	362	1,055
Northern District . . . . .	1,604	595	2,199
North-Eastern District . . . . .	776	267	1,043
South-Eastern District . . . . .	—	—	—
Yorke's Peninsula . . . . .	—	—	—
Kangaroo Island . . . . .	145	142	287
Total Pastoral Districts . . . . .	3,218	1,366	4,584
Shipping . . . . .	530	32	562
Northern Territory . . . . .	172	29	201
Total . . . . .	95,408	90,218	185,626

The number of acres under cultivation doubled in the ten years from 1866 to 1876. There were 739,714 acres under cultivation at the end of 1866, and 1,444,586 acres at the end of 1876. Of the total at the latter date, 898,820 acres were under wheat. The live stock of the colony at the end of 1876 comprised 107,164 horses, 219,240 horned cattle, and 6,179,395 sheep.

### Trade and Industry.

The total value of South Australian imports and exports, inclusive of bullion and specie, from and to various countries, in each of the five years 1872 to 1876 was as follows :—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1872	2,801,571	3,738,623
1873	3,829,830	4,587,859
1874	3,973,455	3,868,276
1875	4,203,802	4,805,051
1876	4,576,183	4,816,170

The imports into the colony consist of numerous articles of general consumption, textile manufactures, and British colonial produce, the principal article being drapery goods. The three staple articles of export are wool, wheat and flour, and copper ore. The exports of wool amounted to 8,617,589*l.* in 1873; to 1,762,987*l.* in 1874, and to 1,833,519*l.* in 1875; the exports of wheat and flour to 1,692,738*l.* in 1873, to 1,212,243*l.* in 1874, and to 1,680,976*l.* in 1875; and the exports of copper ore to 768,522*l.* in 1873; to 693,836*l.* in 1874, and to 762,386*l.* in 1875.

There were 107,164 horses; 219,240 horned cattle, and 6,179,395 sheep in the colony at the end of 1875.

The subjoined table shows the commercial intercourse of South Australia with the United Kingdom, giving the value of the total exports, exclusive of gold, from the colony to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce into South Australia, in each of the five years 1872 to 1876 :—

Years	Exports from South Australia to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into South Australia
	£	£
1872	2,050,067	1,413,542
1873	3,214,869	2,016,843
1874	2,592,463	1,908,732
1875	2,955,759	1,984,579
1876	3,493,843	2,121,884

The chief export article to the United Kingdom is wool, of the value of 1,198,831*l.* in 1871, of 1,186,745*l.* in 1872; of 1,412,079*l.* in 1873; of 1,652,344*l.*, in 1874; of 1,864,302*l.* in 1875; and of 1,753,618*l.* in 1876. The next most important articles of export to Great Britain are corn and flour, and copper. The corn exports in the year 1876 were of the value of 1,228,239*l.*, comprising wheat of the value of 1,157,547*l.*, and wheat meal and flour, valued at 70,692*l.* The exports of copper amounted to 319,239*l.* in 1876. The British imports are mainly textile fabrics and iron.

Mining operations are pursued on a very extensive scale in the colony. The mineral wealth as yet discovered consists chiefly in copper, besides which there exist iron ores of great richness.

The colony had 252 miles of railway open for traffic at the end of 1875. There are two principal lines of railway, namely, the Port Line, extending from Adelaide to Port Adelaide, and the North Line, 128 miles in length, connecting Adelaide with the chief copper mines. A bill for the construction of a railway extending 214 miles north of Port Augusta passed the legislature in July 1876.

A complete system of electric telegraphs, nearly 4,000 miles in length, is in operation in South Australia. An overland line, opened in 1872, constructed at the expense of the South Australian Government, runs from Adelaide to Port Darwin, across the centre of the continent of Australia, a distance of 2,000 miles, in connection with the British Australian cable, forming telegraphic communication with all parts of the world.

*Agent-General of South Australia in Great Britain.*—Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G.

---



## TASMANIA.

### Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of Tasmania was established by Act 18 Vict. No. 17, supplemented by Act 34 Vict. No. 42, passed in 1871. By these Acts a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly are constituted, called the Parliament of Tasmania. The Legislative Council is composed of sixteen members, elected by all natural born or naturalised subjects of the Crown who possess either a freehold worth 30*l.* a year, or a leasehold of 200*l.*, or have a commission in the army or navy, or a degree of some university, or are in holy orders. The House of Assembly consists of thirty-two members, elected by householders of 7*l.* per annum, or freeholders of property 50*l.* in value, and all subjects holding a commission, or possessing a degree. The legislative authority rests in both Houses; while the executive is vested in a governor appointed by the Crown.

*Governor of Tasmania.*—Frederick Aloysius Weld, C.M.G., born 1823, son of H. Weld, Esq., of Chideock Manor, Dorset; educated at Stonyhurst and in Switzerland; emigrated to New Zealand, 1843; Minister for Native Affairs of New Zealand, 1860–61, and Colonial Secretary, 1864–65; Governor of Western Australia, 1869–74; appointed Governor of Tasmania, August 27, 1874.

The Governor is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the troops in the colony; he has a salary of 3,500*l.* per annum. He is aided in the exercise of the executive by a cabinet of responsible ministers, consisting of five members, as follows:—

*Premier.*—Hon. P. O. Fysh.

*Colonial Secretary.*—Hon. William Moore.

*Colonial Treasurer.*—Hon. W. R. Gibbon.

*Attorney-General.*—Hon. Alfred Dobson.

*Minister of Lands and Works.*—Hon. Christopher O'Reilly.

Each of the ministers has a salary of 700*l.* per annum. The members of the cabinet must have a seat in either of the two Houses.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue is chiefly derived from customs, including bonding rents and excise duties. The subjoined statement shows the total general revenue and expenditure during each of the five years from 1872 to 1876:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1872	271,994	289,002
1873	320,894	301,382
1874	329,686	322,271
1875	342,606	388,089
1876	327,394	336,387

Not included in the above receipts and disbursements are certain sums raised and expended for 'redemption of loans,' under the name of 'Territorial Revenue.'

The public debt of Tasmania amounted, December 31, 1876, to 1,520,500*l*. The entire debt, consisting chiefly of 6 per cent. debentures, redeemable from 1876 to 1902, was raised for the construction of public works.

### Area and Population

Tasmania, once known as Van Diemen's Land—in honour of a governor of the Dutch East Indies—was discovered by the navigator Tasman in 1642; and afterwards partially explored by Captain Cook. The first penal settlement formed here was in 1803; and till 1813 it was merely a place of transportation from Great Britain and from New South Wales, of which colony it was a dependency. Transportation to New South Wales having ceased in the year 1841, Tasmania, to which had been annexed Norfolk Island, became the only colony to which criminals from Great Britain were sent; but this ceased in 1853, when transportation to Tasmania was abolished.

The area of the colony is estimated at 26,215 square miles, or 16,778,000 acres, of which 15,571,500 acres form the area of Tasmania Proper, the rest constituting that of a number of small islands, in two main groups, the north-east and north-west. The total number of acres granted, or sold, up to the end of the year 1876, was 4,051,815, but not quite one million of acres were under cultivation. At the end of 1853, the number of acres of land leased from the Crown was 2,314,414, the yearly rental being 29,569*l*., but this had fallen off to 778,015 acres, and a yearly rent of 6,364*l*., at the end of 1876.

The last census, taken February 7, 1870, showed the population of Tasmania as follows:—

	Married	Single	Total
Males .	15,665	37,188	52,853
Females .	15,498	30,977	46,475
Total .	31,163	68,165	99,328

The population of Tasmania at the preceding census, taken April 7, 1861, was 89,977. Comparing the census of 1870 with that of 1861, there was an increase of 9,351 souls, or 10·39 per cent. On the 31st December, 1876, the estimated population was 105,484, consisting of 55,633 males, and 49,851 females.

Distributed according to religious tenets, the population stood as follows at the census of 1870 :—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Church of England . . .	53·41	Independents . . .	3·96
Church of Rome . . .	22·24	Wesleyan Methodists . . .	7·23
Church of Scotland . . .	6·69	Jews . . .	0·23
Free Church ditto . . .	2·43	Other sects . . .	3·84

At the census of 1870, the proportion of persons returned as being able to read and write was 56·32 per cent.; of being able to read only, 14·04 per cent.; and of not able to read or write, 29·64 per cent. At the date of the previous census, in 1861, it was found that only 42·62 per cent. could read and write; that 14·60 per cent. could read only; and that 31·75 per cent. were totally uneducated.

In the year 1868 there arrived 5,043 persons in the colony, and there departed 4,320; in 1869 the arrivals were 6,521, and the departures 7,159; in 1870 the arrivals numbered 5,982, and the departures 5,888; in 1871 there arrived 4,648 persons, and departed 5,326; in 1872 there arrived 5,665, and departed 6,127; in 1873 there arrived in the colony 6,787, and there departed 7,039 persons; in 1874 the arrivals numbered 6,265, and the departures 7,714; in 1875 the arrivals were 6,535, and the departures 8,075; and in 1876 the immigrants numbered 8,571, and the emigrants 8,169. Thus in each of the eight years 1868 to 1875, the stream of emigration was larger than that of immigration, while in 1876 there were 402 more immigrants than emigrants.

### Trade and Industry.

The total imports and exports of Tasmania, including bullion and specie, were as follows, in each of the six years 1871 to 1876 :—

Years.	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1871	778,087	740,638
1872	807,182	910,663
1873	1,107,167	893,556
1874	1,257,785	925,325
1875	1,185,942	1,085,976
1876	1,133,003	1,130,983

The commerce of Tasmania is almost entirely with the United Kingdom and the neighbouring colonies of Victoria and New South Wales.

The total value of the exports from Tasmania to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British produce into Tasmania, in each of the six years 1871 to 1876, was as follows:—

Years	Exports from Tasmania to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Tasmania
	£	£
1871	370,772	157,607
1872	376,537	188,205
1873	425,379	271,478
1874	439,359	359,432
1875	477,289	244,044
1876	455,953	256,472

The staple article of exports from Tasmania to the United Kingdom is wool. The value amounted to 279,194*l.* in 1872; to 322,442*l.* in 1873; to 351,604*l.* in 1874; to 388,892*l.* in 1875; and to 397,390*l.* in 1876.

There were in the colony 23,622 horses, 124,459 heads of cattle, 1,755,142 sheep and lambs, and 60,681 pigs, on March 31, 1877.

The soil of the colony is rich in iron ore, and there are large beds of coal, which yielded 6,100 tons, derived from four fields, in the year 1876. Gold has also been found. The produce of the gold fields amounted to 3,010 ounces, value 11,982*l.*, in 1875; and to 11,107 ounces, value 44,923*l.*, in 1876.

The first line of railway in Tasmania was opened in February 1871. The line called the Launceston and Western Railway, 45 miles in length, connects the town and port of Launceston with the township of Deloraine. There was in progress at the end of 1877 a main line of railway, 120 miles in length, to connect the two principal ports, Hobart Town and Launceston, and a branch line from the Mersey river to Deloraine.

Tasmania has a telegraph system, belonging to the Government, through the settled part of the colony. At the commencement of 1877 the number of miles of line in operation was 513; the miles of wire 630, and the number of stations 40. The number of telegraphic messages sent was 66,088 in the year 1876. On May 1, 1869, telegraphic communication was established with the continent of Australia by a submarine cable, which carried 12,613 messages in 1876. The revenue of the Government telegraph system was 3,042*l.* and the expenditure 3,886*l.* in the year 1876.

The number of letters carried by the Post-office in the year 1876 was 1,909,583; of packets, 88,713; and of newspapers 1,452,514. The Post-office revenue in 1876 was 14,450*l.*, and the expenditure 21,349*l.* There were 177 post-offices at the end of 1876.

## VICTORIA.

### Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of Victoria was established by an Act, passed by the Legislature of the colony, in 1854, to which the assent of the Crown was given, in pursuance of the power granted by the Act of the Imperial Parliament of 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55. The legislative authority is vested in a Parliament of two Chambers; the Legislative Council, composed of thirty members, and the Legislative Assembly, composed of seventy-eight members. A property qualification is required both for members and electors of the Legislative Council. Members must be in the possession of an estate of the value of 2,500*l.* or of the annual value of 250*l.*; and electors must be in the possession or occupancy of property of the rateable value of 50*l.* per annum within municipal districts, or of the clear value of 1,000*l.* or 100*l.* per annum beyond these districts. No electoral property qualification is required for graduates of British universities, matriculated students of the Melbourne university, ministers of religion of all denominations, certificated schoolmasters, lawyers, medical practitioners, and officers of the army and navy. Six members, or a fifth of the Legislative Council, must retire every two years, so that a total change is effected in ten years. The members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by universal suffrage, for the term of three years. Clergymen of any religious denomination, and persons convicted of felony, are excluded from both the Legislative Council and the Assembly.

The number of electors on the roll of the Legislative Council was 23,736, and the number of electors for the Legislative Assembly 28,725 on January 1, 1876. In the last election, 54 per cent. of the electors for the Legislative Council, and 65 per cent. of the electors for the Legislative Assembly recorded their votes.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown.

*Governor of Victoria.*—Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G., born 1821; educated at the Charterhouse and at Trinity College, Oxford, and graduated 1st class in classics 1844; Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, 1844; admitted at Lincoln's Inn, 1844; Chief Secretary to the Government of the Ionian Islands, 1854–59; First Governor of Queensland, 1859–68; Governor of New Zealand, 1868–73; appointed Governor of Victoria, Jan. 23, 1873; assumed the government, March 31, 1873.

The Governor, who is likewise commander-in-chief of all the colonial troops, has a salary of 10,000*l.* a year. In the exercise of



the executive he is assisted by a cabinet of nine ministers, composed as follows :—

*Chief Secretary and Treasurer.*—Hon. Graham Berry.

*Attorney-General.*—Hon. R. L. Poer Trench.

*Minister of Justice.*—Hon. John M. Grant.

*Minister of Public Instruction and Mines.*—Hon. W. L. Smith.

*Minister of Lands.*—Hon. F. Longmore.

*Commissioner of Customs.*—Hon. Peter Lalor.

*Commissioner of Railways.*—Hon. John Woods.

*Commissioner of Public Works.*—Hon. J. B. Patterson.

*Postmaster-General.*—Hon. H. Cuthbert.

The Chief Secretary and Treasurer has a salary of 2,000*l.*; the Attorney General of 1,700*l.*, and each of the other ministers of 1,500*l.* a-year. At least four out of the nine ministers must be members of either the Legislative Council or the Assembly.

### Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt.

The total amount of the actual public revenue and expenditure of the colony, in each of the ten financial years, ending June 30, from 1867 to 1876, was as follows :—

Years Ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1868	3,216,317	3,241,818
1869	3,230,754	3,189,321
1870	3,383,984	3,226,165
1871	3,261,883	3,428,082
1872	3,734,422	3,659,534
1873	3,644,135	3,504,952
1874	4,064,924	4,177,262
1875	4,406,906	4,325,277
1876	4,528,605	4,488,658
1877	4,512,429	4,358,109

The public revenue of the colony is derived to the amount of about two-fifths from customs duties, chiefly on wines, spirits, and tobacco. The largest branch of expenditure is on account of public works.

Victoria has a debt, incurred in the construction of public works, mainly railways, which amounted to 17,011,382*l.* on June 30, 1877. Of this sum, 10,669,193*l.* was borrowed for the construction of railways, and the rest for water supply, docks, and other public works.

The payment of both principal and interest of the public debt of Victoria are made primary charges upon the revenues of the colony.

### Area and Population.

The colony, first settled in 1835, formed for a time a portion of New South Wales, bearing the name of the Port Phillip district. It was erected in 1851—by Imperial Act of Parliament, 13 and 14 Victoria, cap. 59—into a separate colony, and called Victoria. The colony has an area of 88,198 square miles, or 56,446,720 acres.

The growth of the population, as shown by the census of ten successive periods, is exhibited in the following table:—

Dates of enumeration	Males	Females	Total	Number of females to every 100 males
November 8, 1836 . . .	186	38	224	20·4
September 12, 1838 . . .	3,080	431	3,511	14·0
March 2, 1841 . . .	8,274	3,464	11,738	41·9
„ 2, 1846 . . .	20,184	12,695	32,879	62·9
„ 2, 1851 . . .	46,202	31,143	77,345	67·4
April 26, 1854 . . .	155,887	80,911	236,798	51·9
March 29, 1857 . . .	264,234	146,432	410,766	55·4
April 7, 1861 . . .	328,651	211,671	540,322	64·4
April 2, 1871 . . .	401,050	330,478	731,528	82·4
June 30, 1874 (estim.) .	432,928	364,121	797,049	85·3

The estimated population on the 30th of June 1877, was returned at 849,021 by the Registrar-General.

The following table gives a summary of the population of Victoria, according to the census taken on the 2nd April 1871:—

	Males	Females	Total
Population, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines . . . . .	382,367	329,896	712,263
Chinese . . . . .	17,899	36	17,935
Aborigines . . . . .	784	546	1,330
Total . . . . .	401,050	330,478	731,528

As regards religion, the census of 1871 showed that there were 257,835 Episcopalians—including 5,997 'Protestants' not otherwise defined—112,983 Presbyterians, 94,220 Methodists, 18,191 Independents, 16,311 Baptists, 10,559 Lutherans, 3,540 members of 'Church of Christ,' 333 members of the Society of Friends, 1,016 Unitarians, 170,620 Roman Catholics, 3,571 Jews, and 20,412 described as of 'no religion' and 'religion unknown.'

The colony is divided, for administrative purposes, into thirty-seven counties, the population of each of which, including the shipping in the various harbours, as well as Chinese and aborigines, was as follows on April 2, 1871:—

Counties.	Males	Females	Total
Anglesey . . . . .	3,389	2,103	5,492
Benambra . . . . .	862	366	1,228
Bendigo . . . . .	26,059	20,050	46,109
Bogong . . . . .	15,325	10,472	25,797
Borong . . . . .	6,448	4,692	11,140
Bourke . . . . .	120,147	116,631	236,778
Buln-buln . . . . .	2,468	1,648	4,116
Croajingolong . . . . .	257	115	372
Dalhousie . . . . .	14,737	11,734	26,471
Dargo . . . . .	1,630	592	2,222
Delatite . . . . .	7,495	4,408	11,903
Dundas . . . . .	3,727	3,161	6,888
Evelyn . . . . .	3,517	2,480	5,997
Follett . . . . .	683	557	1,240
Gladstone . . . . .	10,239	6,449	16,688
Grant . . . . .	38,293	35,535	73,828
Grenville . . . . .	32,865	28,052	60,917
Gunbower . . . . .	412	202	614
Hampden . . . . .	4,048	3,124	7,172
Heytesbury . . . . .	1,643	1,416	3,059
Kara-kara . . . . .	6,082	3,529	9,611
Karkarooc . . . . .	261	88	349
Lowan . . . . .	1,154	729	1,883
Millewa . . . . .	63	46	109
Moir . . . . .	2,104	1,248	3,352
Mornington . . . . .	4,140	3,257	7,397
Normanby . . . . .	5,600	5,150	10,750
Polwarth . . . . .	2,102	1,735	3,837
Ripon . . . . .	8,204	5,806	14,010
Rodney . . . . .	4,475	2,915	7,390
Tachera . . . . .	388	175	563
Talbot . . . . .	49,067	35,695	84,762
Tambo . . . . .	296	190	486
Tangil . . . . .	6,336	4,665	11,001
Villiers . . . . .	11,422	9,609	21,031
Weeah . . . . .	—	—	—
Wonnangatta . . . . .	2,508	1,464	3,972
Persons in Ships . . . . .	2,197	55	2,252
Migratory Population . . . . .	407	335	742
Total of Victoria . . . . .	401,050	830,478	731,528

It will be seen that some of the counties had but a very small population in 1871, and that one, the county of Weeah, was as yet unsettled and without any inhabitants.

At the census of 1871, there were in the colony 150,618 inhabited and 6,997 uninhabited houses, with 866 more building, making a total of 158,481 dwellings, or one to nearly every five of the population. At the census of 1841, the number of houses was no more than 1,490, of which 1,465 were inhabited and 25 uninhabited.

About one-half of the total population of Victoria live in towns. The following table gives the population, male and female, of all the cities, towns and boroughs at the census of April 2, 1871 :—

Cities, Towns, and Boroughs	Males	Females	Total
Amherst . . . . .	1,577	1,301	2,878
Ararat . . . . .	1,272	1,098	2,370
Ballarat . . . . .	12,224	12,084	24,308
Ballarat East . . . . .	8,537	7,860	16,397
Beechworth . . . . .	1,516	1,350	2,866
Belfast . . . . .	1,211	1,274	2,485
Brighton . . . . .	1,441	1,618	3,059
Browns and Scarsdale . . . . .	1,174	947	2,121
Brunswick . . . . .	2,266	2,122	4,388
Buninyong . . . . .	1,021	960	1,981
Carisbrook . . . . .	552	389	941
Castlemain . . . . .	3,709	3,226	6,935
Chewton . . . . .	1,382	1,005	2,387
Chiltern . . . . .	617	595	1,212
Clunes . . . . .	3,180	2,888	6,068
Collingwood East . . . . .	9,006	9,592	18,598
Cragie . . . . .	982	752	1,734
Creswick . . . . .	2,444	1,525	3,969
Daylesford . . . . .	2,608	2,088	4,696
Dunolly . . . . .	866	687	1,553
Eaglehawk . . . . .	3,569	3,021	6,590
Echuca . . . . .	870	779	1,649
Emerald Hill . . . . .	8,447	8,654	17,101
Essendon and Flemington . . . . .	1,231	1,225	2,456
Fitzroy . . . . .	7,557	7,990	15,547
Footscray . . . . .	1,334	1,139	2,473
Geelong . . . . .	7,012	8,014	15,026
Graytown . . . . .	854	568	1,422
Guilford . . . . .	687	469	1,156
Hamilton . . . . .	1,182	1,167	2,349
Hawthorn . . . . .	1,587	1,742	3,329
Heathcote . . . . .	840	714	1,554
Hotham . . . . .	6,783	6,708	13,491
Inglewood . . . . .	618	571	1,189
Jamieson . . . . .	220	169	389
Kew . . . . .	1,146	1,284	2,430
Kilmore . . . . .	775	780	1,555
Koroit . . . . .	913	759	1,672
Malmesbury . . . . .	676	681	1,357
Maryborough . . . . .	1,654	1,281	2,935
Melbourne . . . . .	28,137	26,856	54,993
Newton and Chilwell . . . . .	2,190	2,559	4,749
Portland . . . . .	1,110	1,262	2,372
Prahran . . . . .	6,679	7,417	14,096
Queenscliff . . . . .	463	491	954
Raywood . . . . .	303	225	528
Richmond . . . . .	8,383	8,506	16,889
Rutherglen . . . . .	329	287	616

Cities, Towns, and Boroughs	Males	Females	Total
Sale . . . .	1,032	1,073	2,105
Sandhurst . . . .	11,867	10,120	21,987
Sandridge . . . .	3,301	3,087	6,388
Sebastopol . . . .	3,403	3,093	6,496
Smythesdale . . . .	568	435	1,003
South Barwon. . . .	863	821	1,684
St. Arnaud . . . .	582	519	1,101
Stawell . . . .	2,781	2,385	5,166
Steiglitz . . . .	572	486	1,058
St. Kilda . . . .	3,971	5,114	9,085
Tarnagulla . . . .	730	629	1,359
Wangaratta . . . .	796	673	1,469
Warrnambool . . . .	1,963	1,836	3,799
Williamstown . . . .	3,519	3,607	7,126
Woodend . . . .	764	688	1,452
Wood's Point . . . .	579	480	1,059
Total . . . .	190,425	183,725	374,150

The progress of population of the colony since its establishment was greatly aided by immigration, which, however, declined in recent years, on the nearly complete withdrawal of the system of 'assisted' immigration, which reached its highest point in 1863, when 8,622 persons—3,213 males and 5,409 females—were brought into the colony at the expense, partly or wholly of the State. In the 37 years from 1838 to the end of 1874, more than 167,000 immigrants received assistance from the public funds for defraying their passage to the colony. The total immigration into and emigration from the colony of Victoria was as follows in each of the fifteen years from 1861 to 1875:—

Years	Immigration	Emigration
1861	26,912	35,898
1862	37,836	38,203
1863	38,983	34,800
1864	36,156	21,779
1865	30,976	25,292
1866	32,178	27,629
1867	27,242	25,142
1868	32,805	25,552
1869	33,570	22,418
1870	32,554	21,087
1871	28,333	19,951
1872	27,047	25,295
1873	29,460	26,294
1874	30,732	27,365
1875	29,851	27,153



It will be seen that the surplus of immigrants over emigrants was 3,367 in 1874, and 2,698 in 1875. Among the immigrants of 1874 and 1875 were several hundred Chinese, nearly all males. The only 'assisted' immigration into the colony in 1875 was that of 70 male and 82 female 'warrant passengers.'

### Trade and Commerce.

The total value of the imports and exports of Victoria, including bullion and specie, in each of the ten years from 1867 to 1876, was as follows:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1867	11,674,080	12,724,427
1868	13,320,662	15,593,990
1869	13,908,990	13,464,354
1870	12,455,757	12,470,014
1871	12,341,995	14,557,820
1872	13,691,322	13,871,195
1873	16,533,856	15,302,454
1874	16,953,985	15,441,109
1875	16,685,874	14,766,974
1876	15,705,354	14,196,487

The most important, in value, of the imports into the colony are woollen manufactures, live stock, sugar, cottons, apparel and haberdashery, and tea. Besides these chief articles the colony also imports grain in varying quantities.

The two staple articles of export from the colony are wool and gold. The total exports of wool amounted to 54,431,367 lbs., valued at 3,363,075*l.* in 1869; to 52,123,451 lbs., valued at 3,205,106*l.* in 1870; to 76,334,480 lbs., valued 4,702,164*l.* in 1871; to 58,648,977 lbs., valued 4,651,665*l.* in 1872; to 74,893,882 lbs., valued 5,738,638*l.* in 1873; to 88,662,311 lbs., valued 6,373,641*l.* in 1874; to 89,763,852 lbs., valued 6,580,192*l.* in 1875; and to 77,270,033 lbs., valued 5,938,676*l.* in 1876. The total quantities and value of the exports of gold are given below. Among the minor articles of exports from the colony are tallow and preserved and salted provisions.

The trade of Victoria is mainly with Great Britain and the British colonies in Australasia. The commercial intercourse of Victoria with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the total exports, exclusive of gold and bullion, to Great Britain, and of the British imports, in each of the ten years 1867 to 1876:—

Years	Exports from Victoria to Great Britain.	Imports of British Home Produce into Victoria
	£	£
1867	5,233,914	4,555,413
1868	5,674,720	5,598,618
1869	5,372,208	6,233,603
1870	5,781,911	4,309,048
1871	5,344,015	4,244,006
1872	5,982,874	5,941,379
1873	5,743,141	6,643,544
1874	6,993,052	6,939,260
1875	8,042,858	6,538,795
1876	8,485,188	6,198,380

The staple article of exports from Victoria to the United Kingdom is wool. The exports of wool to Great Britain were as follows in each of the ten years from 1867 to 1876 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	£	£
1867	51,177,842	4,726,067
1868	63,776,567	4,979,320
1869	64,031,242	4,632,537
1870	64,220,935	4,705,557
1871	67,466,312	4,190,289
1872	64,178,711	4,269,161
1873	67,435,425	4,509,883
1874	86,216,596	5,649,842
1875	91,284,769	6,706,709
1876	96,930,460	7,188,480

Among the minor articles of merchandise exported to the United Kingdom are tallow, of the value of 205,903*l.*; copper, of the value of 183,947*l.*; hides, tanned and untanned, of the value of 180,209*l.*; and preserved meat, of the value of 115,563*l.*, in 1876.

The British imports into Victoria embrace nearly all articles of home manufacture, chief among them iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 810,122*l.*; woollen goods, of the value of 801,517*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 698,694*l.*; and cotton goods, of the value of 716,586*l.*, in the year 1876.

Since the discovery of gold mines, in 1851, large quantities of gold have been exported from Victoria. In the ten years from 1852 to 1861 the exports of gold amounted to upwards of two millions of ounces in weight per annum, but subsequently there was a gradual decline, till the year 1867, when the exports fell to under a million and a half ounces. The subjoined statement gives, after official returns, the exports of gold, exclusive of specie, from Victoria in each of the seven years from 1869 to 1875 :—

Years	Number of ounces	Declared Value
		£
1869	1,700,973	6,804,179
1870	1,529,821	6,119,782
1871	1,647,389	6,590,962
1872	1,298,839	5,197,340
1873	1,291,014	5,168,614
1874	1,012,153	4,053,288
1875	1,195,256	4,137,685

The number of miners at work in the gold-fields on Dec. 31, 1875, was 45,000, of whom about one-fourth were Chinese. The number of persons engaged in gold mining steadily decreased during the seven years from 1868 to 1875.

There were 1,126,831 acres of land under cultivation in the colony at the end of 1875. In recent years there was a slowly increasing cultivation of the vine, the number of gallons produced amounting to 755,320 gallons. An agricultural census, taken in the middle of 1875, showed that there were, at that date, 196,184 horses, 1,054,598 heads of cattle, 11,749,532 sheep, and 140,765 pigs in the colony.

Victoria has a more extensive system of railways than any other of the Australasian colonies. The following statement gives the length and cost of construction of the several lines on the 1st of January 1875 :—

Name of Railway	Length of Line		Total Cost of construction
	Proposed Total Length	Extent opened	
<i>Government Lines.</i>	miles	miles	£
Melbourne, Sandhurst, and Echuca	156 $\frac{1}{4}$	156 $\frac{1}{4}$	} 10,294,420
Melbourne, Geelong, and Ballarat .	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Williamstown Branch . . . . .	6	6	
Melbourne and North-Eastern . . . . .	187	187	
Ballarat and Ararat . . . . .	57	—	} 405,951
Castlemaine and Dunolly . . . . .	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	
Ballarat and Maryborough . . . . .	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	
Others . . . . .	380	—	10,777
<i>Private Lines.</i>			
Melbourne, Sandridge, and St. Kilda	} 17	17	862,304
Melbourne, Windsor, and Brighton			
Melbourne and Hawthorn . . . . .			
Total . . . . .	984 $\frac{1}{2}$	457 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,573,452

At the end of 1876 the total length of lines of railway opened for traffic had increased to 702 miles, while 260 miles more were in course of construction. The total cost of the Government railways was 13,710,364*l.*, up to the 31st December, 1876.

The total receipts of the Victoria railways, in the year 1875, amounted to 1,016,926*l.*, of which 851,042*l.* were taken by the Government lines, and 165,884*l.* by the private lines. The working expenses in the year 1875 were 466,516*l.*, of which 374,715*l.* fell to the shares of the Government lines, and 91,801*l.* to that of the private lines. The working expenses on the Government lines amounted to 44 per cent., and on the private lines to 55 per cent. of the receipts in the year 1875.

The following table shows the extent and work of the telegraphs of Victoria, in each of the two years 1874 and 1875 :—

Year	Number of Stations	Number of Miles of Wire	Number of Telegrams			Amount received
			Paid	Unpaid	Total	
1874	148	4,464	579,795	121,285	701,080	£ 42,825
1875	164	4,981	596,221	122,103	718,324	46,995

There were 2,743 miles of telegraph lines open at the end of 1876. The revenue from telegraphs was 52,468*l.* in the year 1876. At the end of the year there were 180 telegraph stations. In 1870, a uniform rate of one shilling for telegrams not exceeding ten words, and of one penny for each additional word, was established, causing a large increase of messages.

The Post-office of the Colony forwarded 16,200,000 letters, 1,531,000 packets, and 6,985,000 newspapers in the year 1876. There were 823 post offices on the 31st December, 1876. In each of the four years from 1873 to 1876 the revenue of the Post-office was insufficient to cover the expenditure.

*Agent-General of Victoria in Great Britain.*—Hon. Alfred Michie.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

### Constitution and Government.

THE form of colonial administration, known as Responsible Government, was introduced into Western Australia in March 1875. There is a Legislative Council, composed of seven appointed and fourteen elected members, the latter returned by the votes of all male inhabitants, of full age, assessed in a rental of at least 10*l*. The qualification for elected members is the possession of landed property of 2,000*l*., free from all incumbrance.

*Governor of Western Australia.*—Major General Sir Harry St. George Ord, C.B., K.C.M.G.; born 1820; entered the army in the Royal Engineers, 1837, and served in the West Indies and Coast of Africa; Commissioner to the Gold Coast, 1855–56; Lieut.-Governor of Dominica, 1857–61; Governor of Bermuda, 1861–66; Governor of the Straits Settlements, 1867–73; appointed Governor of Western Australia, July 3, 1877.

The Governor has a salary of 2,500*l*. per annum. He is assisted in his functions by an Executive Council, consisting of the following four members at the end of September 1876 :—

*Colonial Secretary.*—Hon. Robert Tuckfield Goldsworthy, C.M.G.

*Attorney-General.*—Hon. Henry Hicks Hocking.

*Surveyor-General.*—Hon. M. Fraser.

*Treasurer and Collector of Revenue.*—Hon. A. O'Lefroy.

The Colonial Secretary has a salary of 800*l*., and each of the other ministers of 700*l*. per annum.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony during the seven years from 1870 to 1876 were as follows :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1870	198,132	113,046
1871	97,605	107,147
1872	105,301	98,248
1873	134,832	104,270
1874	148,073	143,266
1875	157,775	169,230
1876	162,189	179,484

Rather more than one-third of the public income is derived from customs duties, and the rest mainly from licences and leases of crown lands, mining and other licences, and land sales. The colony has an imperial grant in aid, amounting to 15,324*l*. per



annum. Western Australia is the only one of the Australasian colonies that has no public debt.

### Population and Trade.

As defined by Royal Commission, Western Australia includes all that portion of New Holland situated to the westward of 190° E. longitude. The greatest length of this territory is 1,280 miles from north to south, and 800 miles from east to west, while the occupied portion of the colony is about 600 miles in length from north to south, by about 150 miles in average breadth. The total estimated area of the colony is 978,000 Eng. square miles.

Western Australia was first settled in 1829, and for many years the population was small. In 1850, the colony had not more than 6,000 inhabitants, but at the census of December 1859, the population had risen to 14,837, namely, 9,522 males and 5,315 females. On the 31st December 1867, the population numbered 21,713, comprising 13,934 males and 7,779 females. Finally, at the last census, taken on the 31st March 1871, the total population was 25,353, of whom 15,565 were males and 9,788 females. Included in these numbers were 1,790 male prisoners, either in prisons or at working depôts in various parts of the colony, as also 1,244 prisoners having tickets-of-leave, and 1,240 having conditional pardons.

The following table gives the number of the population, and also those of inhabited houses, in each of the twelve districts in which the colony is divided, at the census of March 31, 1870 :—

Districts.	Population.			Inhabited Houses
	Males	Females	Total	
Albany . . . .	998	587	1,585	253
Champion Bay . . .	803	494	1,297	208
Fremantle . . . .	1,758	1,455	3,213	536
Greenough and Irwin .	970	587	1,557	223
Murray . . . .	452	242	694	107
Perth . . . .	2,770	2,237	5,007	796
Roebourne . . . .	143	29	172	31
Sussex . . . .	615	365	980	100
Swan . . . .	978	696	1,674	272
Todyay . . . .	1,542	930	2,472	327
Wellington . . . .	1,345	826	2,171	291
York . . . .	1,531	962	2,493	356
	13,905	9,410	23,315	3,500
Prisoners . . . .	1,470		1,470	
Total . . . .	15,375	9,410	24,785	

At the end of 1876, the estimated population of the colony was 27,321, according to the returns of births and deaths.

The religious division of the population was as follows, at the census of March 31, 1870 :—

Religious divisions	Number	Per cent.
Church of England . . . . .	14,619	58·98
Wesleyans . . . . .	1,374	5·54
Independents . . . . .	882	3·55
Presbyterians . . . . .	529	2·13
Baptists . . . . .	54	0·21
Total Protestants . . . . .	17,458	70·41
Roman Catholics . . . . .	7,118	28·72
Jews . . . . .	62	0·86
No Denomination . . . . .	147	
Total . . . . .	24,785	100·00

The agricultural prosperity of the colony has been greatly on the rise in recent years; still there were only 45,933 acres of land under cultivation at the end of 1876, out of a total of 626,111,323 acres. The live stock consisted, at the same date, of 25,263 horses, 44,550 cattle, and 688,292 sheep.

The total value of the imports and exports, including bullion and specie, of Western Australia, in the five years from 1872 to 1876, is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1872	226,656	509,196
1873	297,328	265,217
1874	367,418	398,901
1875	349,840	391,217
1876	351,623	397,292

The value of the commercial intercourse of Western Australia with Great Britain and Ireland is shown in the following table, which gives the total exports of the colony to Great Britain, and the total imports of British home produce, in each of the six years from 1871 to 1876 :—

Years	Exports from Western Australia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Western Australia
	£	£
1871	115,014	70,430
1872	150,840	153,457
1873	162,085	167,368
1874	181,862	202,896
1875	221,324	161,881
1876	170,152	197,398

The exports of the colony to Great Britain consist almost entirely of wool and lead ore. The wool exports were of the value of

120,796*l.* in 1872, of 123,149*l.* in 1873, of 118,862*l.* in 1874, of 132,680*l.* in 1875, and of 142,504*l.* in 1876. Of lead ore the exports to Great Britain amounted to 8,370*l.* in 1876. Recent scientific researches prove the colony to be rich in mineral ore, principally copper, and coal has been found in small quantities. There have also been discoveries of gold.

## Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Australasia.

### 1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Agricultural Statistics of the Colony of New Zealand, in February 1877. Fol. Wellington, 1877.

Census of New South Wales, taken on the 2nd April 1871. Fol. Sydney, 1872.

Census of Victoria, taken on the 2nd April 1871. Fol. Melbourne, 1872.

Census of the Colony of Queensland, taken on the 1st May 1876. Fol. Brisbane, 1877.

Census of South Australia, taken on the 2nd April 1871. Summary tables. Fol. Adelaide, 1871.

Census of the Colony of Western Australia, taken on the 31st March 1870. Fol. Perth, 1870.

Official Handbook of New Zealand. Edited by the Hon. Julius Vogel, C.M.G. 8. London, printed for the Government of New Zealand. 8. 1875.

Queensland: Blue Book for the year 1876. Fol. Brisbane, 1877.

Queensland: Report from the Auditor-General on Public Accounts for the year 1875. Fol. Brisbane, 1876.

Queensland: Fifteenth annual Report from the Registrar General on Vital Statistics. Fol. Brisbane, 1876.

Railways of New South Wales. Report of their construction and working, from 1872 to 1875 inclusive, by John Rae, A.M., Commissioner for Railways. Fol. Sydney, 1876.

Reports by the Governors of Victoria, Tasmania, and Western Australia, dated July—October 1873, on the General Condition of these Colonies; in 'Papers relating to H.M.'s Colonial Possessions.' Part I. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Reports by the Governors of Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand, dated April—June 1874, on the Population, Trade, &c., of these Colonies; in 'Papers relating to H.M.'s Colonial Possessions.' Part II. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Results of a Census of the Colony of New Zealand, taken on the 1st of March 1874. Fol. Wellington, 1875.

Statistical Abstract for the several Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom in each year, from 1861 to 1875. No. XI. 8. London, 1877.

Statistical Notes on the Progress of Victoria, from the foundation of the Colony. By W. H. Archer, Registrar-General of Victoria. 4. Melbourne. 1862-74.

Statistics of New Zealand for 1874. Compiled from Official Records. Fol. Wellington, 1876.

Statistical Register of New South Wales for the year 1876. Fol. Sydney, 1876.

Statistical Register of South Australia for 1875. Fol. Adelaide, 1876.

Statistical Tables of New Zealand for the year 1871. Part A, Population; B, Trade and Interchange; C, Finance. Fol. Wellington, 1872.

Statistics of the Colony of Queensland for the year 1875. Fol. Brisbane, 1877.

Statistics of the Colony of Tasmania for the year 1876. Fol. Hobart Town, 1877.

Statistics of the Colony of Victoria for the year 1876. Fol. Melbourne, 1877.

Western Australia: Blue Book for the year 1876. Fol. Perth, 1877.

Trade of Great Britain with Australasia; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

## 2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Bates* (H. W.) and *Elen* (C. H.), Colonel Warburton's Journey across Australia. 8. London, 1875.

*Boothby* (J.), The relative positions and aggregate importance of the Australasian colonies at the end of 1873. In 'Almanack of the Statistical Society for 1875.' 8. London, 1875.

*Brain* (Th. N.), New Homes. The rise, progress, present position and future prospects of each of the Australian Colonies and New Zealand. 8. London, 1870.

*Christmann* (Fr.), Australien. Geschichte der Entdeckungsreisen und der Kolonisation; Bilder aus dem Leben in der Wildniss und den Stätten der Kultur der neuesten Welt. 8. Leipzig, 1870.

*Clarke* (Rev. W. B.), On the Progress of Gold Discovery in Australasia, from 1860 to 1871. 8. Sydney, 1871.

*Dilke* (Sir Charles Wentworth, Bart., M.P.), Greater Britain: a record of travel in English-speaking countries in 1866 and 1867. 3rd edit. 8. London, 1869.

*Forrest* (John), Explorations in Australia. 8. London, 1875.

*Gorst* (J. E.), The Maori King; or, the Story of our Quarrel with the Natives of New Zealand. 8. London, 1865.

*Hamilton* (Archibald), On the recent economic progress of New Zealand. In 'Journal of the Statistical Society.' 8. London, March 1877.

*Hardman* (Wm.), John McDouall Stuart's Journals of Explorations in Australia from 1858 to 1862. 8. London, 1866.

*Harcus* (William), South Australia: its history, resources, productions, and statistics. 8. London, 1876.

*Hayter* (Henry Heylin), Victorian Yearbook for the year 1876. 8. Melbourne, 1877.

*Hill* (Rosamond and Florence), What we saw in Australia. 8. London, 1875.

*Hochstetter* (Fr. von), New Zealand: its Physical Geography, Geology, and Natural History. 2 vols. 4. London, 1868.

*Howitt* (W.), History of Discovery in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. 2 vols. 8. London, 1865.

Industrial Progress of New South Wales, being Report of the Inter-colonial Exhibition of 1870, at Sydney; together with papers illustrative of the industrial resources of the colony. Sydney, 1871.

*Kennedy* (Alexander), New Zealand. 8. London, 1873.

*Kennedy* (E. B.), Four Years in Queensland. 8. London, 1870.

*Lang* (John Dunmore, D.D.) Historical and Statistical Account of New South Wales. 4th edit. 2 vols. 8. London, 1874.

*Lloyd* (Geo. Thomas), Thirty-three years in Tasmania and Victoria. 8. London, 1862.

*Lucas* (Hon. John), Mines and Mineral Statistics of New South Wales. 8. Sydney, 1877.

*Powell* (G.S.B.), New Homes for the Old Country. A personal experience of the political and domestic life, the industries and the national history of Australia and New Zealand. 8. London, 1872.

*Ray* (John), Railways of New South Wales. Fol. Sydney, 1877.

*Rid* (G. H.), An Essay on New South Wales. 8. Sydney, 1877.

*Robiquet* (A.), Renseignements sur la nouvelle Zélande. Publié avec l'autorisation de S. Exc. M. le ministre de la marine et des colonies. 8. Paris, 1867.

*Rusden* (G. W.), The Discovery, Survey, and Settlement of Port Phillip. 8. London, 1872.

*Silver* (S. W.), Handbook for Australia and New Zealand. 8. London, 1874.

*Smyth* (R. Brough), Inter-Colonial Exhibition, 1866. Mining and Mineral Statistics of Australia. 8. Melbourne, 1866.

*Taylor* (Rev. R.), The Past and Present of New Zealand. 8. London, 1868.

*Topinard* (Dr. P.), Étude sur les races indigènes de l'Australie. Instructions présentées à la Société d'Anthropologie. 8. Paris, 1872.

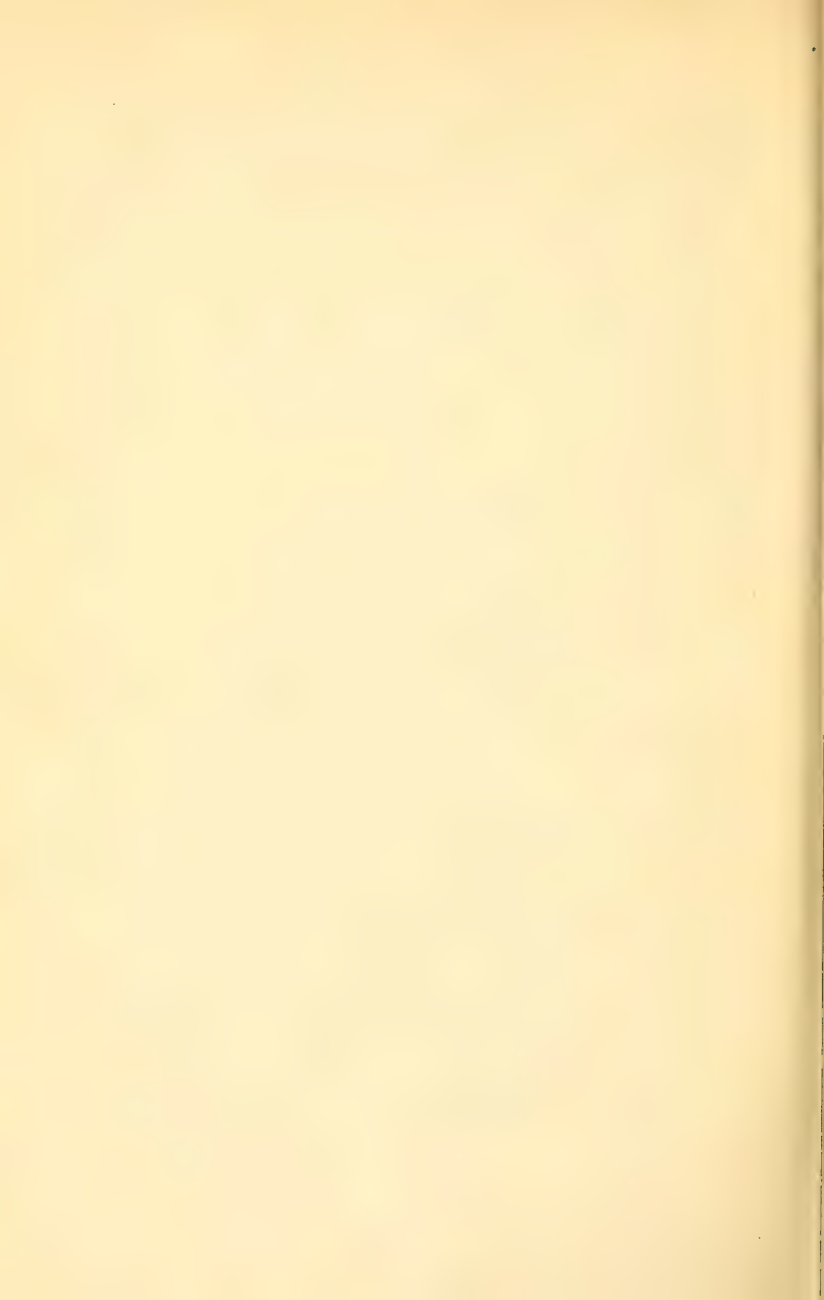
*Trollope* (Anthony), Australia and New Zealand. 8. London, 1873. New Ed. 1875.

*Westgarth* (Wm.), The Colony of Victoria: its History, Commerce, and Gold-mining; its Social and Political Institutions. 8. London, 1864.

*Wilkins* (W.), The Geography of New South Wales: Physical, Industrial, and Political. 18. Sydney, 1863.

*Woods* (Rev. J. E. Tenison), History of the Discovery and Exploration of Australia. 2 vols. 8. London, 1866.





# INDEX

## INDEX.

## ADEN

- A**DEN, area and government, 274  
 Abdul-Hamid, Sultan, 457  
 Alexander II., Emperor, 363  
 Alexandria, population, 635  
 Algeria, area and population, 620  
 — exports and imports, 621  
 — government and revenue, 619  
 Alsace-Lorraine, area and population, 181  
 — constitution and government, 180  
 Anhalt, population, 163  
 — reigning family, 162  
 Antigua (see Leeward Islands)  
 Argentine Confederation, area, 486  
 — — army, 485  
 — — commerce, 487  
 — — government, 482  
 — — population, 486  
 — — railways, 487  
 Ascension, area, 274  
 — population, 275  
 Augsburg, population of, 136  
 Austria-Hungary, area of, 21  
 — army, strength and organisation, 17  
 — budget for 1877, 12  
 — church organisation, 10  
 — commerce, 22  
 — commercial marine, 24  
 — constitution, 6  
 — debt, 15  
 — ecclesiastical hierarchy, 11  
 — education of the people, 12  
 — Emperors, list of, 5  
 — exports, value of, 22  
 — — to United Kingdom, 23  
 — government, 6  
 — imperial family, 3  
 — imports, value of, 22

## BEL

- Austria-Hungary, imports from United Kingdom, 23  
 — ironclads, list of, 19  
 — nationalities in, 22  
 — navy, strength and organisation, 18  
 — population at last census, 20  
 — railways, 23  
 — religious divisions, 11  
 — revenue and expenditure, 12  
 — shipping, 24  
 — universities, 12  
 Azores, or Western Islands, area and population, 352

- B**ADEN, constitution, 147  
 — debt, public, 149  
 — government, 147  
 — population, 149  
 — reigning family, 147  
 — revenue and expenditure, 148  
 — state railways, 149  
 Bahamas, area, 274  
 — population, 275  
 Baltic fleet, Russian, 382  
 Baltimore, population, 596  
 Barbadoes (see Windward Islands)  
 Bavaria, area, 135  
 — constitution, 132  
 — debt, public, 134  
 — education, popular, 133  
 — population, 135  
 — railways, 135  
 — religious division, 132  
 — revenue and expenditure, 133  
 — royal family, 130  
 Belgium, area, 35

## BEL

- Belgium, army, strength and organisation, 34
- budgets for 1876 and 1877, 33
- church organisation, 31
- constitution, 28
- debt, 34
- deputies, number of, 29
- education of the people, 31
- exports, 36
- government, 30
- imports, 36
- increase of population, 36
- nationalities, 36
- population, 35
- railways, 38
- revenue and expenditure, 32
- royal family, 27
- trade and commerce, 37
- Berlin, population, 127
- Bermudas, area, 274
- population, 275
- Bismarck, Prince, 96
- Bohemia, diet, 7
- population, 21
- races, 22
- Bolivia, area, 491
- constitution, 490
- exports and imports, 492
- population, 491
- Bombay, British population in, 690
- Bordeaux, population, 80
- Boston, population, 596
- Braganza, House of, 344
- Brazil, area, 501
- army, 500
- church and education, 497
- commerce, 503
- constitution, 495
- debt, 499
- government, 495
- imperial family, 494
- navy, 501
- population, 502
- railways, 504
- revenue and expenditure, 498
- slaves, 502
- Bremen, constitution, 178
- population, 179
- trade and commerce, 179
- British Colonies, area and government, 274
- — date of acquisition, 274
- — population, 275

## CHI

- British Columbia, area, 516
- — shipping, 518
- British Guiana, area, 274
- — population, 275
- Brunswick, government, 156
- population, 157
- sovereign, 156
- Brunswick, New (see New Brunswick)
- Brussels, population, 36
- Buffalo, population, 596
- Bukowina, diet, 7
- population, 21
- CAIRO, population, 635
- Calcutta, British population in, 690
- Canada, area, 516
- army, 514
- church organisation, 510
- commerce, 517
- constitution, 508
- debt, 513
- education, 511
- exports and imports, 517
- government, 508
- immigration, 517
- population, 516
- revenue and expenditure, 511
- Cape of Good Hope, area, 625
- — — commerce, 627
- — — government, 624
- — — revenue, 625
- Cape Verde Islands, area and population, 354
- Cardinals, list of, 302
- origin, 303
- Carinthia, diet, 7
- population, 21
- Carniola, diet, 7
- population, 21
- Ceylon, area and population, 658
- constitution and government, 657
- exports and imports, 659
- revenue and expenditure, 657
- Channel Islands, population, 252
- Chicago, population, 596
- Chili, area and population, 525
- army and navy, 524
- commerce, 525
- government, 522
- railways, 524
- revenue and expenditure, 522

## CHI

- China, area, 663  
 — army, 663  
 — commerce, 665  
 — constitution, 661  
 — exports to United Kingdom, 665  
 — government, 662  
 — imperial family, 661  
 — imports and exports, 665  
 — population, 663  
 Cochin-China, area and population, 88  
 Cologne, population, 127  
 Colombia, area, 529  
 — constitution, 528  
 — exports and imports, 530  
 — population, 529  
 — railway, 530  
 Costa Rica, area, 534  
 — constitution, 533  
 — exports and imports, 534  
 — revenue and expenditure, 533  
 Croatia and Slavonia, diet, 7  
 — — — population, 21  
 Cuba, area and population, 411  
 — commerce with Great Britain, 412

# DENMARK, area and population, 49

- army, 47  
 — budget for 1877-78, 46  
 — church organisation, 44  
 — colonies, 52  
 — commerce, 51  
 — constitution, 43  
 — debt, 47  
 — education of the people, 45  
 — government, 43  
 — imports and exports, 51  
 — land, division, 50  
 — population, 50  
 — railways, 52  
 — revenue and expenditure, 45  
 — royal family, 41  
 — shipping, 52  
 Dordrecht, population, 336  
 Dresden, population, 146  
 Dublin, population, 239

- ECUADOR, area, 537  
 — constitution, 536  
 — exports and imports, 537  
 — revenue and expenditure, 536  
 Egypt, area and population, 634  
 — army and navy, 634

## FRA

- Egypt, government, 632  
 — revenue and expenditure, 632  
 — public debt, 633  
 — railways and telegraphs, 638  
 — Suez Canal, traffic on, 637  
 — trade and commerce, 635  
 England, area, 240  
 — births and deaths, 243  
 — church organisation, 205  
 — criminal statistics, 244  
 — education, 210  
 — electors, parl., number of, 200  
 — emigration, 253  
 — landowners, number, 241  
 — militia establishment, 228  
 — pauperism, 243  
 — parliamentary representation, 199  
 — population, 240  
 — — of metropolis, 242  
 — religious denominations, 206  
 — volunteer army, 226  
 — (see also Great Britain and Ireland)

# FALKLAND Islands, area, 274

- — population, 275  
 Finland, area, 387  
 — constitution, 369  
 — population, 387  
 Florence, population, 317  
 France, area, 75  
 — army, organisation, 67  
 — — strength, 70  
 — births, deaths, and marriages, 79  
 — budgets for 1876 and 1877, 61  
 — church organisation, 58  
 — colonies, 87  
 — commerce, 81  
 — commercial marine, 85  
 — constitution, 55  
 — debt, national, 65  
 — departments, 76  
 — division of land, 80  
 — education of the people, 59  
 — exports, value of, 81  
 — exports to Great Britain, 82  
 — government, 55  
 — illegitimate births, 79  
 — imports, value of, 81  
 — imports from Great Britain, 82  
 — iron-clad navy, 71  
 — mortality, 79  
 — national debt, growth of, 65  
 — navy, 70



## FRA

- France, population, 75
- — of principal towns, 80
- railways, 85
- religious denominations, 58
- revenue and expenditure, 61
- shipping, 85
- war with Germany, cost of, 63
- Frankfort, population, 127
- Franz Joseph I., Emperor, 3

## GALICIA, diet, 7

- population, 21
- Gambia, area, 274
- population, 275
- Georgios I., King, 281
- Germany, area, 107
- army, 100
- budget for 1876, 98
- commerce of, 183
- constitution, 94
- Emperor, 93
- Emperors, list of, since 800, 94
- ironclads, 104
- navy, 104
- population, 107
- railways, 185
- revenue, 98
- States of, 107
- telegraphs, 185
- Zollverein of, 181
- Gibraltar, area, 274
- population, 275
- Gold Coast, area, 274
- population, 275
- Greenland, population, 50
- Great Britain and Ireland, area, 237
- — — army, 223
- — — budget for 1876-77, 211
- — — cabinet, 202
- — — church organisation, 205
- — — civil list of sovereigns, 190
- — — coal production, 267
- — — colonies, 273
- — — commerce, 254
- — — commercial marine, 260
- — — Commons, House of, 195
- — — constitution, 192
- — — cotton trade, 264
- — — customs revenue, 259
- — — debt, national, 220
- — — education of the people, 208
- — — elective franchise, 196

## GRE

- Great Britain and Ireland, emigration, 252
- — — established church, 205
- — — expenditure, national, from 1861 to 1876, 214
- — — exports, from 1866 to 1875, 255
- — — division of, among various nations in 1874 and 1875, 256
- — — government, members of, 202
- — — imports, from 1866 to 1875, 255
- — — — distribution of, among various nations in 1874 and 1875, 255
- — — ironclad navy, 231
- — — legislature, 192
- — — Lords, House of, 194
- — — ministers in 1876, 202
- — — ministries since the year 1714, 204
- — — navy, 229
- — — parliaments, list of, 200
- — — parliamentary government, 192
- — — population, 237
- — — post and telegraphs, 270
- — — privy council, 201
- — — railways, 268
- — — reform bill, 197
- — — religious denominations, 206
- — — revenue, 211
- — — Roman Catholics, 206
- — — royal family, 189
- — — shipping, 260
- — — sovereigns, list of, 192
- — — taxation, 218
- — — textile industry, 264
- — — volunteer army, 226
- — — (see also England, Ireland, and Scotland)
- Greece, area, 288
- army, 287
- church organisation, 283
- commerce, 290
- constitution, 282
- debt, 286
- education of the people, 284
- exports and imports, 290
- government, 282

## GRE

- Greece, land, division of, 290
- navy, 288
- population, 288
- revenue and expenditure, 285
- sovereign, 281
- Guadeloupe, area and population, 88
- Guiana, British (see British Guiana)
- French, area and population, 88
- Guatemala, area, 540
- constitution, 539
- debt, 540
- revenue, 539
- trade, 541

**H**AITI, area, 544

- constitution, 543
- debt, 543
- population, 544
- trade, 544
- Hamburg, area, 175
- commerce, 176
- constitution, 174
- debt, 175
- exports and imports, 176
- population, 176
- revenue and expenditure, 175
- shipping, 176
- Hanover, Prussian province of, population, 126

## Hanse Towns, commerce, 182

- — judicial organisation, 177

## Habsburg, House of, 5

## Hesse, area, 153

- constitution, 152
- population, 153
- revenue and expenditure, 153
- reigning family, 152

## Hohenzolern, House of, 111

- principality of, area, 126

## Holland (see Netherlands)

## Holstein province, area, 126

## Holstein-Gottorp, family of, 358

## Honduras, Republic of, area, 547

- constitution, 546

## — debt, 547

## — revenue, 546

## — trade, 548

## — British, area, 274

## — population, 275

## Hongkong, area and population, 671

- constitution and government, 670

## — exports and imports, 673

## — revenue and expenditure, 670

## ITA

## Hungary, budget for 1875, 16

- constitution, 9
- government, 10
- population, 21
- races of inhabitants, 22

**I**CELAND, government of, 44

- population, 53

## India, British, area, 686

- army, 684
- budgets from 1866 to 1875, 677
- constitution, 675
- currency, 684
- debt, 683
- government, 675
- governors-general, list of, 676
- imports and exports, 692
- land-tax, assessment of and revenue from, 679
- money, weights, and measures, 699
- opium monopoly, 679
- population, 686
- postal communication, 698
- races and creeds, 689
- railways, 696
- religious divisions, 689
- revenue and expenditure, 677
- telegraphs, 699

## Ionian Islands, population, 288

## Ireland, area, 247

- agricultural statistics, 250
- births and deaths, 250
- church organisation, 208
- clergy, income of, 208
- criminal statistics, 251
- decrease of population, 248
- education, 210
- emigration, 253
- land, division of, 237
- parliamentary representation, 200
- pauperism, 251
- population, 250
- railways, 270
- religious denominations, 207
- union of, with England, 200
- (see also Great Britain and Ireland)

## Italy, area, 315

## — army, 311

## — budgets, 309

## — church of Rome, 298

## — church organisation, 305

## — clergy, 303

## ITA

- Italy, commerce, 317  
 — commercial marine, 319  
 — constitution, 297  
 — debt, national, 310  
 — education of the people, 307  
 — electors, number of, 297  
 — exports and imports, 318  
 — government, 298  
 — ironclad navy, 312  
 — land, division of, 317  
 — monasteries, 306  
 — navy, 312  
 — pontiff, 299  
 — population, 314  
 — railways, 319  
 — revenue and expenditure, 308  
 — royal family, 295  
 — shipping, 319  
 — telegraphs, 320  
 — universities, 308

- J**AMAICA, area, 274  
 — population, 275  
 Japan, area and population, 705  
 — army, 704  
 — constitution, 702  
 — education, 705  
 — government, 702  
 — imports and exports, 706  
 — sovereign, 702  
 — trade with Great Britain, 706  
 Java, area and population, 713  
 — army and navy, 712  
 — commerce, 714  
 — culture system, 710  
 — government, 710  
 — railways, 715  
 — revenue and expenditure, 711  
 — trade with Great Britain, 714  
 Jews, Austrian, number of, 11  
 — English, „ 207  
 — French, „ 58  
 — German, „ 96  
 — Prussian, „ 117  
 — Russian, „ 389

- L**ABUAN, area, 274  
 — population, 275  
 Lagos, area, 274  
 — population, 275  
 Landowners, number, United Kingdom, 237  
 Leeward Islands, area, 274

## MOR

- Leeward Islands, number of, 272  
 — population, 275  
 Leipzig, population and trade, 146  
 Liberia, area and population, 642  
 — government, 641  
 — revenue and trade, 642  
 Liechtenstein, principality, 22  
 Lippe, population, 169  
 — reigning family, 168  
 Lisbon, population, 352  
 Liverpool, customs of, 259  
 Lloyd, Austrian, shipping of, 25  
 London, commerce of, 259  
 — population, in municipal and other divisions, 242  
 Lübeck, constitution, 177  
 — population, 178  
 — trade, 178  
 Luxemburg, area and population, 336  
 Lyons, population, 80

- M**ADRAS, British population in, 690  
 Madrid, population, 408  
 Malta, area, 274  
 — population, 275  
 Marseilles, population, 80  
 Martinique, area and population, 88  
 Mauritius, area, 274  
 — population, 275  
 Mecklenburg-Schwerin, area, 151  
 — — constitution, 150  
 — — reigning family, 150  
 — — revenue and expenditure, 151  
 Mecklenburg-Strelitz, population, 161  
 — — reigning family, 160  
 Messina, population, 317  
 Mexico, area and population, 551  
 — commerce, 552  
 — constitution, 549  
 — debt, 550  
 — government, 549  
 — mining industry, 553  
 — revenue and expenditure, 549  
 Milan, population, 317  
 Moldavia (see Roumania)  
 Montenegro, area, 325  
 — government, 324  
 — population, 325  
 — sovereign, 324  
 Montserrat (see Leeward Islands)  
 Morocco, area and population, 645  
 — commerce, 646  
 — sovereign, 644

## MOR

Morocco, trade with Great Britain, 646  
Munich, population, 136

**N**APLES, population, 317  
Natal, area and population, 649

— government, 648  
— imports and exports, 650  
— revenue and expenditure, 648

Netherlands, area, 336

— army, 333  
— budgets, 331  
— church organisation, 329  
— colonies, 340  
— commerce, 337  
— constitution, 328  
— debt, 332  
— exports and imports, 337  
— government, 328  
— education of the people, 329  
— navy, 334  
— population, 336  
— religious denominations, 329  
— revenue and expenditure, 330  
— royal family, 326  
— shipping, 338  
— States-general, 328  
— trade and commerce, 337

New Brunswick, area and pop., 516

Newfoundland, area and pop., 516

— imports and exports, 518

New Granada (see Colombia)

New Orleans, population, 596

New South Wales, area, 731

— — — commerce, 733  
— — — government, 730  
— — — immigration, 732  
— — — mines and minerals, 734  
— — — railways, 734  
— — — religious creeds, 732  
— — — revenue and exp., 731

New York, population, 596

New Zealand, area, 737

— — commerce, 740  
— — government, 735  
— — population, 738  
— — railways, 741  
— — revenue and expenditure, 736  
— — wool exports, 741

Nicaragua, area and population, 555

— commerce, 556  
— government, 555  
— revenue, 555

Norway, area, 429

## POL

Norway, army, 437

— budget for 1877-78, 437

— commerce, 440

— constitution, 435

— debt, 437

— exports and imports, 440

— government, 435

— navy, 438

— population, 439

— railways, 441

— Storting, 437

Nova Scotia, area and population, 516

**O**LDENBURG, area and pop., 155

— constitution, 154

— reigning family, 154

— revenue and expenditure, 155

Ontario (see Canada)

Oporto, population, 352

Orange, family of, 326

**P**ANAMA, population, 529

— trade, 530

Paraguay, area and population, 558

— debt, 558

— government, 557

— railway, 559

— revenue, 557

Paris, population at various periods, 80

Patriarch of Constantinople, jurisdiction of, 283

Patriarchates, of Rome, number of, 303

Pennsylvania, iron industry, 606

— textile manufactures, 605

Perim, area, 274

— population, 275

Persia, area and population, 721

— commerce, 722

— government and religion, 718

— revenue, 720

— sovereign, 718

Peru, area and population, 563

— commerce, 564

— debt, 562

— government, 561

— guano produce, 564

— railways, 565

— revenue and expenditure, 561

Philadelphia, population, 596

Philippine Islands, commerce, 412

— population, 411

Pio IX., Sovereign-Pontiff, 299

Poland, area, 381

## POL

- Poland, constitution, 364
- population, 381
- Pomerania, population, 1
- Pontiffs of Rome, list of, 30
- mode of election of, 299
- Porto Rico, area and population, 411
- commerce, 412
- Portugal, area, 352
- army, 350
- budget for 1876-77, 348
- church organisation, 347
- colonies, 353
- commerce, 352
- constitution, 346
- debt, 348
- education of the people, 347
- exports and imports, 352
- government, 346
- money, weights, and measures, 355
- navy, 351
- population, 352
- revenue and expenditure, 348
- royal family, 344
- trade and commerce, 352
- Prince Edward Island, area and population, 516
- shipping, 518
- Prussia, area, 126
- army, 123
- budget for 1876, 121
- chamber of deputies, 114
- church organisation, 117
- coal production, 128
- commerce, 127
- constitution, 113
- council of ministers, 115
- debt, public, 123
- division of land, 127
- education of the people, 118
- exports and imports, 128
- government, 115
- industries, 128
- landwehr, 123
- landsturm, 125
- legislative body, 113
- military organisation, 123
- mines and minerals, 128
- ministry, 115
- population, 126
- ports of war, 103
- railways, 129
- religious denominations, 117
- revenue and expenditure, 120

## RUS

- Prussia, royal family, 110
- sovereigns, list of, 113
- universities, 97
- Puerto-Rico (see Porto Rico)
- QUEBEC, population, 516
- shipping, 518
- Queensland, area and pop., 743
- government, 742
- immigration, 744
- imports and exports, 744
- railways, 745
- revenue and expenditure, 743
- RÉUNION, area and population, 88
- Reuss-Greiz, population, 173
- — reigning family, 175
- Reuss-Schleiz, population, 172
- — reigning family, 171
- Rome, population, 317
- Pontificate of, 299
- university, 308
- Rostock, university, 97
- Rotterdam, population, 337
- Roumania, area and population, 360
- army, 359
- constitution, 357
- commerce, 360
- government, 357
- revenue, 358
- sovereign, 357
- Russia, area, 385
- army, 378
- budget, 373
- church organisation, 370
- commerce, 391
- commercial marine, 393
- conscription, 379
- constitution, 365
- Cossacks, 381
- council of the empire, 366
- council of ministers, 367
- debt, national, 375
- education of the people, 372
- fleet of war, 382
- foreign loans, 376
- government, 365
- holy synod, 366
- imperial family, 364
- imports and exports, 391
- ironclad navy, 383
- land, agricultural, 390
- local administration, 368



## RUS

- Russia, money, weights, and measures, 395
- navy, 382
  - population, 386
  - post-office, 395
  - races, 389
  - religious denominations, 371
  - railways, 393
  - revenue and expenditure, 373
  - senate, 366
  - serfs, emancipation, 390
  - shipping, 393
  - sovereigns, list of, 365
  - telegraphs, 395
  - town population, 389
  - universities, 372

**S**AN DOMINGO, area and population, 570

- commerce, 570
- government, 569
- revenue, 569

San Salvador, area and population, 573

- commerce, 573
- government, 572
- revenue, 572

Saxe-Altenburg, area and population, 167

- — reigning family, 166

Saxe Coburg-Gotha, constitution, 165

- — — population, 165
- — — reigning family, 164

Saxe-Meiningen, population, 162

- — reigning family, 161

Saxe-Weimar, area and population, 159

- — reigning family, 158
- — revenue and expenditure, 159

Saxony, area, 146

- constitution, 144
- debt, 145
- education, 145
- population, 146
- revenue and expenditure, 145
- royal family, 143

Schaumburg-Lippe, population, 173

- — reigning family, 172

Schleswig-Holstein, province, area, and population, 126

Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, area and population, 170

- — reigning family, 169

Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, area and population, 171

## SPA

Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, reigning family, 170

Scotland, area, 244

- births and deaths, 246
- church organisation, 207
- criminal statistics, 247
- education, 210
- emigration, 254
- factories, 265
- landowners, number, 238
- parliamentary representation, 199
- pauperism, 247
- population, 245
- railways, 270
- religious denominations, 207
- trade at ports, 259
- (see also Great Britain and Ireland)

Senegal, area and population, 88

Serfs, Russian, emancipation of, 390

Servia, area and population, 400

- commerce, 401
- government, 399
- sovereign, 399

Sheffield, population, 242

Siam, area, 727

- government, 726
- trade, 727

Sicily, education of population, 307

Sierra Leone, area, 274

- population, 275

Silesia, Austrian, diet, 7

- population, 21

South Australia, area and pop., 748

- — commerce, 750
- — government, 746
- — mines, 751
- — railways, 751
- — revenue and expenditure, 747
- — telegraphs, 751

Spain, area, 413

- army, 411
- Ayuntamientos, 405
- budget, 408
- church organisation, 405
- colonies, 419
- commerce, 416
- commercial navy, 418
- constitution, 403
- Cortes, 403
- council of ministers, 404
- debt, public, 409
- ecclesiastics, number, 406
- education of the people, 406

## SPA

- Spain, exports and imports, 416
  - government, 403
  - ironclad navy, 413
  - landed property, division of, 416
  - municipal laws, 405
  - navy, 412
  - population, 413
  - railways, 418
  - revenue and expenditure, 407
  - shipping, 418
  - telegraphs, 418
  - town population, 416
- Straits Settlements, area, 274
  - — population, 275
- Strassburg, population, 181
  - university, 97
- Styria, diet, 7
  - population, 21
- Suabia, area and population, 135
- Suez canal, revenue of, 638
  - traffic on, 636
- Sweden, area, 430
  - army, 428
  - budget, 427
  - commerce, 432
  - commercial marine, 433
  - constitution, 425
  - council of ministers, 426
  - debt, 428
  - exports and imports, 432
  - government, 425
  - mines and minerals, 433
  - navy, 429
  - population, 430
  - railways, 433
  - revenue and expenditure, 427
  - royal family, 423
  - sovereigns, list of, 424
- Switzerland, area, 451
  - army, 450
  - budgets, 448
  - church organisation, 446
  - commerce, 453
  - constitution, 444
  - debt, 449
  - education, 446
  - exports and imports, 453
  - federal assembly, 444
  - local government, 445
  - national council, 444
  - occupations of the people, 454
  - population, 452
  - railways, 455

## UNI

- Switzerland, revenue and expenditure, 448
  - telegraphs, 455
- TASMANIA, area and pop., 753
  - commerce, 755
  - government, 752
  - immigration, 754
  - revenue and expenditure, 752
- Tabreez, or Tauris, population and trade, 722
- Tobago (see Windward Islands)
- Toronto, population, 516
- Transylvania, diet, 7
  - population, 21
- Trinidad, area, 274
  - population, 275
- Tübingen, university, 97
- Tunis, area and population, 654
  - financial administration, 653
  - government, 652
  - revenue and expenditure, 653
  - sovereign, 652
- Turin, population, 317
  - university, 308
- Turkey, area, 471
  - army, 468
  - constitution, 459
  - commerce, 473
  - debt, national, 465
  - education, 463
  - exports and imports, 473
  - foreign loans, 465
  - government, 459
  - ironclad vessels, 469
  - land, division of, 473
  - nationalities, 472
  - navy, 469
  - population, 471
  - railways, 475
  - religious divisions, 461
  - revenue and expenditure, 463
  - sovereigns, list of, 458
- Tuscany, education, 307
- Tyrol, diet, 7
  - population, 21
- UMBERTO IV., King, 295
  - Universities, of Austria, 12
  - of Germany, 97
  - of Italy, 307
  - of Switzerland, 447
- United Kingdom (see Great Britain and Ireland)

## UNI

- United States, area, 592  
 — — army, 588  
 — — budgets, 584  
 — — census of 1870, 593  
 — — commerce, 599  
 — — commercial marine, 603  
 — — congress, 578  
 — — constitution, 575  
 — — cotton, exports of, 600  
 — — debt, national, 585  
 — — education of the people, 582  
 — — exports and imports, 599  
 — — gold and silver production, 605  
 — — government, 575  
 — — immigration, 597  
 — — ironclad navy, 590  
 — — lands, public, 596  
 — — manufactures, 604  
 — — mines and minerals, 605  
 — — navy, 589  
 — — origin of immigrants, 597  
 — — pop. of principal towns, 596  
 — — — at various periods, 592  
 — — presidents of the republic, list of, 576  
 — — progress of population, 599  
 — — railways, 605  
 — — religious divisions, 582  
 — — revenue and expenditure, 583  
 — — senate, 578  
 — — shipping, 603  
 — — slavery, at eight census periods, 592  
 — — — abolition of, by constitutional amendment, 581  
 — — telegraphs, 606  
 — — textile manufactures, 604  
 — — vice-presidents, list of, 577  
 — — woollen factories, 604  
 Uruguay, area and population, 612  
 — — commerce, 613  
 — — debt, 612  
 — — government, 611  
 — — revenue and expenditure, 611

**V**ENICE, population, 317  
 Vienna, university, 12

Venezuela, area, 616  
 — — constitution, 615

## ZUR

- Venezuela, debt, 615  
 — — exports and imports, 617  
 — — revenue and expenditure, 615  
 Victoria I., Queen, 189  
 Victoria, area and population, 758  
 — — commerce, 762  
 — — debt, 757  
 — — gold mines, 763  
 — — government, 756  
 — — immigration, 761  
 — — railways, 764  
 — — revenue and expenditure, 757  
 — — telegraphs, 765  
 Virgin Islands (see Leeward Islands)

**W**ALDECK, population, 168  
 — — reigning family, 167

Wallachia (see Roumania)

War indemnity, French-German, 100

Western Australia, area and pop., 767

- — commerce, 768  
 — — convicts, 767  
 — — government, 766  
 — — revenue and expenditure, 766

Wilhelm I., Emperor and King, 93, 110

Wilhelmshaven, war port, 106

Willem III., King, 326

Windward Islands, area, 274

— — number of, 273

— — population, 275

Würzburg, university, 97

Württemberg, area, 142

— — constitution, 138

— — debt, 141

— — education, 140

— — emigration, 141

— — population, 142

— — revenue and expenditure, 140

— — royal family, 137

**Z**EALAND, province, area, and population, 336

Zealand, New (see New Zealand)

Zollverein, administration, 182

— — members of, 181

Zurich, population, 453

— — university, 447

# SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

EDINBURGH—6 ST. ANDREW SQUARE. LONDON—18 KING WILLIAM ST., E.C.

## TRUSTEES.

ALEXANDER MATHESON, Esq., of  
Ardross, M.P.

CHARLES COWAN, Esq., of Logan House,  
Edinburgh.

The HONOURABLE LORD GIFFORD, Granton  
House, Edinburgh.

JAMES A. CAMPBELL, LL.D., Esq.,  
Younger, of Stracathro, Glasgow.

RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD GORDON of Drumearn.

**T**HIS SOCIETY DIFFERS IN ITS PRINCIPLES FROM OTHER OFFICES. Instead of charging rates admittedly higher than are necessary, and afterwards returning the excess in the shape of Periodical Bonuses, it gives from the first as large an Assurance as the Premiums will with safety bear—reserving the Whole Surplus for those who live long enough to secure the Common Fund from loss.

A Policy for £1200 to £1250 may thus at most ages be had for the Premium usually charged for £1000 only; while by RESERVING the Surplus, large additions may be looked for on the Policies of those who participate.

The result of last INVESTIGATION (in 1873) was that Policies for £1,000 sharing a first time were increased to sums ranging from £1170 to £1300. In some cases Policies which shared at the whole four Divisions have now been doubled.

The NEW BUSINESS for several years past has exceeded £1,000,000 per annum.

The ACCUMULATED FUNDS (increased last year by £227,000) now exceed £3,000,000. The growth of the Funds is, after all, the best practical test of prosperity. *'The ratio in which, for several years past, the Funds of this Institution have increased in proportion to its Income, has greatly exceeded that of any other Office in the Kingdom.'*

## ANNUAL PREMIUMS for Assurance of £100 at Death (with Profits).

Age	Payable during Life	Limited to 21 Payments	Age	Payable during Life	Limited to 21 Payments	Age	Payment during Life	Limited to 21 Payments
26	£1 18 6	£2 13 0	36	£2 8 2	£3 1 5	46	£3 8 5	£4 0 0
27	1 19 2	2 13 6	37	2 9 8	3 2 9	47	3 11 5	4 2 8
28	1 19 11	2 14 1	38	2 11 3	3 4 3	48	3 14 8	4 5 8
29	2 0 8	2 14 8	39	2 12 11	3 5 9	49	3 18 1	4 8 9
30*	2 1 6*	2 15 4	40†	2 14 9	3 7 5†	50	4 1 7	4 12 1
31	2 2 6	2 16 2	41	2 16 8	3 9 2	51	4 5 6	4 15 5
32	2 3 5	2 17 1	42	2 18 8	3 11 1	52	4 9 5	4 18 10
33	2 4 6	2 18 0	43	3 0 11	3 13 1	53	4 13 5	5 2 5
34	2 5 7	2 19 0	44	3 3 3	3 15 3	54	4 17 8	5 6 3
35	2 6 10	3 0 2	45	3 5 9	3 17 6	55	5 1 11	5 10 2

\* A Person of 30 may thus secure £1000 at death for £20. 15s. yearly during life. This Premium, if paid to any of the other Scottish Mutual Offices, would secure a Policy for £800 only instead of £1000.

† At age 40 the Annual Premium, ceasing at age 60, is for £1000, £33. 14s. 2d.; being about the same as these Offices require during the whole term of life.

J. MUIR LEITCH, London Secretary. JAMES WATSON, Manager.

# LEGAL AND GENERAL

## LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

FLEET STREET, near TEMPLE BAR.

FOUNDED 1836.

**TRUSTEES.**

The Right Hon. the LORD CHANCELLOR.  
 The Right Hon. LORD HATHERLEY.  
 The Right Hon. LORD COLERIDGE, Lord  
 Chief Justice, Common Pleas.  
 JAS. PARKER DEANE, Esq., Q.C., D.C.L.

ROBERT BAYLY FOLLETT, Esq., Taxing  
 Master in Chancery.  
 GEORGE BURROW GREGORY, Esq., M.P.  
 WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq.

**DIRECTORS.**

BACON, The Hon. Sir JAMES,  
 Vice-Chancellor.  
 BAGGALLAY, The Right Hon.  
 Sir RICHARD, Lord Justice.  
 BLAKE, FREDK. JOHN, Esq.  
 CARLISLE, WILLIAM THOMAS,  
 Esq.  
 CHICHESTER, J. H. R., Esq.  
 DART, JOSEPH HENRY, Esq.  
 DE GEX, JOHN P., Esq., Q.C.

DEANE, JAMES PARKER, Esq.,  
 Q.C., D.C.L.  
 DICKINSON, JAMES, Esq., Q.C.  
 FOLLETT, ROBERT BAYLY, Esq.,  
 Taxing Master in Chancery.  
 FRERE, BARTLE J. LAURIE,  
 Esq.  
 GREGORY, GEORGE BURROW,  
 Esq., M.P.  
 HARRISON, CHAS., Jun., Esq.

MARKBY, ALFRED, Esq.  
 MILLS, RICHARD, Esq.  
 RIDDELL, Sir W. BUCHANAN,  
 Bart.  
 SALTWELL, WM. H., Esq.  
 SMITH, The Right Hon. Sir  
 MONTAGUE E.  
 WILLIAMS, C. REYNOLDS, Esq.  
 WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, Esq.  
 YOUNG, HENRY THOMAS, Esq.

**AUDITORS.**

For the Proprietors.  
 ARTHUR KEKEWICH, Esq.  
 WILLIAM HILL DAWSON, Esq.

For the Assured.  
 KENYON C. S. PARKER, Esq.  
 JAMES BIRCH KELLY, Esq.

**Solicitors.**—Messrs. DOMVILLE, LAWRENCE, & GRAHAM.

**Actuary and Manager.**—EDWARD ALGERNON NEWTON, Esq., M.A.

**RESULT OF BONUS INVESTIGATION, 31st DECEMBER, 1876.**

The Profit is the largest yet divided by the Society.

The Bonus gives an average addition of £84 per £1,000 assured.

The basis of valuation maintains, in their utmost force, the safeguards rendering the Society second to none in security to the Assured. Thus—

1. The new 'Institute of Actuaries' Tables of Mortality were employed throughout. (These yield higher reserves against Policy-liabilities than any other in recognised use.)
2. The future rate of Interest obtainable was estimated at 3 per cent. only.
3. The whole 'loading' was reserved for future expenses and profits.  
 (See Government Schedule.)

The Bonus Report, fully explaining the effect of the principles adopted, and the Valuation Schedule, will be forwarded.

The next Bonus Investigation will be made at 31st December, 1881.

Nine-tenths of the Profits belong to the Assured.

The guaranteeing Capital of One Million is held by nearly 300 Members of the Legal Profession. The Policies are 'indisputable.'

Advances made upon Life Interests or Reversions in sums of not less than £500. Under a *special system* the Reversionary payments to the Society are reduced to one-half if falling in within a limited number of years.

E. A. NEWTON, Actuary and Manager.



# THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

## OFFICES:

1 DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL; CORNHILL, AND CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

*Empowered specially by Parliament.*

## TRUSTEES OF COMPANY.

T. Brocklebank, Esq. | J. Hubback, Esq. | J. A. Tobin, Esq., Liverpool.  
Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., D.C.L. | Wm. Macnaughten, Esq. | Wm. Nicol, Esq., London.

## TRUSTEES OF GLOBE MILLION FUND.

Sir Chas. Nicholson, Bart., D.C.L. | Wm. Newmarch, Esq., F.R.S.  
Wm. Nicol, Esq. | John William Robins, Esq.  
Sir Henry Whatley Tyler, Capt. R.E.

## DIRECTORS—LIVERPOOL BOARD.

*Chairman*—J. Hubback, Esq.

*Deputy-Chairmen*—H. B. Gilmour, Esq., and A. Castellain, Esq.

Charles T. Bowring, Esq.	Arthur P. Fletcher, Esq.	G. Melly, Esq.
T. Brocklebank, Esq.	W. D. Holt, Esq.	H. H. Nicholson, Esq.
C. J. Corbally, Esq.	H. Littledale, Esq.	William Paton, Esq.
Alfred Fletcher, Esq.	G. H. Loxdale, Esq.	James Rome, Esq.
	J. A. Tobin, Esq.	

*Secretary of the Company*—J. M. Dove, Esq.

*Assistant-Secretary*—A. Duncan, Esq.

*Auditors*—Peter S. Boulton, Esq., and H. W. Meade-King, Esq.

*Medical Referees*—J. R. W. Vose, Esq., M.D., and E. R. Bickersteth, Esq.

*Bankers*—Bank of Liverpool; Union Bank of London.

*Solicitors*—Messrs. Laces, Bird, Newton, and Richardson.

## DIRECTORS—LONDON BOARD.

*Chairman*—Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., D.C.L.

*Deputy-Chairman*—W. Nicol, Esq.

W. J. R. Cotton, Esq., Alderman, M.P.	Hon. S. Carr Glyn.
William Dent, Esq.	W. Macnaughtan, Esq.
Hon. E. Drummond.	James Morley, Esq.
R. W. Gaussen, Esq.	G. D. Whatman, Esq.

*Actuary of the Company and Resident Secretary*—Aug. Hendriks, Esq.

*Fire Superintendent*—T. Septimus Marks, Esq.

*Auditor*—H. H. Cannan, Esq.

*Medical Referees*—J. R. Bennett, Esq., M.D.; A. Anderson, Esq., F.R.C.S.

*Consulting Surgeon*—Sir James Paget, Bart.

*Bankers*—The London and County Bank and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, & Co.

*Solicitors*—Messrs. Palmer, Bull, & Fry.

*Surveyors*—E. N. Clifton, Esq., and William Thompson, Esq.

1876.

FIRE PREMIUMS .....	£989,756.
LIFE PREMIUMS .....	£250,782.
THE INVESTED FUNDS .....	£5,494,034.

Agencies are established for effecting both Fire and Life Insurances and facilitating the payment of Premiums in all parts of the world.

---

FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED HALF-A-MILLION STERLING.

---

# BRITISH EMPIRE

## MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

32 NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

*Established 1847. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.*

---

### DIRECTORS.

JOHN RUNTZ, Esq., Chairman.

AUGUSTUS BENHAM, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

C. STUART BARKER, Esq.  
 PETER BUNNELL, Esq.  
 JOHN R. BURTON, Esq.  
 ROBERT FREEMAN, Esq.  
 WILLIAM GROSER, Esq.  
 GEORGE PHILLIPS, Esq.

GEORGE ROOKE, Esq.  
 JOHN E. TRESIDDER, Esq.  
 JOHN H. TROUNCER, Esq., M.D.,  
 London.  
 FRED. WILLS, Esq.

Solicitors.—Messrs. WATSON, SONS, & ROOM.

Physician.—E. H. GREENHOW, M.D., F.R.S.

Surgeon.—JOHN MANN, Esq.

Actuary.—J. MARTIN, Esq., F.I.A.

---

**T**HIS COMPANY being established on the **Mutual Principle**, all the profits belong to the Members.

Every third year a careful Valuation of the Assets and Liabilities is made, and at each Valuation large Bonuses have been declared. The next division of profit—viz. the tenth—will be declared in 1879.

It has Policies now in force, assuring a sum exceeding **Three Millions Sterling**.

It has an **ANNUAL INCOME** of more than **One Hundred and Thirty Thousand Pounds**.

It has an **ACCUMULATED FUND**, arising solely from premiums, exceeding **Six Hundred and Fifty-five Thousand Pounds**.

It has paid in **CLAIMS** upwards of **Seven Hundred and Forty Thousand Pounds**.

Prospectuses and Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet, and all needful information, can be obtained on application to any of the Agents of the Company, or to

**EDWIN BOWLEY, Secretary.**

---

**LOANS ON CHURCHES, CHAPELS, SCHOOL BUILDINGS, &c.**  
 advanced at Four-and-a-half per cent. interest.

Loans on Personal Security in connection with Life Assurance.

# QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

CHIEF OFFICES:

QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL;  
AND  
60 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

FIRE.—LIFE.—ANNUITIES.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

*Chairman of the Company.*

BERNARD HALL, Esq., (Bernard Hall & Co.), Liverpool.

*Deputy Chairmen.*

JOHN BINGHAM, Esq., Merchant (J. Bingham & Co.), Liverpool.

THOMAS HOLDER, Esq., Cotton Broker (Chambres, Holder, & Co.), Liverpool.

T. RIDGWAY BRIDSON, Esq. (T. R. Bridson & Son), Bolton.

HENRY DUCKWORTH, Esq., Cotton Broker (Cowie, Duckworth, & Co.), Liverpool.

ALBERT FENTON, Esq., J.P., Cotton Broker (Mello & Fenton), Liverpool.

ANDREW GALBRAITH, Esq., Merchant, Glasgow.

EUSTACE GREG, Esq. (Greg & Co.), London.

C. R. HALL, Esq., Wine Broker (C. R. Hall & Son), Liverpool.

W. HIND, Esq., Merchant (J. H. Hind & Co.), Liverpool.

C. C. JOHNSTON, Esq., Merchant (Samuel Johnston & Co.), Liverpool.

GEORGE B. KERFERD, Esq., Merchant (G. B. Kerferd & Co.), Liverpool.

PETER M'LAGAN, Esq., M.P., of Pumpherston, Edinburgh.

JAMES MORTON, Esq., Greenock Iron Co., Greenock.

J. T. PAGAN, Esq., J.P., Guildford, and Reform Club, London.

T. M. PATTERSON, Esq., Merchant (Patterson Bros. & Co.), Liverpool.

FLETCHER ROGERS, Esq., Cotton Broker (Rogers & Calder), Liverpool.

JOHN SHARP, Esq., Flax Spinner, Dundee.

EMIL SPRINGMANN, Esq., Merchant (Springmann & Co.), Liverpool.

N. W. J. STRODE, Esq., Chislehurst, and Carlton Club, London.

*The Nineteenth Annual Report for the year ending December 31, 1876, shewed the funds of the Company to stand as follow:—*

Capital paid-up . . . . .	£180,035
Reserve Fund and Suspense Account	280,000
Life Assurance Accumulation Fund	252,609
Annuity Fund . . . . .	8,491

*The Company has paid, in satisfaction of Claims, £2,056,890.*

J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, *General Manager.*

T. WALTON THOMSON, *Sub-Manager.*

J. K. RUMFORD, *Secretary in London.*

# THE ECONOMIC

## LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 6 NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

*Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.*

### Directors.

HENRY BARNETT, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE RIGHT HON. E. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE, *Deputy-Chairman.*

CHARLES ARTHUR BARCLAY, Esq.  
MICHAEL BIDDULPH, Esq., M.P.  
EDWARD CHARRINGTON, Esq.  
JOHN HARMAN, Esq.  
C. H. W. ACOURT REPINGTON, Esq.

GEORGE KETTLBY RICKARDS, Esq.  
ALFRED SARTORIS, Esq.  
AUGUSTUS KEPPEL STEPHENSON, Esq.  
Right Hon. LORD SUDELEY.  
RICHARD TAYLOR, Esq.

### Auditors.

ALFRED BUCKLEY, Esq.  
HUGH MACKAY GORDON, Esq.

JOHN HOWELL, Esq.  
JOHN GILLIAM STILWELL, Esq.

*Physician.*—WM. R. BASHAM, Esq., M.D., 17 Chester Street, Belgrave Square.

*Surgeon.*—GEO. D. POLLOCK, Esq., F.R.C.S., 36 Grosvenor Street, W.

*Solicitor.*—CHARLES WARING YOUNG, Esq., 12 Essex Street, Strand.

*Secretary.*—JOHN RALPH GRIMES, Esq.

*Actuary.*—RICHARD CHARLES FISHER, Esq.

### ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY.

The lowest rates of Premium on the **Mutual System** for young and middle-aged lives, with early participation in Profits.

<b>Security</b> —Accumulated Fund .. ..	£3,148,526
<b>Annual Income</b> .. ..	357,458
<b>Claims paid, with Bonus Additions</b> .. ..	5,283,000
<b>Bonuses declared</b> .. ..	2,858,415

**Bonus.**—The Society being on the **Mutual** principle, the Assured share the **whole of the profits**. Policies effected before 31st December of each year receive a full year's Bonus for the year of entry on their first participating.

*Table of Annual Premiums required for an Assurance of £100 for the Whole Term of Life, with Participation in Profit.*

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
20 .....	1 14 7	30 .....	2 4 3	40 .....	2 19 9
25 .....	1 19 0	35 .....	2 10 11	45 .....	3 11 9

Assurances granted to the extent of £10,000 on a single life.

Prospectuses, Statement of Accounts, and full particulars may be obtained on application to

JOHN RALPH GRIMES, *Secretary.*

# ALLIANCE

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

**BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C.**

Established 1824.

Capital £5,000,000.

### BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S., President.

JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq.

CHARLES GEORGE BARNETT, Esq.

JAMES FLETCHER, Esq.

Right Hon. G. J. GOSCHEN, M.P.

Right Hon. Lord RICHARD GROSVENOR, M.P.

SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq.

JAMES HELME, Esq.

RICHARD HOARE, Esq.

Sir CURTIS M. LAMPSON, Bart.

SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq.

ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq.

THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq.

JOSEPH M. MONTEFIORE, Esq.

Baron LIONEL N. DE ROTHSCHILD.

Sir N. M. DE ROTHSCHILD, Bart., M.P.

HUGH COLIN SMITH, Esq.

### AUDITORS.

FRANCIS WILLIAM BUXTON, Esq.

Lord EDWARD CAVENDISH.

FRANCIS ALFRED LUCAS, Esq.

CHARLES RIVERS WILSON, Esq., C.B.

WEST-END BRANCH:—1 GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

GRANVILLE R. RYDER, Esq., M.P., Superintendent of the West-End Branch.

### LIFE DEPARTMENT.

In a Life Assurance Contract, security should be the paramount consideration, and next to security in importance are the terms and conditions on which a policy of assurance may be obtained. The conditions of the ALLIANCE have been recently revised, and placed on a footing eminently favourable to the assured, and the rates of premium for policies that do not participate in profits have been materially reduced. Assurances may be thus effected with the office, free from many restrictions which usually attach to Life Policies, and at a minimum cost in premium, while the security afforded by the large capital and reserves of the Company is of the highest character.

Participating policy-holders receive 80 per cent. of the declared divisible profit from all life assurances.

Important concessions have been made to the assured as regards foreign residence and travel.

Under favourable circumstances whole world policies are granted free of extra premium.

The following are specimens of the reduced charges for the whole of life, without profits:—

£1. 12s. 7d. per cent. per annum for life aged 20 next birthday.

£2. 1s. 8d. per cent. per annum for life aged 30 next birthday.

£2. 16s. 4d. per cent. per annum for life aged 40 next birthday.

£4. 2s. 0d. per cent. per annum for life aged 50 next birthday.

Premiums for policies payable during the lifetime of the assured, and for other classes of non-participating policies, are equally favourable.

### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire policies are granted on the usual terms.

The Directors are open to entertain applications for agencies from parties who are in a position to introduce business of a high class.

The Company have branch offices at Edinburgh, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, Ipswich, Bury St. Edmunds, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Wrexham (fire branch only).

Life and fire proposal forms, detailed prospectuses, and statements of accounts may be had on application to the Head Office of the Company, or to any of the Branch Offices.

Loans are granted on the security of Life Interests, Freehold Property, Rent Charges, and County and Borough Rates.

**ROBERT LEWIS, Sec.**



# EQUITY AND LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

*For Assuring the Lives of Persons of every Profession and Station.*

18 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

## TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. Viscount CARDWELL  
The Right Hon. Sir WILLIAM ERLE.  
The Hon. The Vice-Chancellor Sir RICHARD  
MALINS.

THOMAS GLOVER KENSIT, Esq.  
JOHN M. CLABON, Esq.  
ROBERT JOHN PORCHER BROUGHTON, Esq.  
JOHN ILIFFE, Esq.

## SIXTH QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.

*Valuation as on 31st December 1874.*

### ABSTRACT OF RESULTS.

The Tables of Mortality used were :—

FOR ASSURANCES ..... The Institute of Actuaries' Tables.

FOR ANNUITIES ..... The Carlisle Table.

The rate of Interest to be made in future was put at £3 per cent.

Credit was taken for net premiums only.

The following were the results :—

Value of £4,243,761 Sums Assured and Bonuses ... ..	£2,116,728
„ £3,823 per annum Reversionary Annuities ... ..	10,814
	2,127,542
Value of £95,324 future <i>net</i> Premiums receivable ... ..	1,289,305
(The Premiums actually receivable are 25½ per cent. larger.)	
	838,237
Value of £9,174 per annum Immediate Annuities ... ..	73,870
Various special reserves ... ..	13,969
	926,076
Deduct value of Reassurances ... ..	81,697
Total value of liabilities ... ..	£844,379

After setting aside out of the Assurance Fund the sum of £844,379, the divisible surplus amounted to £193,213, of which £173,180 only was divided.

The Assurance Fund amounted on 31st December 1876 to £1,224,954, shewing an increase of £180,888 in two years.

G. W. BERRIDGE,  
*Actuary and Secretary*

# THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

*Incorporated by Royal Charter A.D. 1720.*

FOR MARINE, FIRE, AND LIFE ASSURANCES.

No. 7 ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICE—No. 22 CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER.

EDWARD BUDD, Esq., *Governor.*

MARK WILKS COLLET, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*

WILLIAM RENNIE, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*

## DIRECTORS.

HUGH GOUGH ARBUTHNOT, Esq.

ROBERT BURN BLYTH, Esq.

WILLIAM THOMAS BRAND, Esq.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. P. BURN.

GEORGE WM. CAMPBELL, Esq.

GEORGE B. DEWHURST, Esq.

ROBERT B. DOBREE, Esq.

GEORGE L. M. GIBBS, Esq.

ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.

HOWARD GILLIAT, Esq.

HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq.

EDWIN GOWER, Esq.

A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.

LOUIS HUTH, Esq.

HENRY J. B. KENDALL, Esq.

CHARLES LYALL, Esq.

CAPT. R. W. PELLY, R.N.

DAVID POWELL, Esq.

P. F. ROBERTSON, Esq.

ROBERT RYRIE, Esq.

DAVID P. SELLAR, Esq.

COL. LEOPOLD SEYMOUR.

LEWIS A. WALLACE, Esq.

WILLIAM B. WATSON, Esq.

Secretary—JOHN P. LAURENCE, Esq. | Actuary—ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq.

Underwriter—JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq.

Manager of the Fire Department—WILLIAM H. HORE, Esq.

Physician—EDWARD CLAPTON, M.D., St. Thomas's Street, Southwark.

## Solicitors.

MESSRS. JOHNSONS, UPTON, BUDD, & ATKEY, 20 Austinfriars.

MESSRS. COLLYER-BRISTOW, WITHERS, & RUSSELL, 4 Bedford Row

West End Agents—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., 55 Parliament Street, S.W.

The Corporation has granted Marine, Fire, and Life Assurances for more than a century and a half. During that long period it has endeavoured to introduce into its practice all the real improvements that have from time to time been suggested, and to afford every facility for the transaction of business.

Of the Share Capital the sum of £418,275 has been paid up. The total funds on the 31st December, 1876, exceeded Three Millions sterling.

Copies of the Accounts pursuant to 'The Life Assurance Companies' Act, 1870,' can be had on application personally or by letter.

J. P. LAURENCE, *Secretary.*

# NATIONAL

## LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

### FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE,

### 2 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

#### DIRECTORS.

**President**—The Hon. G. TALBOT.

JOHN BLUNDELL, Esq.  
GEORGE BURNAND, Esq.  
HARRY CHUBB, Esq.  
JOSEPH COLLING, Esq.  
THOMAS CURTIS, Esq.

**Vice-President**—HENRY POLLOCK, Esq.

R. P. CAREW HUNT, Esq.  
FREDERICK LOCK, Esq.  
Lord WM. B. PHIPPS.  
JOHN CHARLES SALT, Esq.  
Sir HENRY W. TYLER, late R.E.

#### AUDITORS.

LEWIS C. BERGER, Esq.  
WM. D. CHESTER, Esq.  
JOHN CARLYON HUGHES, Esq.

#### MEDICAL OFFICERS.

HERBERT DAVIES, M.D.  
J. A. KINGDON, Esq.  
JOHN SCOTT, M.D.

**BANKERS.**—Messrs. ROBERTS, LUBBOCK, & CO.

#### SOLICITORS.

Messrs. WILDE, BERGER, MOORE, & WILDE, London.  
THOS. T. MECREDY, Esq., 28 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

**ACTUARY.**—CHARLES ANSELL, Jun., Esq.

The quinquennial valuation made at the end of 1875 enabled the Directors to declare a **Reduction of Sixty per Cent.** upon the original premium on all Policies in Class A for the five years ending with 1880.

In Class B Policies have a reduction of premium for the whole term of Life, which, in the cases of those effected in 1871, varies from 3½ per cent. to 24 per cent., according to the age of the Life Assured.

### VALUATION BALANCE-SHEET, 31st December 1875.

Assurance Fund (accumulated solely from Premiums) .. ..	£675,883	3	8
Net Liability under Assurance and Annuity transactions .. ..	337,366	16	0
<b>Surplus available for future Bonus and Expenses .. ..</b>	<b>£338,516</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>

All the **Profits** belong to the Assured, and are applied to the gradual reduction and ultimate extinction of their premiums, a result which may be expected to occur, in the average of cases, in about 20 years from the date of the Policy.

Funds for the **Education of Children** and for their **Establishment in Life** may be provided on unusually favourable terms, on a new system lately introduced by this Society, based upon Tables of Mortality specially constructed for the purpose.

**Loans** granted upon Life Interests, Reversions, and other approved Security.

Applications are invited from Gentlemen of influence and position, who are willing to act as Agents in Districts where the Society is not represented.

Persons desiring to effect Assurances on Lives, in any part of the country, are invited to apply to

**HENRY JOHN PUCKLE, Secretary.**

# EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE, LONDON.

FOUNDED A.D. 1762.

The Oldest Life Office on the Mutual Principle in the World.

## BONUS TABLE FOR 1878.

TABLE showing the Amount payable under a Policy for **£1000** (with its additions), in the event of its becoming a claim after payment of the premium due in the year **1878**.

Policy No.	Policies effected since December 31, 1816	Sum payable with Additions
		£ s.
1 to 164 ....	From 1st Jan. 1817 to 24th April 1817 .....	2872 10
165 to 660 ....	24th April 1817 to 16th April 1818 .....	2792 10
661 to 1019 ....	18th April 1818 to 4th Feb. 1819 .....	2712 10
1021 to 1413 ....	5th Feb. 1819 to 3rd Jan. 1820 .....	2632 10
1415 to 1856 ....	7th Jan. 1820 to 22nd Dec. 1820 .....	2552 10
1857 to 2245 ....	23rd Dec. 1820 to 30th Nov. 1821 .....	2472 10
2247 to 2699 ....	1st Dec. 1821 to 7th Mar. 1823 .....	2392 10
2700 to 3082 ....	7th Mar. 1823 to 24th May 1824 .....	2312 10
3083 to 3349 ....	25th May 1824 to 8th Mar. 1825 .....	2232 10
3350 to 3792 ....	9th Mar. 1825 to 3rd Nov. 1826 .....	2177 10
3794 to 4207 ....	7th Nov. 1826 to 15th July 1828 .....	2122 10
4210 to 4617 ....	21st July 1828 to 1st Mar. 1830 .....	2067 10
4618 to 4973 ....	3rd Mar. 1830 to 24th Nov. 1831 .....	2012 10
4974 to 5328 ....	24th Nov. 1831 to 1st Aug. 1833 .....	1957 10
5329 to 5678 ....	1st Aug. 1833 to 18th June 1835 .....	1902 10
5679 to 6024 ....	19th June 1835 to 21st July 1837 .....	1847 10
6025 to 6360 ....	21st July 1837 to 22nd Jan. 1839 .....	1792 10
6363 to 6727 ....	24th Jan. 1839 to 10th Dec. 1840 .....	1737 10
6730 to 7044 ....	15th Dec. 1840 to 2nd Nov. 1842 .....	1682 10
7045 to 7446 ....	12th Nov. 1842 to 18th June 1845 .....	1647 10
7448 to 7740 ....	19th June 1845 to 2nd Mar. 1847 .....	1612 10
7741 to 7997 ....	3rd Mar. 1847 to 14th Nov. 1848 .....	1577 10
7998 to 8272 ....	14th Nov. 1848 to 19th Nov. 1850 .....	1542 10
8273 to 8586 ....	19th Nov. 1850 to 26th July 1853 .....	1507 10
8587 to 8835 ....	26th July 1853 to 31st Dec. 1855 .....	1472 10
8836 to 8974 ....	1st Jan. 1856 to 31st Dec. 1856 .....	1437 10
8975 to 9102 ....	1st Jan. 1857 to 31st Dec. 1857 .....	1402 10
9103 to 9221 ....	1st Jan. 1858 to 31st Dec. 1858 .....	1367 10
9222 to 9359 ....	1st Jan. 1859 to 31st Dec. 1859 .....	1332 10
9360 to 9463 ....	1st Jan. 1860 to 31st Dec. 1860 .....	1315 0
9464 to 9586 ....	1st Jan. 1861 to 31st Dec. 1861 .....	1297 10
9587 to 9720 ....	1st Jan. 1862 to 31st Dec. 1862 .....	1280 0
9721 to 9819 ....	1st Jan. 1863 to 31st Dec. 1863 .....	1262 10
9820 to 9953 ....	1st Jan. 1864 to 31st Dec. 1864 .....	1245 0
9954 to 10,065 ....	1st Jan. 1865 to 31st Dec. 1865 .....	1210 0
10,066 to 10,154 ....	1st Jan. 1866 to 31st Dec. 1866 .....	1175 0
10,155 to 10,250 ....	1st Jan. 1867 to 31st Dec. 1867 .....	1140 0
10,251 to 10,320 ....	1st Jan. 1868 to 31st Dec. 1868 .....	1105 0
10,321 to 10,454 ....	1st Jan. 1869 to 31st Dec. 1869 .....	1070 0
10,455 to 10,699 ....	1st Jan. 1870 to 31st Dec. 1870 .....	1052 10
10,700 to 10,891 ....	1st Jan. 1871 to 31st Dec. 1871 .....	1035 0
10,892 to 11,097 ....	1st Jan. 1872 to 31st Dec. 1872 .....	1017 10

THE EQUITABLE does NOT allow COMMISSION.

J. WARE STEPHENSON, *Actuary*.

# THE PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE

50 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

## Trustees and Directors.

The Hon. ARTHUR KINNAIRD, M.P.  
 Sir RICHARD DUCKWORTH KING, Bart.  
 Admiral Sir GEO. ST. VINCENT KING, K.C.B.  
 JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Esq.  
 Captain WILLIAM SPENCER BEAUMONT.  
 Lieut.-Col. HENRY BRACKENBURY, R.A.  
 HENRY BLENCOWE CHURCHILL, Esq.  
 JOHN NATHANIEL FOSTER, Esq.  
 HENRY GARDNER, Esq.  
 JAMES FORTESQUE HARRISON, Esq., M.P.  
 Lieut.-Colonel WILLIAM COPLAND JUDD.  
 The Rev. ISAAC SPENCER.  
 Major WILLIAM HENRY SPENCER.  
 EDWARD TEWART, Esq.  
 RICHARD THOMAS WOODHOUSE, M.D.

## Manager.

SEYMOUR A. BEAUMONT, Esq.

## Secretary.

CHARLES STEVENS, Esq.

## Physician.

JOHN MACLEAN, M.D.

No. 24 Portman Street, Portman Square, London.

INVESTED FUNDS...	...	...	...	£1,996,622
ANNUAL INCOME ...	...	...	...	252,614
BONUSES DECLARED ...	...	...	...	2,042,155
CLAIMS PAID ...	...	...	...	5,726,839

## INCREASING NEW BUSINESS.

INCREASING NEW BUSINESS.						
		Number of Policies.		Amount Assured.		New Premiums.
1874	...	631	...	£274,105	...	£9,324
1875	...	821	...	408,680	...	13,162
1876	...	1,006	...	451,650	...	14,557



# EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY

(FOR LIVES ONLY),  
79 PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.  
ESTABLISHED 1807.

## DIRECTORS.

GEORGE RUSSELL, Esq., *Chairman.*

CHARLES JELlicoe, Esq., F.R.G.S., *Deputy-Chairman.*

THOMAS ALLEN, Esq.

CHARLES BISCHOFF, Esq.

THOMAS BODDINGTON, Esq.

Sir J. BULLER-EAST, Bart., D.C.L.

Hon. THOS. F. FREMANTLE, M.P.

ROBERT ALEX. GRAY, Esq.

WILLIAM A. GUY, M.D., F.R.S.

RALPH LUDLOW LOPES, Esq.

JAS. MURRAY, Esq., C.B., F.R.G.S.

Sir PHILIP ROSE, Bart.

## ACTUARY AND SECRETARY.

GEORGE HUMPHREYS, Esq., M.A.

The Report, dated August 22nd, 1877, showed the following results:—

Net Premiums and Interest .....	£396,818
Accumulated Funds .....	£3,107,054
Also a Subscribed Capital of more than	£1,500,000

Annual Reports, Prospectuses, and Forms, may be had, or will be sent, Post-free, on application at the Office, or to any of the Company's Agents.

# THE CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.

Office:—1 & 2 BROAD SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER.

**Trustees**—His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY; His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of DUBLIN  
The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of WINCHESTER; The ARCHDEACON of MAIDSTONE.

**Chairman**—The ARCHDEACON of WESTMINSTER. **Deputy-Chairman**—ROBERT FEW, Esq.

**Consulting Actuary**—FREDERICK HENDRICKS, Esq. **Physician**—Dr. STONE, 14 Dean's Yard.

**Actuary**—STEWART HELDER, Esq. **Secretary**—MATTHEW HODGSON, Esq.

**TOTAL FUNDS, £2,384,530. TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME, £291,262.**

NO AGENTS EMPLOYED, AND NO COMMISSION PAID.

**REDUCED PREMIUMS.**—Assurances may be effected upon payment of four-fifths of the rates chargeable according to the Society's Table, subject to *certain conditions* fully set forth and explained in the Prospectus.

**CLAIMS.**—The total amount of Claims paid upon death from the commencement of the Society to the 1st June 1877, was **£1,493,640.**

**BONUS.**—The whole available Bonus is the sole property of Life Assurers; no part whatever is taken from it to be shared amongst proprietors. At the end of every fifth year profits are equitably apportioned amongst existing Life Assurances. By means of Bonus, many of the earlier Life Assurances have been relieved altogether from the payment of Annual Premiums, and additions in almost every case have been made to the sum assured. **£343,140** was divided amongst Life Assurances at the declaration of Bonus on 1st June 1876.

Assurers have the privilege, at the time of making an Assurance, of selecting the mode in which the Bonus, whenever due, shall be applied—viz., in an immediate cash payment, or to the reduction of the Annual Premium, or to the increase of the capital sum assured.

Assurances may be effected on **LIVES, SURVIVORSHIPS, &c. &c.**, as stated in the Society's Prospectus, to any amount not exceeding **£7,500.**

This Society is strictly confined to the Clergy of the Church of England and of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, their Wives and Families, and the near relations of themselves and Wives.

*Prospectuses, Bonus Accounts, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be had at the Offices, on personal application or by letter.*

1 & 2 BROAD SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER.

# THE LONDON LIBRARY,

12 St. James's Square, S.W.

## President.

THOMAS CARLYLE, Esq.

## Vice-Presidents.

THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.  
RT. HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P.

E. H. BUNBURY, Esq.  
JAMES SPEDDING, Esq.

## Trustees.

THE EARL OF CARNARVON.

EARL OF ROSEBURY.

LORD HOUGHTON.

## Committee.

W. ALLINGHAM, Esq.  
Sir JAMES ALDERSON.  
EDWARD A. BOND, Esq.  
F. W. BURTON, Esq.  
Rev. S. CHEETHAM, Esq.  
Professor CLIFFORD.  
J. C. CONYBEARE, Esq.  
Sir FREDERICK ELLIOT.

Rev. E. E. ESTCOURT.  
H. W. FREELAND, Esq.  
Professor GLADSTONE.  
F. HARRISON, Esq.  
C. M. KENNEDY, Esq.  
Rev. STANLEY LEATHES.  
H. E. W. LECKY, Esq.  
G. H. LEWES, Esq.

W. WATKISS LLOYD, Esq.  
V. LUSHINGTON, Esq.  
Dr. MUNK.  
F. POLLOCK, Esq.  
Rev. Dr. REYNOLDS.  
HERBERT SPENCER, Esq.  
LESLIE STEPHEN, Esq.  
C. KNIGHT WATSON, Esq.

The Library contains 85,000 volumes of Ancient and Modern Literature, in various languages. Subscriptions, £3 a year, or £2 with Entrance-fee of £6; Life Membership, £26. Fifteen Volumes are allowed to Country and Ten to Town Members. Reading-rooms open from Ten to Half-past Six. Catalogue, *new edition*, 1875 (1,062 pp.), price 16s.; to Members, 12s. Prospectuses on application.

ROBERT HARRISON, *Secretary and Librarian*.

# ECONOMIST,

Weekly Commercial Times, Bankers' Gazette, & Railway Monitor,

A Political, Literary, and General Newspaper.

Price 8d.; by Post, 8½d. Published every Saturday Morning.

## THE INVESTORS' MONTHLY MANUAL,

Price 8d.; by Post, 9d.

Which gives the highest, lowest, and latest price of all Stocks during the month, Railway Shares, Banking Shares, and other securities; the mode in which their dividends are payable, their four last dividends, &c.; so as to give all the information so important at all times to investors, and especially important when prices are fluctuating. The Manual includes Stock dealt in at the Provincial Exchanges as well as in the London Market.

Office—340 Strand, W.C., and all Booksellers.

# THE JOHN BULL.

(ESTABLISHED 1820)

Is the Leading Weekly Organ of the Conservatives.

It gives the earliest Political, Ecclesiastical, and Fashionable Information. The News is carefully condensed, good Correspondence is encouraged, the Fine Arts, Literature, Theatres, and Music, all receive attention, and Articles on Social Topics form a prominent feature in the Paper. Price 5d.; by Post, 5½d.

Office: 6 Whitefriars Street, E.C.

# THE PALL MALL BUDGET.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

The PALL MALL BUDGET is a weekly collection of the Articles, Essays, Reviews, &c., that appear in the *Pall Mall Gazette* from day to day, with a comprehensive classified summary of the news of the week. It is published for the convenience of persons resident in the remoter districts of Great Britain, on the Continent, in America, India, Australia, and other distant places.

The PALL MALL BUDGET is published on Saturday in time for despatch by the early morning mails. A Special Edition, printed on thin paper, is published on Friday, for despatch by the evening mails to the Continent, United States, India, and the Colonies.

Office—2 Northumberland Street, Charing Cross, London.

'A portrait will not tell you all you want to know about a man, but it throws important light upon his character and supplies a clue to much that might otherwise be dark and hidden. It is this which invests the admirable caricatures of VANITY FAIR with a kind of historical value. They are an abstract or brief chronicle of the age—a necessary supplement to the *Times* and the news of the day.'—SATURDAY REVIEW, March 22, 1873.

Now ready, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt sides and edges, &c. &c.

## VANITY FAIR ALBUM.

Series I. to IX.

Each volume containing the Portraits, together with the Letterpress Notices thereto relating, for one year. Prices: Vols. I. to V., Two Guineas each; Vols. VI. to VIII., Three Guineas each.

'The VANITY FAIR ALBUM of the year may very fitly be placed among the gift books of the season. Everybody knows by this time the original and in most cases extremely good caricature portraits of distinguished men published with VANITY FAIR. They have often been praised; we shall only say that in our own opinion they have been rarely praised too much.'—PALL MALL GAZETTE.

'We know no modern collection of portraits which makes the person studying them so rapidly and thoroughly acquainted with the *personnel* of our public men as that contained in the VANITY FAIR ALBUM.'—DAILY NEWS.

'These sketches are, in fact, a recognised element of London society. There are few drawing-rooms in which they are not found, as they appear in their ephemeral form; fewer still in which the collected Albums do not find a place.'—STANDARD.

'Such a volume is a treasure of which the pleasure is present and permanent, while its money worth can only be realised years hence, when these Albums will be almost priceless. . . . The letterpress that accompanies them has the merits of accuracy and acuteness. To each portrait "John Junior" appends a sketch of birth, parentage, qualifications, and qualities, often critical, generally amusing, sometimes complete, and always instructive.'—MORNING POST.

'Marvellously reproducing the originals. The literary notices are written with remarkable boldness and vigour; caustic sarcasm and bitter irony have never been more effectively employed.'—WORLD.

London: 'VANITY FAIR' Office, 12 Tavistock Street, Covent Garden.  
And all Booksellers.

# THE DAILY NEWS.

**D**URING the year 1877, the War Telegrams and War Correspondence of the 'DAILY NEWS,' universally acknowledged to constitute the most striking feats of Journalism on record, raised the circulation of the Paper throughout the United Kingdom, and indeed throughout the civilised world, to an unparalleled height; and the 'DAILY NEWS' now enjoys a circulation never before attained. The 'DAILY NEWS' is printed by Seven 'Walter' Presses, each Press capable of printing 14,000 complete copies per hour. This exceptional circulation causes the 'DAILY NEWS' to be unsurpassed as a medium for advertising. The 'DAILY NEWS' is found in all the principal Railway Stations and Hotels and Clubs throughout Europe and the United States, and in Great Britain it is read by all classes. The 'DAILY NEWS' is forwarded to subscribers in the United Kingdom by the early Morning Mails on payment, in advance, of 9s. 9d. per Quarter. Orders to be addressed W. K. HALES, Publisher, *Daily News Office*, Bouverie Street, London.

**NOTICE.**—Prepaid Advertisements from Managers, Secretaries, Travellers, Collectors, Tutors, Governesses, Clerks, Articled Pupils, Apprentices, and Domestic Servants of all kinds, **Wanting Situations, or**

**Employers requiring the Services of such Persons,** Four Lines, 1s.; Three Insertions, 2s. 6d.; or Six Insertions, 4s. 6d.; beyond Four Lines, 3d. per Line.

**Apartments and Private Property to be Let, Sold, or Wanted.**—Four Lines, 2s. 6d.; Three Insertions, 6s.; or Six Insertions, 10s. 6d. Beyond Four Lines, 9d. per Line.

**Inquiries for Missing Friends and Cypher Correspondence &c.,** Five Lines, 5s.

**Births, Marriages, and Deaths.**—Five Lines, 5s. These Advertisements average about eight words to a Line.

**Trade Advertisements,** displayed across Two Columns, on 7th or 8th page, Five Lines, 12s. 6d.; 2s. 6d. per Line beyond. The charge for these Advertisements from Public Companies in the above-named pages is 4s. per Line; Five Lines being the minimum. Displayed Advertisements in Single Column, Ten Lines, 12s. 6d.; 1s. 3d. per Line afterwards. The charge for all Double Column Displayed Advertisements on Front Page is 5s. per Line.

**Paragraph Advertisements.**—Four Lines, 10s.; 2s. 6d. per Line afterwards.

**'Business Cards,'** One Line, 3s. 6d. each.

**Hotels, across Two Columns.**—First Line, 3s. 6d.; 1s. 6d. per Line afterwards.

The Advertisement Department closes at **THREE o'clock on SATURDAYS.**

N.B.—Advertisers are requested to make their Post-office Orders payable to Mr. JOSIAH HARRINGTON, at the Chief Office, the letters to him being addressed to 20 Bouverie St., E.C., London.

**POSTAGE STAMPS** received for Amounts up to Twenty Shillings.

J. HARRINGTON,

*Manager of the Advertisement Department.*

Crown 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

**THE 'DAILY NEWS' CORRESPONDENCE of the WAR**  
between RUSSIA and TURKEY. April to November 1877. Including Full Descriptions by Special Correspondents, at the Front, of all the Great Events of the War.

MACMILLAN & CO.



# THE SPECTATOR,

## INDEPENDENT LIBERAL NEWSPAPER,

EVERY SATURDAY, price 6d.; by Post, 7d.

THE Proprietors, who in 1861 purchased the *Spectator*, have since that date conducted it themselves. They are therefore exempted from many influences which press severely on the independence of journalism, and have from the first made it their chief object to say out what they believe to be truth in theology, politics, and social questions, irrespective not only of opposition from without, but of the opinion of their own supporters. Their object is to reflect the opinion of cultivated Liberals, but in the matter of the American War they fought against the mass of the very class they are trying to represent, and were finally acknowledged by them to have been in the right. In politics the object of the *Spectator* is to maintain liberal institutions everywhere, that is, the right of free thought, free speech, and free action, within the limits of law, under every form of Government; but, nevertheless, to maintain that in a free State the power of the whole community may be usefully employed in constructive enterprise; in theology, to maintain the views usually known as those of the Broad Church; in ecclesiastical affairs, to defend the inclusion within the Established Church of every variety of opinion consistent with belief in the Divinity of Christ, and the right of the State to control the Church; and in social questions, to urge the faith that God made the world for the people in it, and not for any race, class, colour, creed, or section, with all the consequences to which that principle leads.

The journal commands the best sources of information, and has repeatedly been the first to make the true bearing of events apparent to its readers. Its object, however, is not so much to supply news as to express the feeling of the educated classes on the news, and correct that vagueness and bewilderment of thought which the constant receipt of news in little morsels has such a tendency to produce.

Original papers supply comments critical and explanatory on Public Events, Political Appointments, Law Amendment, Commercial Affairs, Personal Incidents, and Theological Controversies.

The News of the current week is compressed into an animated narrative, which the laziest or busiest may read, without missing the life or import of the events.

Every important work is noticed as it appears, with a full and critical account, so as to let the reader know what the book is, what it tells, and what is its place among other books. Of nearly every work some report is given. Notice is also taken of the general course of Literature, its progress, rights, tendencies, personal events, &c.

The *Spectator* contains a List of all Books published during the week (not under one shilling in price), with the names of the publishers and the prices attached, a feature which will greatly increase its value to booksellers, librarians, literary institutions, and private gentlemen.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—**Quarterly, 7s. 2d.; Half-Yearly, 14s. 3d.; Yearly, 28s. 6d. Free by Post.

Office—1 Wellington Street, Strand, London.

And by Order of all Booksellers and Newsvendors.



# The Guardian.

The GUARDIAN is issued every WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, price 6d., by post, 7d.; and is supplied, post-free, direct from the Office, to Subscribers *paying in advance only*, at—

Per Quarter	(13 numbers).....	0	7	0
„ Half-year	(26 numbers).....	0	13	6
„ Year	(52 numbers).....	1	6	0

Advertisements intended for insertion in the current week's GUARDIAN must be sent to the Office **before 5 p.m. on Monday**, and in any urgent case of a short Advertisement **not later than 1 p.m. on Tuesday**, and payment made at the time.

## SCALE OF CHARGES.

Back Page .....	Twenty-two Guineas.
Per Column .....	Six Guineas.
Other Pages .....	Twenty Pounds.
Per Column .....	Five Guineas.

## SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Three Lines and under .....	Four Shillings.
Every Additional Line .....	Ninepence.

On an average three words may be reckoned for the first line, and eight words for each line afterwards.

Notices of Testimonials, Births, Marriages, and Deaths, are inserted at **2s. 6d.** each for one line, and a shilling for every additional line.

Whenever a double number is published, the paper is over weight for Foreign Countries and the Colonies, and an extra stamp is required. An edition on thin paper is published for Subscribers abroad supplied from the Office.

If a receipt is required for a sum under seven shillings a stamped envelope must be enclosed.

*All letters respecting Advertisements and Subscriptions should be addressed 'The Publisher,' Guardian Office, 5 Burleigh Street, Strand, W.C.*

**\*\*** Post-Office Orders to the Publisher (JOHN JAMES) should be made payable at the Post-office, King Street, Covent Garden, and Cheques crossed London and County Bank. Postage Stamps may be sent if convenient to the Advertiser, but at the rate of thirteen to the shilling.

THE  
COURT CIRCULAR



AND COURT NEWS.  
THE LEADING FASHIONABLE JOURNAL.

Special Articles each Week on Current Events.

**SOCIAL AND CLUB GOSSIP**

By Our Own Flaneur.

**THEATRICAL GLEANINGS,**

By AUTOLYCUS.

**THE PARIS NEWS,**

Written expressly for the *Court Circular*, contains all the Latest On Dits of French Society, together with Musical and Theatrical Notes.

**FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS FULLY REPORTED,  
WITH NAMES OF GUESTS.**

*Dramatic and Musical Notes. Reviews of Books.*

**OUR SUBSCRIBERS' CORNER,**

Devoted to Original Verse and Prose Compositions, which are duly criticised by the Editor.

**DIPLOMATIC NOTES, ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE, YACHTING AND RACING REPORTS.**

**LETTERS BY OUR CYNICAL CONTRIBUTOR.**

The **COURT CIRCULAR**, 5d. Unstamped; 6d. Stamped.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM ALL NEWSAGENTS.

Annual Subscription, ONE GUINEA.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE PUBLISHER,

EDMUND DISTIN MADDICK.

Offices—2 SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND, W.C.



# The Civil Service Review:

THE LEADING ORGAN OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

PRICE 3d.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE REVIEW

IS A HIGH-CLASS WEEKLY JOURNAL OF

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART, AND FINANCE,

FOR

*The Services in the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies.*

Publishing Office—3 YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, W.C.

## IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

1 Old Broad Street, and 16 Pall Mall, London.

Instituted 1803.

Capital, £1,600,000; Paid up and Invested, £700,000.

General Manager—E. COZENS SMITH, Esq.

The distinguishing characteristics of this Institution are moderate rates, undoubted security, prompt and liberal settlement of claims.

Every information and Forms of Proposals can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, or from the Agencies throughout the Kingdom.

*By the Author of 'The Statesman's Year Book.'*

## THE HISTORY OF LLOYDS',

And of Marine Insurance in Great Britain.

*With an Appendix containing Statistics relating to Marine Insurance. 8vo. 14s.*

The TIMES says: 'We have in the editor of the "Statesman's Year Book" an industrious and conscientious guide, and we can certify that in his "History of Lloyds'" he has produced a work of more than passing interest.'

'A careful and interesting book, which at this moment is very opportune.'

'A thoroughly good work.'—WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

SPECTATOR.

'We can safely commend his work as a very able and very interesting history.'—ACADEMY.

MACMILLAN & CO., London.

---

 THE 163<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL EDITION.
 

---

Price 19s., half-bound, gilt, and gilt edges, 1,315 pages, 1,500 Illustrations,

# DEBRETT'S

## PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE,

AND

## TITLES OF COURTESY FOR 1878.

**The oldest, cheapest, and best book of the kind.**

*Contains more information respecting LIVING members of the Aristocracy and their immediate family connections than all other volumes combined.*

---

IT IS THE ONLY WORK THAT CONTAINS

- (i.) Biographical Sketches and *Addresses* of the Children of Peers.
  - (ii.) Biographical Sketches and *Addresses* of the Children of Baronets.
  - (iii.) Biographical Sketches and *Addresses* of the Brothers and Sisters of Baronets.
  - (iv.) The *Addresses* of the Widows of Peers, Baronets, and Knights.
- 

The **Marked Speciality** of Debrett consists in the exceptional attention that is given to particularising the **Appointments, Promotions, Services, Marriages, Residences, Clubs, and Church Patronage of Living Members of the Aristocracy, and their Immediate Family Connections.** In this respect it is incomparable.

---

*Debrett is also published in two volumes :—*

- (i.) Debrett's Peerage and Titles of Courtesy, 643 pages, cloth gilt, 10s.; cloth, bevelled boards, and gilt edges, 12s. 6d.; half-calf and gilt edges, 15s.
  - (ii.) Debrett's Baronetage and Knightage, 672 pages, cloth gilt, 10s.; cloth, bevelled boards, and gilt edges, 12s.; half-calf and gilt edges, 15s.
- 

*Companion Volume to Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, &c.*

## DEBRETT'S ILLUSTRATED

HERALDIC AND BIOGRAPHICAL

# HOUSE OF COMMONS

AND THE

## JUDICIAL BENCH.

Consisting of above 500 pages, and containing about 1,000 engravings of Coats of Arms &c. Price 7s. cloth gilt; or, half-bound, best calf and corners, gilt and gilt edges, 10s. 6d.

---

London: DEAN & SON, 160A Fleet Street.

# Messrs. MACMILLAN & CO.'S

## PUBLICATIONS.

---

Just published, in 2 vols. 8vo. price 32s.

### MEMOIRS OF LORD MELBOURNE. By W. M. TORRENS, M.P. With Portrait after Sir Thomas Lawrence.

'The pages are brightened by many a little gem of political gossip and personal anecdote not easily to be found elsewhere. . . . Mr. Torrens writes with great felicity of phrase, and brightness and briskness of manner; he has a sound knowledge and a just appreciation of his theme, and his work will hold a high place as a solid and authoritative contribution to the ill-understood history of the Victorian age.'—DAILY TELEGRAPH.

Published by Authority of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

### THE VOYAGE OF THE 'CHALLENGER.' The

ATLANTIC.—An Account of the General Results of the Voyage during the Year 1873 and the early part of the Year 1876. By Sir C. WYVILLE THOMSON, F.R.S. With a Portrait of Author, engraved by C. H. Jeens, many Coloured Maps, Temperature Charts, and Illustrations engraved by J. D. Cooper, from Drawings by J. J. Wyld. 2 vols. medium 8vo. 45s.

By the same Author, uniform with the above.

### THE DEPTHS OF THE SEA: an Account of the

General Results of the Dredging Cruises of H.M.S.S. 'Lightning' and 'Porcupine' during the Summers of 1868–69–70; under the Scientific Direction of Dr. CARPENTER, F.R.S., J. GWYN JEFFREYS, F.R.S., and Sir WYVILLE THOMSON, F.R.S. With Illustrations, Coloured Maps, &c. Second Edition. Medium 8vo. 31s. 6d.

### TRANSCAUCASIA AND ARARAT. Being Notes of

a Vacation Tour in the Autumn of 1876. By JAMES BRYCE. Author of 'The Holy Roman Empire' &c. Crown 8vo. with Map and Illustration, 9s. [Second Edition.

'The most remarkable and interesting record of travel and observation which has been published for some years, and which derives additional value from the fact that it presents the very latest trustworthy picture of the region with which it deals, before the outbreak of the war.'—SPECTATOR.

### NOTES OF AN INDIAN JOURNEY. By M. E.

GRANT DUFF, M.P. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

### GREATER BRITAIN. By Sir Charles Dilke, M.P.

a Record of Travel in English-speaking Countries. Sixth Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.

### THE OTTOMAN POWER IN EUROPE: its Nature,

its Growth, and its Decline. By E. A. FREEMAN, D.C.L., LL.D. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

---

MACMILLAN & CO., London.



# MESSRS. MACMILLAN & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

## LIFE OF WILLIAM EARL OF SHELBURNE,

AFTERWARDS FIRST MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE. With Extracts from his Papers and Correspondence. By LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE, M.P. With Maps. Vols. I. and II., 12s. each; Vol. III. 16s.

'Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice has succeeded in placing before us a wealth of new matter, which, while casting valuable and much-needed light on the political history of a hundred years ago, has enabled us for the first time to form a clear and consistent idea of his ancestor.'—SPECTATOR.

## THE DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENCE OF THE

WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY TO THE FALL OF KARS. Including the Letters of Mr. ARCHIBALD FORBES, Mr. J. A. MCGAHAN, and other Special Correspondents in Europe and Asia. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d. *[This day.]*

## THE INVASIONS OF ENGLAND: a History of

the Past, with Lessons for the Future. By Captain H. M. HOZIER, Author of 'The Seven Weeks' War' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

## THE RAJA OF SARAWAK: an Account of Sir

James Brooke, K.C.B., LL.D. Given chiefly through Letters and Journals. By GERTRUDE L. JACOB. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait and Maps, 25s.

## FIFTY YEARS OF MY LIFE. By the Earl of

ALBEMARLE. Third and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

## MR. JOHN RICHARD GREEN'S HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

Just published in 8vo. price 16s.

## A HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. Vol. I.

Early England—Foreign Kings—The Charter—The Parliament. With Eight Coloured Maps. (To be completed in 5 vols.)

*[Vol II. To the End of Elizabeth's Reign, shortly.]*

'Mr. Green has done a work which probably no one but himself could have done. He has read and assimilated the results of all the labours of students during the last half century in the field of English history, and has given them a fresh meaning by his own independent study. He has fused together by the force of sympathetic imagination all that he has so collected, and has given us a vivid and forcible sketch of the march of English history. His book, both in its aims and its accomplishment, rises far beyond any of a similar kind, and it will give the colouring to the popular view of English history for some time to come.'

EXAMINER.

FIFTY-FOURTH THOUSAND. Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d.

## A SHORT HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

With Maps, Genealogical Tables, and Chronological Annals.

'To say that Mr. Green's book is better than those which have preceded it, would be to convey a very inadequate impression of its merits. It stands alone as the one general history of the country, for the sake of which all others, if young and old are wise, will be speedily and surely set aside. It is, perhaps, the highest praise that can be given to it, that it is impossible to discover whether it was intended for the young or for the old. The size and general look of the book, its vividness of narration, and its avoidance of abstruse argument, would place it among school books; but its fresh and original views, and its general historical power, are only to be appreciated by those who have tried their own hand at writing history, and who know the enormous difficulties of the task.'—MR. SAMUEL R. GARDINER in THE ACADEMY.

MACMILLAN & CO., London.

# Messrs. MACMILLAN & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

---

## BY THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P.

JUVENTUS MUNDI. Gods and Men of the Heroic Age. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

HOMERIC SYNCHRONISM: an Enquiry into the Time and Place of Homer. Crown 8vo. 6s.

## BY SIR J. FITZJAMES STEPHEN, K.C.S.I.

A DIGEST of the LAW of EVIDENCE. New Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.

A GENERAL VIEW of the CRIMINAL LAW of ENGLAND.  
New and revised Edition. Crown 8vo. [*In the press.*]

A DIGEST of the CRIMINAL LAW. Crimes and Punishments. 8vo. 16s.

AUTHOR'S POPULAR EDITION. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

## The RIGHT HON. JOHN BRIGHT'S SPEECHES

on QUESTIONS of PUBLIC POLICY. Edited by Professor ROGBES.  
Library Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait, 25s.

## PRIMITIVE PROPERTY. By M. DE LAVELEYE.

Translated by G. R. MARRIOTT, LL.B. With an Introduction by T. E. CLIFFE-LESLIE, LL.B. 8vo. 12s.

## ESSAYS on EASTERN QUESTIONS. By W.

GIFFORD PALGRAVE. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

## The THEORY of POLITICAL ECONOMY. By

W. STANLEY JEVONS, Professor of Political Economy in Owens College, Manchester. 8vo. 9s.

## OUR COMMON LAND, and other Short Essays.

By OCTAVIA HILL. Extra fcp. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

## HOMES of the LONDON POOR. By OCTAVIA

HILL. Extra fcp. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

---

MACMILLAN & CO., London.

# MESSRS. MACMILLAN & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

## BY PROFESSOR FAWCETT, M.P.

A MANUAL of POLITICAL ECONOMY. *Fifth Edition, with New Chapters on the 'Depreciation of Silver.'* Crown 8vo. 12s.

SPEECHES on SOME CURRENT POLITICAL QUESTIONS. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The ECONOMIC POSITION of the BRITISH LABOURER. Crown 8vo. 5s.

## BY MRS. FAWCETT.

POLITICAL ECONOMY for BEGINNERS. New Edition. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

TALES in POLITICAL ECONOMY. Crown 8vo. 3s.

ESSAYS on POLITICAL and SOCIAL SUBJECTS. By Professor and Mrs. FAWCETT. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

## BY PROFESSOR CAIRNES.

'One of the ablest of living economists.'—ATHENÆUM.

ESSAYS in POLITICAL ECONOMY, THEORETICAL and APPLIED. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

POLITICAL ESSAYS. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

SOME LEADING PRINCIPLES of POLITICAL ECONOMY newly EXPOUNDED. 8vo. 14s.

The CHARACTER and LOGICAL METHOD of POLITICAL ECONOMY. New Edition. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

## BY W. T. THORNTON, C.B.

On LABOUR: its Wrongful Claims and Rightful Dues: Actual Present and Possible Future. Second Edition. 8vo. 14s.

A PLEA for PEASANT PROPRIETORS; with the Outlines of a Plan for their Establishment in Ireland. New Edition. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS and other COGNATE INDIAN TOPICS. Crown 8vo. 8s. 6d.

The WAGES QUESTION: a Treatise on Wages and the Wages Class. By Professor F. A. WALKER, M.A., Ph.D. 8vo. 14s.

MACMILLAN & CO., London.

NEW EDITION. 8vo. half-bound, 16s.

# THE ANNALS OF OUR TIME:

A DIURNAL OF EVENTS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL, HOME AND FOREIGN,

*From the Accession of Victoria, June 30, 1837, to the Peace at Versailles, Feb. 28, 1871.*

BY JOSEPH IRVING.

SUPPLEMENT TO ANNALS OF OUR TIME, from Feb. 1871 to March 1874. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

## From the 'TIMES.'

'We have before us a trusty and ready guide to the events of the past thirty years, available equally for the statesman, the politician, the public writer, and the general reader. If Mr. Irving's object has been to bring before the reader all the most noteworthy occurrences which have happened since the beginning of Her Majesty's reign, he may justly claim the credit of having done so most briefly, succinctly, and simply, and in such a manner, too, as to furnish him with the details necessary in each case to comprehend the event of which he is in search of in an intelligent manner. Reflection will serve to show the great value of such a work as this to the journalist and statesman, and indeed to everyone who feels an interest in the progress of the age; and we may add that its value is considerably increased by the addition of that most important of all appendices, an accurate and exhaustive index.'

## From the 'PALL MALL GAZETTE.'

'A very curious and valuable note-book of events that have happened during the present reign. . . . It is impossible to estimate the labour involved in such a work; but whatever it may have been, Mr. Irving will be rewarded by the gratitude of all persons concerned in the study or discussion of public affairs. His book might be described as the contents of the memory of the best-informed persons of fifty years old and upwards, classified, amplified, and completed. . . . We take leave of Mr. Irving's book with a cordial recommendation.'

## From the 'DAILY NEWS.'

'It appears to us to be admirably executed—full, yet condensed, clearly arranged, and provided with an ample index. Such a work will be a treasure to all journalists and politicians.'

## From the 'DAILY TELEGRAPH.'

'An exceedingly useful handybook for those who want to refer, and refer quickly, to any event of national consequence during the last thirty years.'

## From the 'ATHENÆUM.'

'The compilation is a sound and careful book, to which the man of letters or public affairs may advantageously turn for information on a vast number of recent events, when he wants an answer to the continually recurring question, "In what year did that occur?"'

## From the 'SATURDAY REVIEW.'

'That admirable remembrancer of forgotten things.'

MACMILLAN & CO., London.



# Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The Original and only Genuine.

**CHLORODYNE** is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

**CHLORODYNE** is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.  
**CHLORODYNE** effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diphtheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.

**CHLORODYNE** acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

**CHLORODYNE** effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.  
**CHLORODYNE** is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

'Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a dispatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was **CHLORODYNE**.'—See *LANCET*, Dec. 1, 1864.

From W. VESALIUS PETTIGREW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S. England.

Formerly Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine.

'I have no hesitation in stating, after a fair trial of Chlorodyne, that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an Anti-Spasmodic and Sedative. I have tried it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results.'

From Dr. B. J. BOULTON & Co., Newcastle.

'We have made pretty extensive use of Chlorodyne in our practice lately, and look upon it as an excellent direct Sedative and Anti-Spasmodic. It seems to allay pain and irritation in whatever organ, and from whatever cause. It induces a feeling of comfort and quietude not obtainable by any other remedy, and it seems to possess this great advantage over all other sedatives, that it leaves no unpleasant after effects.'

J. C. BAKER, Esq., M.D., Bideford.

'It is, without doubt, the most valuable and certain Anodyne we have.'

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

**CAUTION.**—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of **CHLORODYNE**; that the story of the Defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, 13th July, 1864.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. None is genuine without the words 'Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE' on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.





ESTABLISHED 1835.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

# W H E L P T O N ' S

## VEGETABLE PURIFYING PILLS



BY THE USE OF WHICH

**DURING MORE THAN FORTY YEARS  
MANY THOUSANDS OF CURES**

Have been effected, numbers of which cases had been pronounced INCURABLE!

The numerous well-authenticated Testimonials in disorders of the HEAD, CHEST, BOWELS, LIVER, and KIDNEYS; also in RHEUMATISM, ULCERS, SORES, and all SKIN DISEASES, are sufficient to prove the great value of this most useful Family Medicine, it being

**A DIRECT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD,**

and other fluids of the body.

Many persons have found them of great service both in relieving and preventing SEA-SICKNESS; and in warm climates they are very beneficial in all Bilious Complaints.

Sold in boxes, price 7d., 1s. 1d., and 2s. 9d., by G. WHELPTON & SON, 3 Crane Court, Fleet Street, London, and by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors at Home and Abroad. Sent free by post in the United Kingdom for 8, 14, or 33 stamps.

## RUPTURE.

**'COLES'S TRUSS IS BEST.'**

This is the invention patronised by Sir Astley Cooper and the most eminent Surgeons, worn and recommended by William Cobbett, and which has commanded, for thirty years, a constantly increasing reputation; it is what a Truss should be—perfectly efficacious, yet agreeable to the wearer. Read 'Cobbett's Legacy to Ruptured Persons'—GRATIS.

None genuine unless marked with the address,

**Late of 3 CHARING CROSS,**

REMOVED TO

**225 PICCADILLY, W.**

New and enlarged Edition, crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ITS HISTORY AND PRACTICE.

BY

**REGINALD F. D. PALGRAVE.**

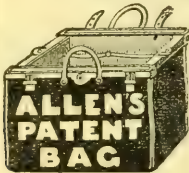
MACMILLAN & CO., London.

BY APPOINTMENT  
TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

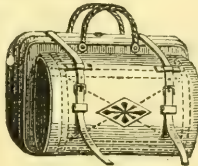
# ALLEN'S PORTMANTEAUS

37 WEST STRAND, LONDON.

New Illustrated Catalogue of 500 other Articles, for Home or Continental Travelling, by Post, Free.



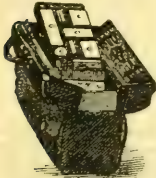
ALLEN'S  
PATENT BAG.



IMPROVED  
GLADSTONE BAG.



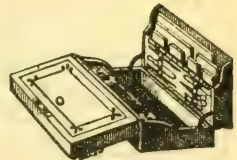
ALLEN'S NEW  
DRESSING BAG.



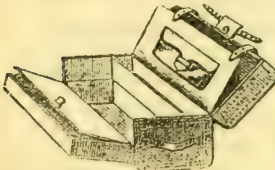
VICTORIA  
DRESSING BAG.



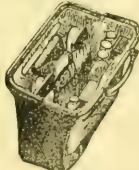
SILVER-FITTED  
DRESSING CASE.



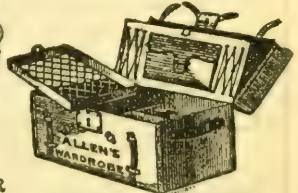
REGISTERED  
DESPATCH BOX.



ALLEN'S PATENT  
QUADRUPLE  
PORTMANTEAU.



£10.10s. SILVER  
DRESSING  
BAG.



LADY'S WARDROBE  
PORTMANTEAU.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED  
FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE.

# DARLOW & CO.'S PATENT FLEXIBLE MAGNETINE APPLIANCES

For the cure of Gout and Rheumatism, Spinal, Liver, Kidney, Lung, Throat and Chest Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Hernia, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, and other forms of Nervous and Rheumatic Affections.

**DARLOW & CO.'S APPLIANCES** are unapproachable for comfort of wear, safety of use, and durability of Magnetic power. They are used and recommended by gentlemen eminent in the medical profession as an invaluable agent for curative purposes; and experience has proved that in many intricate cases, where ordinary treatment has failed, the disorders have readily yielded to the gentle yet vitalising influence of Magnetine.

From **GARTH WILKINSON, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S.E.**

F. W. DARLOW, Esq.

76 Wimpole Street, London, W.

SIR,—I am able to certify that I have used your Magnetine Appliances pretty largely in my practice, and that in personal convenience to my patients they are unexceptionable, and far superior to any other inventions of the kind which I have employed; and that of their efficacy, their positive powers, I have no doubt. I have found them useful in constipation, in abdominal congestion, in neuralgia, and in many cases involving weakness of the spine and of the great organs of the abdomen. In the public interest I wish you to use my unqualified testimony in favour of your Magnetic Appliances.

I remain, yours faithfully, **GARTH WILKINSON, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.**

From the **Rev. STENTON EARDLEY.**

The Vicarage, Streatham Common, Nov. 4, 1874.

GENTLEMEN,—I feel that I cannot in honour, to say nothing of gratitude, any longer refrain from acquainting you with the extraordinary benefit which I have received from the wearing of one of your Magnetic Belts. Seventeen months ago, when suffering from great pain—a condition in which I have been, with brief intervals, for nearly seven years, and which arose from a severe accident on a Swiss glacier—I was recommended to try one of your Belts. I hesitated considerably, for I HAD ENDURED MUCH IN THE WAY OF ELECTRIC CHAINS, and gone through much in the way of galvanic and various English and Continental baths, without any appreciable relief. My testimony in brief is this. I purchased one of your Belts, and within a few weeks the pain in my back had gradually subsided, and I have now spent sixteen months wholly free from pain. Certainly the case is, to me at least, marvellous; and I will not allow any false delicacy to override the duty which I now too tardily discharge, in making this statement and offering you my deepest gratitude.

Your obliged Servant, **STENTON EARDLEY,**  
To Messrs. DARLOW & Co. Vicar of Immanuel Church, Streatham Common.

From the **Rev. CHARLES GARTH FULLERTON.**

Boothby Graffor Rectory, Lincoln, May 18, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose cheque for the Wristlet and Belt for my friend, and I have great pleasure in saying that I have certainly found the Belt you sent me last November to be of the greatest benefit. With perfect truth I can say I should not like to be without one now; I have had no lumbago or rheumatism since I began to wear it, and you are quite welcome to use this letter as a testimonial from yours faithfully, (Rev.) **CHARLES GARTH FULLERTON.**

To DARLOW & Co., 443 West Strand, London.

**DARLOW & CO.'S APPLIANCES** require no preparation of any kind to render their operation effective. They are worn over one or more garments, need no attention, are so simple in their adaptation that a child can use them, and they can be placed on the most delicate invalid without fear of inconvenience.

**DARLOW & CO., 443 West Strand, London, W.C.**

OPPOSITE THE CHARING CROSS RAILWAY STATION.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS POST-FREE ON APPLICATION.

M  
A  
G  
N  
E  
T  
I  
N  
E



# CARSON'S PAINT,

PATRONISED BY

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

And 10,000 and upwards of the Nobility and Gentry,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

## OUT-DOOR WORK.

IT IS ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO

WOOD, IRON, BRICK, STONE, AND COMPO.

CAN BE LAID ON BY UNSKILLED LABOUR.

ONE CWT., and Oil Mixture, delivered free.

*Carriage free to any Station in Great Britain or Ireland.*

DETAILED PARTICULARS,

WITH PRICES, TESTIMONIALS, AND PATTERN CARDS,

Post-free on application.

PREPARED OIL-MIXTURE FOR THE ANTI-CORROSION.

OILS, TURPENTINE, AND BRUSHES.

VARNISHES, both for outside and inside purposes.

The Original Anti-Corrosion Paint is only to be obtained of

## WALTER CARSON & SONS,

LA BELLE SAUVAGE YARD, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

And 21 BACHELOR'S WALK, DUBLIN.



# DATURA TATULA, FOR ASTHMA



AND  
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS,  
IN CIGARETTES

And all forms for Smoking and Inhalation.

By immediate contact with the air-cells and passages, the fumes of this plant INSTANTANEOUSLY RELIEVE the milder forms and symptoms of the disease, as well as the most distressing paroxysms of spasmodic asthma.

In other complaints, attended with short and difficult breathing, tightness of the chest, spasmodic coughing, and loss of rest, the DATURA TATULA is also efficacious.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143 New Bond Street,

*And to be had of all Chemists.*



**'PRIZE** Of the CORK DISTILLERIES COMPANY  
(Limited).

PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, 1876.—JURORS' AWARD:

'Very Fine, Full Flavor, and Good Spirit.'

**MEDAL**

This Fine Old IRISH WHISKY  
may be had of the principal Wine  
and Spirit Dealers, and is supplied

to Wholesale Merchants in Casks and  
Cases by

**WHISKY.'**

THE CORK DISTILLERIES COMPANY (LIMITED),  
MORRISON'S ISLAND, CORK.



# BRAND & CO'S OWN SAUCE

AN EXCELLENT  
RELISH FOR ALL  
KINDS OF SOUPS, MEATS,  
FISH. ENTREES, &c.

SOLE ADDRESS  
No 11,  
STANHOPE  
ST.  
MAYFAIR, W.

# BRAND & CO'S ESTD 1835 SPECIALTIES FOR INVALIDS

ESSENCES OF BEEF,  
MUTTON, VEAL & CHICKEN,  
BEEF TEA, TURTLE SOUP & JELLY,  
— MEAT LOZENGES &c. —

SOLE ADDRESS  
No 11,  
STANHOPE  
ST.  
MAYFAIR, W.

**BRAND & CO'S**  
**OWN SAUCE**

AN EXCELLENT  
 RELISH FOR ALL  
 KINDS OF SOUPS, MEATS,  
 FISH, ENTREES, &c.

SOLE ADDRESS  
 No 11,  
 LITTLE STANHOPE ST  
 MAYFAIR, W.

**BRAND & CO'S**  
**SPECIALTIES FOR INVALIDS**

ESTD 1835

ESSENCES OF BEEF,  
 MUTTON, YEAL & CHICKEN,  
 BEEF TEA, TURTLE SOUP & JELLY,  
 MEAT LOZENGES &c.

SOLE ADDRESS  
 No 11,  
 LITTLE STANHOPE ST  
 MAYFAIR, W.



*Selections from Cassell Petter & Galpin's Volumes.*

NOW READY, demy 8vo. cloth, price 21s.

## **Armenia and the Campaign of 1877.**

By C. B. NORMAN, late Special Correspondent of *The Times* at the Seat of War, with specially prepared Maps and Plans.

## **Russia.**

By D. MACKENZIE WALLACE, M.A., Member of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society. An Account of the Political, Social, and Domestic Life of the Russian People; with special reference to the Emancipation of the Serfs, and the relation of Russia to the Eastern Question. Two Vols. with Maps, 24s.

‘Undoubtedly the best book written on modern Russia by a foreigner, and one of the best books ever written on that country by either foreigner or native.’—TIMES.

## **Turkey in Europe.**

By Lieut.-Col. JAMES BAKER. Demy 8vo. with Maps, £1. 1s.

‘Col. James Baker has given us the best and most instructive book we have yet seen on Turkey in Europe.’—EDINBURGH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

## **Egypt as It Is.**

By J. C. McCOAN, late Editor of the *Levant Herald*. Demy 8vo. cloth, with Map, £1. 1s.

‘We can recommend EGYPT AS IT IS to our readers as supplying a want which is much felt—a detailed and able account of the country as it is in its moral, material, and economical aspect.’—ATHENÆUM.

## **A Ride to Khiva.**

By CAPTAIN BURNABY. Cheap Edition. With large Maps showing Districts Traversed &c. Extra crown 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.

‘The book charms like a novel, and yet bears the impress of truth on every page.’—FIELD.

## **Lives of the Lords Strangford.**

With their Ancestors and Contemporaries through Ten Generations. By EDWARD BARRINGTON DE FONBLANQUE. Demy 8vo. cloth, 15s.

‘Well worth reading. There is plenty of good matter in it, and it is at once informing and amusing.’—PALL MALL GAZETTE.

## **The Stock Exchange Year Book for 1878.**

By THOMAS SKELTON. Price 5s.

‘The “Stock Exchange Year Book for 1878” contains several extensions and improvements tending to enhance its value as at once the handiest and most complete Dictionary of Reference for the Stocks of all Corporations and Governments dealt in on the Stock Exchanges of London and the Provinces.’—TIMES.

*Cassell Petter & Galpin: Ludgate Hill, London; Paris; and New York.*



S. W

SOU

The

AUS

The

QUE

The

HAN

IME

COL

The

AFI

The

The

SOU

AU

SEA

JA

51

S7

1878

cop.3

The Statesman's year-book

**PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE  
SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET**

---

**UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO  
LIBRARY**



